TRAVELLER'S GUIDE;

OR, A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF

SCOTLAND,

AND OF

THE ISLANDS BELONGING TO IT.

CONTAINING,

- I. An account of the extent of each County; of the number of Inhabitants; of its Mountains and Vallies, with the Nature of the Soil, and Productions.
- II. An enumeration of the Minerals and Fossils that have been discovered in each District.
- III. A Description of the principal Towns, public Buildings, and Manusactures; with the names of illustrious Men born in each County.
- IV. A Table of the Stages, and a description of the principal Roads.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR J. FAIRBAIRN, HUNTER'S SQUARES

1798.

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PREFACE.

THE following sheets are given merely as memorandums. They will serve to direct the traveller to what is most worthy of his notice in every district of Scotland, and save his time, and much mortification from fruitless enquiries, and unsatisfactory answers by ignorant country people. A great part is composed from jottings taken by one who is in the use of making a tour through part of Scotland once a-year.

They were thrown into their present form, that an opportunity might be had of incorporating what related to the subject from the Statistical volumes, published under the direction of Sir John Sinclair.

To enable the reader to follow the descriptions, a neat map, upon a pretty large scale, is engraven for the purpose. The figures refer to the districts in the order of the Contents.

PREFACE.

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N. B. In general a particular description of the roads in each county is also given.

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SCOTCH ROADS.

In Measured Miles From Edinburgh.

	d sea			Total
I. To Jedburgh.	Total	Leadhills	18	
Dalkeith 6		Penpont	15	60
Blackshiels 8	14	Monyhive,	5	65
Lauder 11	25	New Galloway		
Flyboat 9	34	Newton-Dou-		17%
Fedburgh 11	45	glas	18	96
II. By another Ro		Wigton	7	103
Middleton 12		Whithorn .	11	114
Bankhouse 9	21	CELERAL C	19.00	经规模法
Melrofe 14	35	VII. To La	mari	E
Jedburgh 11	46	Little Vantage	11	MURIT
		Carnwath	14	15
III. To Dumfrie	s.	Lanark	6	41
Linton 161				
Crook-Inn 16	32	VIII. To.	Avr.	LENGTH E
Bield-Inn I	33	Carnwath No.7,	25	初色工
Moffat 15	48	Douglas-Mill	13	38
Lochmaben 16	64	Douglas	2	40
Dumfries 10	74		20	COSTA DE CARROLLA
IV. By another Ro		Ayr	35	
Moffat, No. 3, 48				4-2-15
Dumfries, by		- IX. To Port-1	atri	ck.
Johnstonmuir 24	72	Ayr, as above,		Profest E
V. By another road		Maybole	8	83
Howgate 10		Girvin	10	93
Peebles 12	22	Ballintrae	10	103
Beild-Inn 16	38	Stranraer	14	117
Moffat 15	53	Port-Patrick	5	122
Dumfries, No. 4, 24	77		וכ	100
		X. To Ayr, anoth	h 1	Rad
VI. Wigton and White	born.	Mid-Calder	12	Loug.
Bridge-house		Whiteburn	245	
Inn 16		New-Inn	9	21
Biggar 11	27	Holytoun-Inn	2	31
- 98	.,	Trois conit-Title	- 1	33

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S	сотсн	ROADS.	xxi Total
XXII. To Thur	fo.	Blairgowrie 4	
Queensferry 9		Spittle of Glen-	
North Queens-		Thee 18	75
ferry 1	l vi	Calle of Breas	
Maryburgh 11	21	mar 15	1 90
Kinrofs 4	25	Cockbridge . 21	
Perth 15	40	Camdelmore 10	
Inver-Inn 15	55	Grantown 12	133
Blair 20	75	Belevaird Inn 1	
Dalnacardoch 10	85	Bridge of Dulfie 13	
Dalwhinnie 13	98	Fort George 16	
Pitmain 14	112	Took I store to	A Kine As
Aviemore 13	125	XXV. To Fochal	ers.
Dalmagarie 18	143	Perth, No. 22, 40	10000
Inverness 12	155	Cuparin Angus 13	
Beauly 10	165	Meigle 5	
Dingwall 9	174	Glammis 7	
Invergordon 14	188	Or by Newtyle, 2 mi	les less
Tain 12	200	Forfar	
Dornoch 9	209	Brechin 12	82
Golfpie Kirk 8	217	Fettercairn 10	92
Helmsdale 17	234	Cuttleshillock 12	104
Dunbeath 14	248	Kincardine o-	建 统
Poakmast 9	257	neil 7	111
Wick 12	269	Boat of Forbes 12	123
Thurso 20	289	Huntly 16	139
		Keith 10	149
XXIII. To Kirkwall	,Ork-	Fochabers 8	157
Wick, No. 22, 269		XXVI. To Old I	Dain.
Johny Grot's 19	286	Fettercairn, No.	1
Burwick, by wa-	200		51.4
ter, 18	204	Cobleheugh-	
	304		100
Water found	313		109
TTO	314	OIL TO	1 124
Kirkwall 8	320	Old Rain 11	135
ixir k-waii	320	XXVII.	
XXIV. To Fort Ge	orge.	To Aberdeen, Banff,	Inver-
Perth, No. 22, 40		ness.	
Cuparin Angus 13	53	Brechin No. 25, 82	A STATE OF

xxii S	COTCH	ROADS.		
1.00	otal		Tot	al
Laurencekirk 11	93	Kennoway	81 :	20
Stonehaven 14	107	Cupar	LATERIOLISM RECEIVED	28
Aberdeen 14	121	The second	O Mino	
Old Meldrum 17	138	XXXI. To St .	Andrew'	's
Chapelof Segateri	150	Kennoway; No		M
Turreff . 5	155	30,	20	3,
Banff 10	165		12	22
Portfoy 6	171	150 LOL 1	ou Math	,-
Cullen 5	175	XXXII. To	Crail.	163.
Fochabers 12	188	Kirkc. No. 28,		
Elgin 9	197	Dyfart		14
Forres 12	209	Easter Wemyss		17
Nairn 10		Leven	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.	2[
Inverness 16		Pittenweem	4 - 1754 1954 1957 1959 1953	33
XXVIII. By another		Anstruther	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	34
Leith harbour 2	or All	Kilrenny		35
Pitcur harbour,	(14.64)	Crail		28
water, 6	8	College Cop Live 1124	31	
Kinghorn	9	XXXIII. To	Dunfers	77 -
Kirkaldy 3	12	line.	Dunger	
New-Inn 9	21	North Queens-	2 4	ďΧ
Cupar in Fife 8	29	ferry	10	
Woodhaven 9	38	Dumfermline	ATTEMPT TO STORY	16
Dundee, by wa-	ing.	Dungermune		
ter, 2	40	XXXV. To	Dank	4.
Aberbrothock 18				
Montrose 12	70	New-Inn, No28, Perth	_	••
Inverbervie 13	83	I erio	10	39
Stonehaven 9	92	VVVIII	D (
Aberdeen 14	106	XXXVI. To		34
		Queensferry	9	0
XXIX. To Frazers	burgh.	Borowstouness	91	18
Aberdeen, No.	1 1	**********		
28, 186		XXXVI. To Cl		an
Ellon 16	122	& Stirlin		
Peterhead 16	137	North Queens	a male ma	
Frazer burgh 17	155	ferry	10	
		Culrofs	ALCOHOLD STATE	21
XXX. To Cupar in	Fife:	Clackmannan	STATE OF STA	28
Kirkcaldy, No.	1 900	Alloa		30
28, 12	5 5 248	Stirling	7 3	37
20,	Company and a second			

	The party of the same of the s	l'etal		7	otal
XXXVII. To North		XL11. From Glafg. to Ayr.			
Berwick.			14 1		
Prestonpans	81		Kilmarnock	8	22
Cockenzie	2	10	Ayr	12	34
Aberlady	5	15			
North Berwick		22	XLIII. From	Pen	th to
			Stirlin		
XXXVIII. 2	To Du	inse.	Crieff	17	
Haddington	17		Dunblain	15	32
Longformacus		33	Stirling	6	38
Dunfe	7	40	The state of the s		
			XLIV. From	Pert	b to
XXXIX. From	n Glo	leow \	Dund		
to Dumf			Rait	101	
Kinfwell	14		Dundee	12	22
Galfton	8	22			
Machlin	7	29	XLV. From P	erthto	Aber-
Old Cumnock		37	deen, by M		
New Cumnock		41	Newtyle	171	
Sanquhar	12	53	Glammis	6	32
Penpont	13	66	Forfar	5	28
Dumfries	15	81	Brechin	12	40
			Montrose	8	48
XL. By anoth	er Ro	ad.	Inverbervie	13	61
Elvanfoot, No		10/12/28	Stonehaven	9	7)
41,	42		Aberdeen	14	84
Thornhill	16	16			
Dumfries -	16	74	XLVI. From	Perth to	Kil-
			lin, by Ke		
XLI. From Gla	ifg. to	Car-	Dunkeld	14	
liste.			Logierait	8	23
Hamilton	11		Kenmore	15	37
Douglas-Mill	19	29	Killin		53
Elvanfoot	13	42			3.3
Moffat	13	55	XLVIIFrom	Treen to	Aur.
Lockerby	16	71	Largs		
Ecclefechan	6	77	Saltcoats	15	28
Longtown	14	91	Irvine	7	35
Carlifle	9	100	Ayr	11	46
		the short to show			

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XLVIII. From Inverness to Fort William.		Gatehouse of		Total
	45.40	Fleet	17	49
General's Hut 18	Total	Carlingwork	13	62
Fort Augustus 14	32	Dumfries	17	79
Letterfinlay 14	46	Annan	17	 Professor And Business
Fort William 15	61	Longtown	13	\$2.00 MeV/MeV/MeV/MeV/MeV/MeV/MeV/MeV/MeV/MeV/
of Conference and a first	222 1	Carlifle	9	118
XLIX. From Berw	ick to			
Hawick.	15/10 h	LI. From Ed	inhur	7 to
Cornhill 13	新期的扩	Newsafile, b		
Coldstream I	14	Blackshiels or	STORESTON CONTRACTOR	
				e Amilia e La
	23	Haugh	14	25
Hawick 10	43	Kelfo	16	41
	A Comment	Mindrum-mill	9	50
L. From Port Patri	ck to	Wooler	10	60
Oarlifle.		Rimfide Moor	- 11/3	
Stranraer 6	1	house	16	76
Glenluce 10	. 16	Morpeth	14	90
Newtonflewart 16	22	Newcastle	14	Programme Control
The west office waste 10	32	4 / Carrier	1	194

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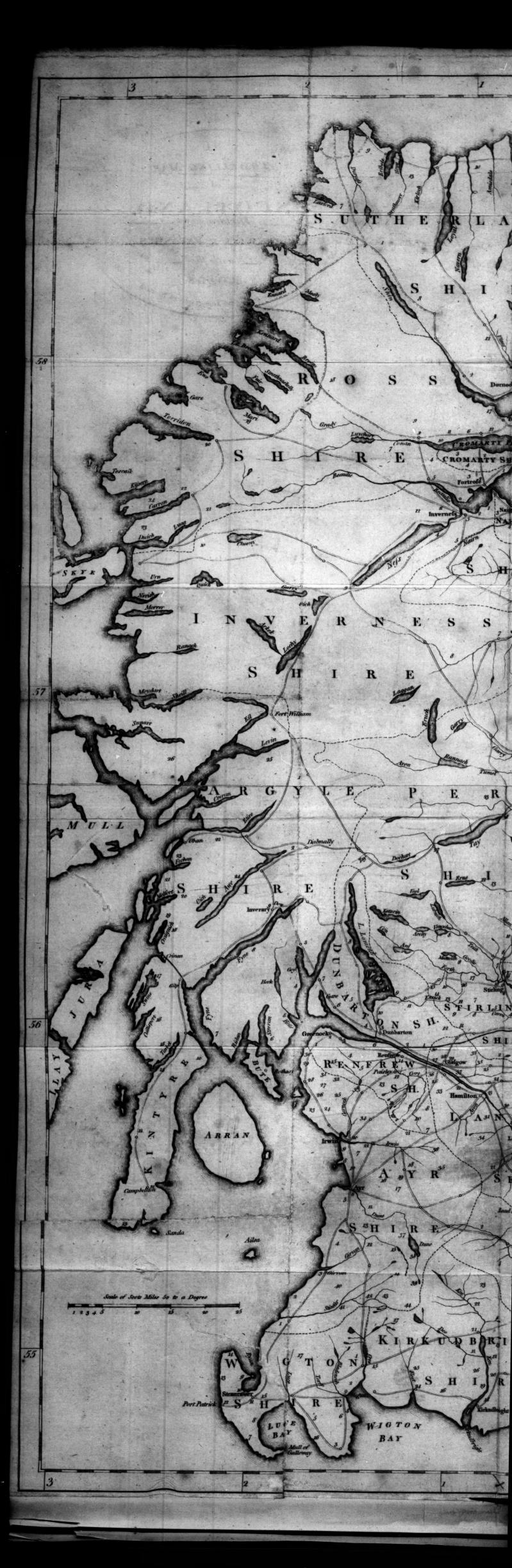
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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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SCOTLAND. wireger sites

SCOTLAND comprehends that part of the island of Great Britain, lying to the north of the river Tweed, and is fituated between 54 and 59 degrees of north latitude. It extends 278 miles in length; the breadth is variable, being in some places 180 miles. It is surrounded by the sea on all sides, excepting where it is joined to England on the south-east, and there is no spot in Scotland at more than 40 miles distance from the shore. There are many islands on its coast; the most remarkable are those called the Shetland, Orkney, and Western isles. There are sine sishings on all the coasts. Scotland contains an area of 27,794 miles.

The surface of the country is very irregular, being on the whole mountainous: at least the greatest part of the country lying to the north is so, and forms what is generally called the Highlands, extending from Dumbarton to the extremity of the island, about 200 miles. Over almost the whole of this district the Erse or Gaelic language is spoken. Nothing can be more awful and tremendous to a stranger than the appearance of the Highlands, the dusky mountains rising above each other and losing their heads in the clouds, whose tremendous rocks and heath embrowned sides, at once fill the mind with fear and dismay, heightened in no small degree by the noise of numberless torrents, which pour from their sides. The gloomy vales and glens below, narrow, deep, and dark,

being impenetrable to the rays of the sun, add sublimity to the scene. The highest mountains are:

	Feet.
Ben Nevis, measuring, above the level of the sea	4,283
Ben Lawers —	4,015
Ben More — — —	3,903
Ben-clo, in Athol — — —	3,724
Shehallion	3,550
Ben Lomond - DATINOZIII . IAMAUNO	3,150
Paps of Jura — — —	2,420

What is generally termed the the Low Country lies to the east and south, which, though not so level as England is in general, yet the proportion of improved and cultivated land is very considerable, exhibiting in some parts verdant plains, watered by copious streams, and covered with innumerable cattle; in others, the pleasing vicissitudes of gently rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with flowery meadows, delight the eye and fill the heart with gladness.

From the report lately made to the Agricultural Board, there are in Scotland 12,151,471 acres of cultivated, and 14,218,224 uncultivated ground. It abounds with rivers and lakes. They are in general very pure and transparent, and abound with fish: Most of the rivers having a short course from the mountains to the sea are very rapid. The lakes of Scotland are truly grand and beautiful, some are also pretty extensive; their banks being in general clothed with wood, renders the scenery picturesque and pleasing beyond description. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Forth, Clyde, Tay, and Spey, of which Tay is the largest. They all abound with fine salmon and trout.

Scotland being situated in the midst of a great ocean, and in such a northern latitude, cannot boast of a regular climate. It is various, too, in different places. From its insular situation, however, the cold is not so intense as in similar latitudes on the continent. The thermometer does not even sink so low as it does in the neighbourhood of London, during the winter. Mountainous countries are always most subject to rain; and Great Britain being a fort of inclined plain, gradually declining from west to east, it has been thought that on this account the western coast is the most rainy. In this part of the island, we are inclined to think that this is owing to

the prevalence of the west wind, which brings humidity with it from the Atlantic ocean. There we find that more rain falls at Greenock than at Glasgow. The east coast is shrivilled and nipt during the Spring months, by cold and piercing east winds. Notwithstanding all which, however, the air of this country is in general healthy.

Scotland produces many valuable articles of commerce: Befides the usual grains, the rearing of black cattle for the English market is a considerable branch of trade. Its woods of
oak and fir are now begun to be considered with a proper degree of attention, and to be made serviceable to the navy.
The mines of coal, lead, and iron, have long been a source of
wealth. Of late, mines of copper and antimony have been
wrought with advantage. Sand-stone, or free-stone, time-stone,
and slate, are found in various places, and in great abundance.
Lately, too, some attention has been given to its marbles,
which prove no way inferior in colour and polish to those of
Italy.

Scotland cannot, at present, show many of the precious metals, but confiderable quantities, both of gold and filver have, at different periods, been obtained from her bowels; and it is more than probable, that the time is not far distant, when, in many counties, these treasures will be again laid open. We have been long famous for our lead mines. Iron-stone and iron-ores we have in abundance. Copper has been discovered in various places, though, at present, it is no where wrought to any extent. Of late, a very rich mine of antimony has been fet a-going, richer, it is believed, than any that is at present known in the world. Besides, it may be observed, that the discovery of mines has been, in most instances, very accidental. Very few of the metals are found in a pure state; they are, in general, like earth in appearance, without any degree of metallic lustre; hence they do not readily attract notice. Below is a list of some of the minerals, and precious stones, found in Scotland; of all which more particular notice will be taken in the fequel of this account +.

* In one year there was coined, in the mint of Scotland, 48,000l. Sterling of Scotch gold.

† Most of the gems and precious stones have been found in Scotland, the diamond excepted.

Pearls are found in the long-shaped fresh-water muscle, called the horse-muscle, (mytilus, cygnius, and anatinus.) They have been discovered in the estuaries of most of the rivers of the north. Pearls are

The wild animals of Scotland, are the fox, the badger, the otter, the stag and wild roe, the hare, and rabbit; the wild-cat, hedgehog, weafel, mole, with some other small quadrupeds But there is proof of some others having been inhabitants of this country, which are now extinguished; viz. the buffalo, or wild ox, the wolf, and the beaver.

Of the feathered tribe, pheasants are to be found in our woods, though scarce; also that beautiful bird called caperceilzie, or cock of the wood. The ptarmagan, black game, and grouse, are among the heath of the mountains. In the valleys, we have the partridge, the snipe in the fens, the plo-

also found in our common oysters, and in the common muscle, though of a small size.

The fapphire has been found in feveral places, of different shades, from a deep red to a transparent white, and of equal hardness with the oriental.

The topaz is found in many places of the Highlands, of various colours; the most beautiful are those that go by the name of Cairngoram, or Caringarom flones, from the mountain where they are found; they are in crystals of fix sides.

The ruby and byacinth are found near Ely in Fife. They are found mixed with the fand of the fea, but the rock which runs under the land is full of them; few, however, are of any fize or very pure.

Emeralds are found in feveral different places.

Amethysis are found of a large fize and good colour, some of an inch over, and have brought 30 and 40 guineas each.

Garnets are found in great quantity in the Highlands, some as large as a walnut.

The Carnelians, or Scotch pebbles, are well known, and are no where

equalled either in variety or beauty.

Jaspers are to be met almost every where. The spotted jasper, found on Arthur's Seat, is singular and beautiful. It used to be wrought into buttons, which were sold at a high price. Similar specimens have no where else been found. The green jasper, or blood-stone, as it is generally called, from the island of Icolmkiln, is a beautiful stone, and answers well for the seal-cutter.

There is a chalcedony, or white carnelian, found in Fife, which is equal in colour and hardness to that brought from the East Indies.

Granite, of a very fingular appearance, is found near Portfoy, and, it is believed, is found no where elfc. When polified, the figures

very much resemble the Hebrew characters.

ors drawt kidnoc of the

The fossils and ores sound in Scotland are various. It abounds with coal and lime-stone; variety of iron ores; cobalt, red, green, and yellow; silver, gold, lead, antimony, bismuth, &c. zeolites, micaecous stones, asbestus, great variety of amianthus, shorles, and varieties of curious earths. All these will be particularly noticed, in describing the places where they are found.

ver, and most of English singing birds, except the nightingale.

Of late, great attention has been paid to the breed of black cattle; horses, and sheep, though originally small, these now rival those of our neighbours in England. Manusactures of all kinds are in a most thriving condition. The printed muslin rival those of India. Glass, and stone ware, is scarcely surpassed any where. Its linen manusacture, particularly for the table, has long been samous. Manusactures of broad cloth, silks, and gauses are also upon a respectable sooting, with many others of less note. The population of Scotland is generally sixed at about a million and a half; but we do not know that this rests on any accurate survey. The intercourse of this country with England, is growing daily more frequent, to the mutual advantage of both; this has the effect of rendering their manners, dress, and language alike, of course all national prejudice will soon vanish and be at an end.

Scotland, though not so rich or so populous as the southern division of the island, has long borne a name for arms, and of late her sons have arisen to much eminence in literature * and the arts. Her bleak mountains are an excellent nursery for brave and hardy soldiers; her boisterous seas, and rocky shores, for active and intrepid sailors, who are thereby well

fitted to brave the dangers of the fea.

We cannot give any satisfactory account of the origin of the name, as writers differ so much on this point. Some antiquaries make Scot a corruption of Scuyth, or Sythian; hence they infer the origin of its population. In the Gaelic, Scot or Scode signifies a corner, or small division of a country. Others observe, that, in the same language, the word Scuit signifies a wanderer, and suppose that this may have been the origin of Scot.

The territory of the ancient Scots, before the annexation of Pictavia, comprehends all that fide of Caledonia, which lies along the North and Western Ocean, from the Frith of Clyde to the Orkneys. Towards the east, their dominions were divided from the Pictish territories, by those high mountains which run from Dumbarton to the Frith of Tain. In

^{*} Greater sums have been paid for the productions of Scotchmen than was ever known in any nation. For instance David Hume received L. 5000 for part of his History of England. Principal Robert-son for his Charles the 5th, got L. 4500 Sterling.

process of time the Scots entirely subdued their neighbours, the Picts, and gave their own denomination to all Caledonia, Pictavia, and Valentia; all which are now comprehended

under the general name of Scotland.

Scotland is divided into thirty-three counties or shires, viz. Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigtown, Ayr, Dumbarton, Renfrew, Stirling, Liplithgow, Perth, Kincardine or Mearns, Aberdeen, Inverness, Nairne and Cromartie, Fife, Angus or Forfar, Clackmannan and Kinrofs, Banff, Rofs, Elgin or Moray, Sutherland, Argyle, Orkney, Bute and Caithness. - Caithness, Nairne, and Clackmannan, being conjoined with others, the number is now reduced to thirty; and accordingly only thirty members are returned to Parliament by the counties. falls and and and and in a

In our description we shall nearly follow the order in which they are enumerated above.

restance street enables of so the solven decide incalence.

of lare her tons base arifes to since (sincended in the pure COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH*, the capital of Scotland, occupied the ridge of a hill from east to west, which is about a mile in length: The fides are pretty steep, tho' all built upon : the Castle terminates the upper extremity, which is a bold abrupt rock; and the palace of Holyroodhouse the lower extremity, being nearly a mile distant. Of late the city has extended itself on both fides. To the north, the New Town covers an elevated plain, the ground having a gentle declivity on both fides, and makes a very elegant and noble appearance. To the fouth, the buildings are more irregular, and, in general, much inferior in elegance. The Castle, situated on a vast rock, rugged and precipitous, was in ancient times considered as impregnable. At present it is a convenient station for foot soldiers; is of advantage for the reception of prisoners; and, as its works have lately been extended, and are always kept in good repair, may prove useful as a place of retreat and security in cases of internal commotion.

The armory, and the apartment in which the unfortunate Mary brought forth James VI. in 1566, are the only places which are pointed out to the notice of visitors. The prospect from the walls never fails to strike the eye of all strangers. The half-moon battery is 510 feet above the level of the fea ; and the piazza of Holyroodhouse is about 135 feet above that evelocited anne the reign of Charlet M. . The anner coulsvel

In descending from the Castle-hill, the High Street, being near a mile long, and in general between 80 and 90 feet broad, always attracts notice. Il nwers la require as and bes

At the opening of the street, about a quarter of a mile below the Caltle, stands the fine Gothic tructure of St Giles. It is thought to have been originally founded in 854. Under its roof are four churches. Above there is a lofty square tower, from which arise several stender and elegant arches, terminating in a point, and supporting a very handsome spire. The whole is adorned with fmall turrets, exhibiting the relemblance of an Imperial crown, furrounded with its circles. It this steeple there is a set of musical bells, which are played every lawful day from one to two o'clock. The height of the spire above its base is 155 feet, and the freet is 297 feet a-

This noble pile forms one side of the Parliament-close; opposite to it stands the house where the Scottish parliament ufually met. It was built anno 1640, and coft 11,600 !. Sterling. It confifts of a very large and grand hall, 122 feet long, and 49 broad, called the Outer-house, where the Lords Ordinary fit, and the Inner-house, where the whole Lords fit in judgement. The floor above is occupied by the Court of Exchequer. Below the level of the pavement, the apartments are employed by the Faculty of Advocates as a library, which is the best collection of books and MSS in this part of the kingdom. I . wall that the strain it w has sitted from

In the middle of the Parliament-close there is a beautiful equestrian statue of Charles the II. made of cast metal.

On the north fide of the High Street is the Royal Exchange. It was founded in 1753, by the patriotic George Drummond, Esq; it is a very elegant building, in the form of a square, and cost, including the price of the area, 31,4571. Sterling.

In going down the High Street, the next public building which attracts notice, is the Tron Church. It was founded in 637, but was lately confiderably modernized. Still defeend ing, the next building that attracts notice is the Canongare Church.

^{*} Etymologies of words are at best unsatisfactory. Of the many given of this name, we are inclined to prefer that of Buchanan and others, who derive it from the two Gaelic words Dun Edin, which fignify, " the face of a bill." The

Church, standing about the middle of the street which goes by that name; but there is nothing remarkable about it. At the extremity of the street stands the royal palace of Holyroodbouse. It is a very neat and handsome building, in the form of a square. The north-west towers were built for a royal refidence by James V. The other parts of the building were erected during the reign of Charles II. The inner court is furrounded with piazzas. Over the principal entrance, which fronts the west, there is a handsome cupola, the roof of which exhibits an imperial crown in stone. The north front comprehends a spacious gallery, where hang the pictures of the Scottish monarchs from Fergus I. to James VI. : These are imaginary portraits, and are executed in a very inferior style. The different apartments of the palace are occupied by different noblemen. The principal apartment has been lately fitted up for the residence of the Commander in Chief for Scotland. At present accommodations are making, in some of the apartments, for the Count D'Artois, his son, and suite. The Abbey, adjoining to the palace, exhibits a very grand ruin. It

was founded by David I. in 1128. We shall now take a very cursory view of the other public buildings of this city. The one which stands first, both in point of importance and elegance, is Heriot's Hospital. This beautiful Gothic pile was founded in 1628, according to a design by Inigo Jones, and was finished in 1650, at an expence of 30,000l. in consequence of a mortification made by George Heriot, goldsmith and jeweller to James VI. The funds of this charity are very great; the annual revenue being between 3000l. and 4000l. and a number of boys are well boarded and educated in it, to the number at present of 125. Watson's Hospital, a neat modern building, was founded in 1738 by George Watson, merchant in Edinburgh: It is also a very considerable and well managed institution. Its revenue is nearly 2000l. per annum. The Royal Infirmary, incorporated by charter in 1756, is a very neat edifice, and has proved a most beneficial institution: Above 2000 patients are annually admitted into it, of whom only one in 24, upon an average, dies. While the Infirmary is mentioned, the name of the patriotic projector George Drummond, Efq; must always be heard. There are feveral other charitable institutions, as a Trades Hospital and a Merchant Hospital for girls: Three Charity Workhouses, an alms house called the Trinity Hospital, and the Orphan Hospital; this last is the only one that attracts no-

tice as a building: It consists of a centre and two wings, and makes a handsome appearance, though its situation is rather low. It was founded by Mr Andrew Garden, anno 1734, and has, from the late management of those in the direction, proved a very useful institution. We conceive it to be unnecessary to describe the churches and other old edifices; a short enumeration of the most remarkable modern ones shall close this ac-

count of the buildings of the metropolis.

We may with justice observe, in general, that no city in the world can exhibit more regularity, beauty, and magnificence, than the new buildings about Edinburgh. The streets of the New Youn aftonish and delight every beholder. The rapidity with which they have rifen, is also remarkable; the first houses in the New Town were begun about the year 1760; and the North Bridge, which unites the Old and New Town, was only founded in 1763 by Provost Drummond; the plan was by Mr Milne, and it is a very elegant piece of architecture. The sum in Mr Milne's contract was 10,140l. Sterling, but, owing to fome infufficiency, the fouth end gave way, before it was finished, in 1769. To repair and strengthen it, has increafed the expence to upwards of 18,000l. Sterling. The South Bridge, which extends over the Cowgate, was founded by Provost Hunter Blair in 1785. It is not remarkable as a bridge, having but one capital arch; but the elegance of the shops and houses upon it strike all strangers with surprize and delight. The price of the areas on which these are built, is always mentioned with astonishment; some fold at the rate of 109,000l. per acre, others at 96,000l. per acre; - prices higher than any to be found either in ancient or modern times.

The Earthen Mound, which also forms a communication between the Old and New Town, deserves notice. It is 800 feet across, and is composed of the earth and rubbish dug from the foundations of the new buildings. It was completed of a moderate width and height in the space of three years, without any expence to the town, and proves a very ufeful passage. This extraordinary work is getting daily additions; but, from its having funk at different times, the quantity of earth put upon it is astonishing. From a computation made in 1792, allowing three cart loads to each cubical yard of earth, there must have then been 1,305,750 cart loads thrown upon it.

At the extremity of the North Bridge stands the Register Office, a most superb and elegant structure, after a plan by the

late Mr Robert Adam. It was built to preserve the records of the law departments, as well as the titles of individuals to their property, from the accident of fire or other destructive cause; and it is well fitted for the purpose. The estimate of the whole when finished is 36,000 l. In the center of the dome, an elegant statue of his Majesty King George III. executed by the ingenious Mrs Damer, was lately erected.

St Andrews' Church, in George Street, is a very handfome building; the spire is elegant, but too slender for its

height.

Though Edinburgh cannot boast of many public places of entertainment, yet such as we have are neat and commodious. The Theatre, the Concert Room, the Equestrian Circus, lately erected, and the Assembly Rooms, are all worthy of the metropolis of Scotland, though none of them possess much exterior beauty.

The Theatre, previous to the 1768, was private property; at that period it was pulled down during a riot. Upon this a royal licence was applied for, and the present house was built by subscription. It cost about 5000l. including wardrobe and scenery. The shares are 100l. each. The theatre when

filled, draws 1401. Sterling.

The Concert Room; this is a small but very elegant oval room, built by private subscription, after a plan of Sir Robert Milne, in 1762. It will contain about 500 persons.

The new Assembly Rooms, built by subscription, according to a design of the late Mr Henderson of this place, are very commodious and elegant. The large room is 92 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 36½ feet in height. They were sounded in the year 1776, and have cost upwards of 10,000l. but are not, as yet, completely sinished.

The Equestrian Circus was also built by subscription, divided in shares of 201. each. It is a commodious and handsome

house.

The University of Edinburgh has, for a considerable number of years, been in very high repute all over the world. As a medical school it has stood unrivalled. In theology, the belles lettres, and other branches of useful and polite literature, its same is widely extended. It comprehends the following branches of study: We have annexed the salaries, which are by far too small.

Faculty of Theology.—Principal of the University, and primary professor of divinity, L. 111: 2:03.—Professor of divinity,

divinity, L. 161:2:03:—Professor of divinity and churchhistory, L. 100.—Professor of oriental languages, librarian and secretary to the University L. 119:12:8.

Faculty of Law.—Regius Professor of the law of nature and nations, upwards of L. 200.—Protessor of civil law, L. 100.—Protessor of Scots law, L. 100.—Professor of civil his-

tory, and Greek and Roman antiquities, L. 100.

Faculty of Medicine*.—Professor of anatomy and chirurgery, L. 50.—Professor of the Practice of medicine.—Regius Professor of botany, L. 77: 15:6\frac{1}{3}.—Professor of Materia medica.—Professor of chemistry.—Professor of the theory of medicine, and dean of the faculty of medicine.—Professor of midwifery.—Professor of natural history, L. 70.

Faculty of Arts.—Professor of moral philosophy, L. 102: 45, 5d\(\frac{1}{3}\).—Regius Professor of rhetoric and belles lettres, L. 70.—Professor of Greek, L. 52: 4: 5\(\frac{1}{3}\).—Professor of Humanity L. 52: 10s.—Professor of natural philosophy, L. 52: 4: 5\(\frac{1}{3}\).

—Professor of mathematics and astronomy, L. 113: 6: 8.—Professor of logick, and dean of the faculty of arts, L. 52: 4s.

5di .- Professor of agriculture, L. 50.

The old College being very unfit to accommodate the students, and having also become ruinous, the soundation of a very magnificent pile was laid in November 1789. As no public sunds belonged to the University, the building behoved to be carried on by private subscription; and the sums contributed, are a striking proof of the necessity of the undertaking, as well as of the regard and attachment of individuals to their Alma-mater. The estimate for completing the whole is about 64,000l. of this nearly 32,000l. has been subscribed for. The plan is by the late Mr R. Adams.

The number of students varies; but, in general they amount

to 1200 or 1300.

Botanical Garden.—Connected with the College, and one of the greatest ornaments of the city, may be mentioned the Botanical Garden. It is situated near the middle of Leith walk, and contains five English acres of ground. It is considered as one of the best collections in the world, for Botanical purposes. In the next place, the Observatory on the Calton hill may be noticed. Though intended originally to form a part of the College Astronomical aparatus, yet some

^{*} The falary of King's Physician is divided among those gentlemen who have no falaries as professors.

circumstances have hitherto prevented that design from being accomplished. It contains the famous reflecting Telescope, of the late Mr James Short, perhaps one of the finest instruments of the kind in the world. Admittance is got to it for a fmall fum to the keeper.

The Grammar School is a neat and commodious edifice. It was built by voluntary subscription in 1777, and cost 4000l. It confilts of a great hall, five teaching rooms, and a library. It is perhaps the most numerous school in the island; generally

about 500 boys attend.

Banks .- In Edinburgh, there are four Banking Companies who iffue notes, besides private Bankers, who discount bills, &c. viz. the Bank of Scotland. erected by act of Parliament in 1695. The capital was originally 100,000l. it is now one million. It had been customary to iffue notes for triffing sums; five shilling notes were very common; this had the effect to banish silver entirely. In the 1765, an act passed, prohibiting all promissory notes, payable to the bearer, under one pound Sterling.

The Royal Bank of Scotland was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1727. The original capital was 111,000l. Sterling; it is now the same with that of the Bank of Scotland.

The British Linen Company was erected into a body corporate in 1746, with power to raise a capital of 100,000l. Sterling, to encourage the manufacture of linen in Scotland; and it had the defired effect.

The only private Banking Company that issues notes, is

Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Co.

The trade and manufactures of Edinburgh are by no means confiderable. Its population is much owing to the Supreme Courts being held there. The branches of manufacture, fuch as linen, carpeting, leather, &c. are comparatively on so small a

scale, as not to demand particular notice.

The inhabitants of Edinburgh are well accommodated in elegant and healthy lodgings, upon easy terms; and the supplies of butcher meat, and of fish in considerable variety, render their fituation easy and confortable. A pretty accurate computation has been made of the annual confumpt of vivres in Edinburgh. In the year 1790, there was about 48,257 bolls of wheat made into flour, at the Water of Leith mills; and it has been computed, that what is grinded at other mills, together with the bread brought into the city, must raise the consumpt to 150,000 bolls annually.

The quantity of butcher meat has been afcertained by the number of hides. In 1790, there was killed 11,792 oxen-4,500 calves, 37,300 sheep, and 49,200 lambs.

It is computed, that 100,000 Scots pints of strawberries are confumed annually. It is estimated, that 1000l. is paid for four milk, or butter milk, at 1d. a Scotch pint. There is no estimate made of the annual sum drawn at the Fish-market, but it must be very considerable, as the supply is always great. Vegetables are always in plenty, and at moderate prices.

From these circumstances, and the cheap rate at which almost every branch of useful and polite instruction can be had, Edinburgh is highly fuitable for the refidence of families who have children to educate. They may enjoy elegant amusements without diffipation, and the mind may be relaxed and entertained without being jaded, or the health impaired. The cup of pleasure may be tasted, without being poisoned by any galling reflexions on the cost.

It is not easy to state, with precision, the populousness of a large city; besides the inaccuracy of our registers of deaths and burials, the numbers of entrants and emigrants are always fluctuating. From a pretty accurate survey, made in the 1775, the number of separate families then in Edinburgh, Leith, and their environs, amounted to 13,806, which, multiplied

by 6, gives the number of inhabitants to be 82,836.

But from a survey made from house to house in 1791, with the utmost exactness, the number of families was found to be 18,654, and the number of inhabitants 84,886, including the whole of the parish of St Cuthbert, the castle and hospitals. which is nearly 41 to a family. So that both Mr Maitland and Mr Arnot are greatly above the truth, in making fix the average number of each family: Dr Price calculates the number of each family in Edinburgh only at 410, which is not far wrong. Of 12 country parishes, taken at random from the Statistical Account of Scotland, some of them in manufacturing counties, 4 9 was found to be the average number of each family.

From the above survey, in 1791, the number of a family, in the nine parishes within the Old City, was found to be 44 In the New Town In the Canongate, only

South Leith North Leith, only

The

St Cuthbert, or West Kirk, the most populous parish in Scotland, containing 32,947 persons - 515

The following is the progressive increase of Edinburgh, at

the annexed periods:

In 1747 45,320 1755 57,220 1775 69,039 1791 84,886

So that in 50 years this city has almost doubled the number of

its inhabitants.

We do not consider it necessary to state particularly the revenue and expenditure of the city of Edinburgh. The proper revenue of the city consists partly of the duties or taxations exigible by the town council; such as the impost on wines; the shore-dues at Leith; the duties collected at the poultry, sish, meal, and other markets; the annuity, or ministers stipend; partly of their landed property, such as Leith and Bruntssield Links, Calton-hill, and Meadows, houses and shops in Edinburgh and Leith; partly of their seu duties, as those on the mills of the Water of Leith, of the houses in the New Town, &c.; partly of what is paid for private water pipes. The proper revenue of the city consists of these, and many other articles. Its gross produce (not reckoning here the appropriated revenue) is at present about 10,000l. Sterling yearly, and a gradual increase of it may be expected.

What may be mentioned as the curiofities to be attended to, are the College library and museum: the Advocates' library, where, befides the extensive collection of books of upwards of 30,000 volumes, exclusive of manuscripts already noticed, is to be feen an entire mummy in its original cheft. This was purchased by the late Earl of Morton, Lord Regifter of Scotland, at 300l. Sterling, and was by him prefented to the Faculty. They are also possessed of a fine collection of coins and medals to the number of between 3000 and 4000. These are partly Greek, Roman, Saxon, Scottish; and English. Mr Weir's museum is also worthy of attention. His collection of birds and animals is extensive, and in excellent preservation: He considers himself as the first who has brought the art of preserving fishes to persection. Here are also to be seen several good specimens of petrifactions, shells, and minerals. The Antiquarian Society are also posfessed of a fine collection of coins, and many curious relicts of antiquity. The The buildings occupied by the Antiquarian Society, and Weir's museum, were formerly private houses. Our plan does not admit of a particular description of the buildings, occupied by different societies, though several of these are remarkable for elegance and beauty; such as the Physicians' ball, after a design of the late Mr James Craig, sounded in November 1775; and the Excise-office, formerly the residence of Sir Laurence Dundas.

In a capital, like Edinburgh, which is making rapid improvement, and in a country where trade, agriculture, and commerce are so much on the increase, the manners of the people cannot be stationary, nor their style of living long the same. The higher ranks spend, now and then, a portion of their time in London, and fall into the fashions of that metropolis. As the inferior ranks always copy the manners of their superiors, these are gradually communicated from one circle to another, till a change is produced in the whole community; wealth affording the means, luxury creeps in apace.

We shall contrast our account of the present manners, with that given by an Englishman who visited Edinburgh

in 1598, as quoted by Mr Arnot.

"Myself," fays he, " was at a knight's house *, who had many fervants to attend him, that brought in his meat, with their heads covered with blue caps, the table being more than half furnished with great platters of porridge, each having a little piece of fodden meat; and, when the table was ferved, the fervants fat down with us; but the upper mefs, instead of porridge, had a pullet, with some prunes in the broth. And I observed no art of cookery, or furniture of houshold-stuff, but rather rude neglect of both, though myself and my companions, fent from the governor of Berwick, about bordering affairs, were entertained after their best manner. The Scots, living then in factions, used to keep many followers, and fo confumed their revenue of victuals, living in some want of money. They vulgarly eat hearth cakes of. oats, but in cities, have also wheaten bread, which, for the most part, was bought by courtiers, gentlemen, and the best fort of citizens.

"They drink pure wines, not with fugar as the English; yet, at feasts, they put comfits in the wines, after the French manner; but they had not our vintners' fraud to mix their

^{*} Morison's itinerary, part 3. b. 3. c. 4.

wines. I did never fee nor hear, that they have any public inns with figns hanging out; but the better fort of citizens brew ale, their usual drink, (which will distemper a stranger's body); and the same citizens will entertain passengers upon acquaintance or entreaty. Their bed steads were then like capboards in the wall, with doors to be opened and shut at pleasure, so as we climbed up to our beds. They used but one sheet, open at the sides and top, but close at the feet *, and fo doubled .- When paffengers go to bed, their custom was to present them with a sleeping cup of wine at parting. The country people and merchants used to drink largely; the gentlemen fomewhat more sparingly; yet, the very courtiers, by night meetings, and entertaining any stranger, used to drink healths not without excess; and, to speak truth without offence, the excess of drinking was then far greater in general among the Scots than the English. Myself being at the court, invited by some gentlemen to supper; and being forewarned to fear this excess, would not promise to sup with them, but upon condition that my inviter would be my protection from large drinking, which I was many times forced to invoke, being courteously entertained, and much provoked to carousing; and fo for that time avoided any great intemperance. Remembering this, and having fince observed, in my conversation at the English court, with the Scots of the better fort, that they spend great part of the night in drinking, not only wine, but even beer; as myself cannot accuse them of any great intemperance, fo I cannot altogether free them from the imputation of excess, wherewith the popular voice chargeth them.

"The husbandmen in Scotland, the servants, and almost all the country, did wear coarse cloth made at home of grey or sky-colour, and slat blue caps, very broad. The merchants in cities were attired † in English or French cloth, of pale colour, or mingled black and blue. The gentlemen did wear English cloth or silk, or light stuffs, little or nothing adorned with silk lace, much less with lace of silver or gold. And all followed at this time the French sashion, especially in court. Gentlewomen married, did wear close upper bodies after the German manner, with large whale-bone sleeves, after the French manner, short cloaks like the Germans, French

hoods,

hoods, and large falling bands about their necks. The unmarried of all forts did go bare-headed, and wear short cloaks with most close linen sleeves on their arms, like the virgins of Germany. The inferior fort of citizens wives, and the women of the country, did wear cloaks made of a coarse stuff, of two or three colours, in checker work, vulgarly called Plodan *. To conclude, in general, they would not at this time be attired after the English fashion, in any fort; but the men, especially at court, sollow the French sashion; and the women, both in court and city, as well in cloaks, as naked heads, and close sleeves on the arms, and all other garments, sollow the sashion of the women in Germany."

About 20 or 30 years ago, the generality of the people of Edinburgh were in use to dine at two o'clock. Shopkeepers were wont to lock their shops at one for dinner, and open them again at two o'clock; business was attended to by all ranks after dinner: a simple dinner, consisting of one or two plain dishes, was the usual fare; wine was seldom or never feen at the tables of the middle ranks. The intercourse of the fexes was kept up chiefly at tea visits at five o'clock. The people of Edinburgh were exemplary for their regular attendance at church. Public places were little frequented; excepting at the theatre, the middling ranks feldom appeared at any public amusements. Families had, in general, only one or two maid fervants; a livery fervant was, we believe, unknown in the middling station. The wages of a maid servant, in general, was from L. 3 to L. 4 a-year, they dreffed in red cloaks or tartan plaids, and feldom wore shoes but on . Sundays. The taverns and lodging-houses were poor and dirty; there was no fuch place as a hotel.

At this period the inhabitants of Edinburgh were greatly hampered for lodging; people of quality and fashion were obliged to submit to small, dull, and unhealthy habitations: As a proof of this, it is only necessary to mention, that, even so far back as the 1783, the house which, in 1763, the then Lord Justice Clerk inhabited, was possessed by a French teacher; the Lord President Craigie's house by a rouping-wise, (saleswoman of old surniture); Lord Dunmore's house was lest by a chairman for want of accommodation; and a house lately occupied by one of the present Lords of Session, is now possessed.

^{*} The same prevails universally in Scotland at this day.

Morison's itinerary, part 3. b. 3. c. 4.

^{*} i. c. Plaiding, or plaids.

Of late the change is also, in every other respect, remarkable. The tables of the middling ranks not only exhibit varieties of dishes, but wines are almost universally drank; and when a party goes abroad to dine, there they also spend the afternoon. It is much to be regretted that the ladies are fo much neglected in these parties; the gentlemen, in general, preferring the bottle to the drawing room. That foftness and elegance of manners, which can only be acquired in the company of ladies, is much on the decline. The hour of dinner now is 4, and often 5 o'clock, and business is but seldom attended in the evening. Sunday is now the principal day for feeing company; of course the churches are but badly attended. The dress of people of fashion was costly and elegant; it was accounted absolutely necessary to be in dress at a public place. This part of ceremony is much given up, and people go to affemblies, plays, and concerts, much in the fame way as they go to dinner. The ladies, still, however, attend more to dress; many good consequences might be figured to ensue, were the gentlemen equally attentive to this part of ceremony, Hospitality is a leading feature of the inhabitants. The lower ranks may, with justice, be charged with intemperance, and this is much owing to the cheap price of whisky. There were very few instances (if any) of a citizen of Edinburgh keeping his carriage 20 years fince; now there are many.

The lodgings, particularly of the New Town, and other newly erected buildings, are elegant and healthy. In general, furniture is to be seen corresponding to the houses. Though the wages of servants have been much the same these twenty years, yet their appearance and dress is greatly improved; now, perhaps, these are on the other extreme. Till within

thefe few years, umbrellas were unknown.

LEMEH.

LEITH, being the sea-port of Edinburgh, falls next to be noticed. It is a populous, and thriving town, supposed to contain about 14,000 inhabitants; but the houses are in general indifferent, and the streets narrow and dirty. The harbour is formed by a stone pier, which has been lately much improved. When sinished, according to the plan lately made out, the harbour will be useful and commodious. Ships can only enter the harbour at full tide; but the roads of Leith, afford most excellent anchoring ground at all times, for ships of any size.

Befides

Besides a very frequent intercourse with London, the trade of Leith is to the Baltic, to the different ports of Germany in the east seas, and to Holland; to Spain, France, Portugal, and the Mediterranean, for wines, fruits, &c. and for some years past, the West India trade has been successfully attempted*. The making of glass, soap, and carpeting are the chief species of manusacture. In Leith there are two banks; the Leith Banking Company, and a branch of the British Linen Company.

The fortifications erected in the time of Oliver Cromwell, in North Leith, called the citadel, for the purpose of defending the harbour, were demolished at the restoration of Charles II. Of late, however, a very elegant battery has been built for the defence of the shipping, a little to the west of the citadel, on a rising ground, which fully commands the entrance of the

harbour.

The Water of Leith is the only river in the vicinity of Edinburgh. It is but a small stream, which empties itself into the Frith of Forth, and forms at Leith a pretty good harbour for the shipping. On its banks are erected the mills which manufacture flour, &c. for the city; also a very extensive distillery for making whisky. There is no tract of country, of equal dimensions, in Scotland, where there is so little running water. In the bed of the river, a little below the mills, we having a striking example of the rents and siffures in the strata of stone being cemented and silled up with extraneous matter. It is a vein of whinstone near 3 feet wide, traversing the horizontal strata in the bed of the river, which appears to have been introduced in a sluid state, the rents of the strata admitting the liquid mass of whinstone to slow in and unite them.

ST BERNARD'S WELL.

Many years ago, a mineral water was discovered to iffue

* From the Statistical Account, the trade of Leith, from the 14th November 1786 to the 13th November 1787, appears to be as follows:

	Foreign.	English.	Scotch	. Total
Ships		17	10	27
Brigs	II	22	92	125
Sloops	19	282	1407	1708
Tons	3244	26,170	75.800	105.223

During the same period, there came into Leith harbour, from ports within the Frith of Forth, 383 vessels with coals, measuring 14,956 tons, and the same number of vessels with other goods, measuring 16,139 tons.

from the rock upon the fide of the Water of Leith, a little above Stockbirdge. It was inclosed with a stone building, but had been demolished by the speats of the river. The late Lord Gardenstone, thinking highly of the quality of the water, and finding relief from drinking it, caused a very elegant temple to be erected over it, which contains a statute of Hygeia, but which is too large for its fituation*. This water is impregnated with iron and fulphur, is light upon the stomach, and highly diuretic.

RESTALRIG.

About a mile to the east of Edinburgh, in a hollow plain, stands the ruinous church of Restalrig. It was founded by James III. but, at the Reformation, the General Affembly ordered it to be demolished; notwithstanding this, the remains of a beautiful Gothic window, and part of the walls, remain. In the middle of the church yard, there is a spacious vaulted mausoleum, with yew trees growing upon its top, which belongs to the Earl of Moray.

The Frith of Forth contributes much to the riches and com-

* This circumstance called forth the following epigram :

" Heu! fuge fatales baufius, fuge virus aquarum, Quifquis es, & damno difce cavere meo; Namque ego morborum demitrix Hygeia, liquorem Gustavi imprudens facta videbar anus. Jam demiffa bumeros, & crure informis utreque Rifubus à populo pretereunte petor. At tu postbabitis Nymphis, folennia Baccho Fer facra, telluris fic quoque fécit Herus." " A finish'd beauty I from London came, Grace and proportion had adorn'd my frame; But rash, I tasted this impoison'd well, And ftraight ('tis true, tho' wonderful to tell) To fize gigantic all my members fwell. Whether thro' coal the fountain urge its course, Or noxious metals taint its hidden fource, Or (envious neighbour) Cloacina stain The stream with liquid from the Queen-street drain; Th' effect is certain, tho' the cause obscure, My figure ought to frighten, not allure; And, blameless tho' the skilful sculptor's hand, Not as a statue but a beacon stand. Thou! whom amusement or distemper brings To view the pillars, or to taste the springs, Warn'd by my fate, the nauseous draught decline, The Lord erector's regimen be thine, Abstain from water, and indulge in wine."

fort.

fort, at well as the beauty of this part of the island. A communication being now formed with the western parts by means of the great canal, Leith, the port of Edinburgh, has now become a great fea-port. The Frith affords fish in considerable abundance. Of late, the herrings have paid a vifit to it, and afford a cheap supply of food to the poor, as well as a lucrative branch of traffic to the merchant. The islands in this part of the Forth are Inchkeith, three miles from Leith harbour : Inchcolm, and Mickry, about four miles to the west; and Cramond Island, nearly at the same distance. On the shores of the Frith are found specimens of iron stone, particularly septaria *. jaspers, agates, flint, shorl, and zeolite.

INCHKEITH

Is a desolate island. In ancient times it was used as a place of banishment, as appears from the following order of the Privy Council to the Magistrates of Edinburgh, in September 1497: "That all manner of persons being within the freedom of this burgh, who are infected of the faid contagious plague, called the Grandgore, devoid, rid, and pass furth of this town. and compeer upon the fands of Leith, at ten hours before noon, and there shall have and find boats ready in the harbour, ordered to them by the officers of this burgh, readily furnished, with victuals, to have them to the Inch, (Island of Inchkeith), and there to remain till God provide for their health." A fortification was erected upon it about 1550. A confiderable part of the fortalice, or castle, remains on the summit of the island, upon the north end of which the arms of Scotland are to be seen. Near this is a good spring of fresh water. Several sheep are annually fed on the island. The east side of this island presents something like basaltic columns; they are of the moorstone kind, minutely mixed with calcarious spar. Many of the masses found here have the appearance of petrified wood, and take a fine polish. It has very probably undergone a strong heat. There is also plenty of limestone on the island; externally it resembles asbestus. A striated white calcareous spar is also found, chiefly on the west side of the island; also madrepore and coral marble. Jasper is likewise to be met with here: it's of a greenish colour, with a dusky line, and takes a fine polish. Agates, in detached nodules, are found on the shores of this

The feptarium is particularly described by Dr Hutton, in the Edinburgh Phil. Tran. vol. 1.

i boshi

island; but none have been discovered in the rock. Asphaltum, or Jew's pitch, is found inclosed in shistus, in the sisfures of the rock. The rocks on both sides of the island abound with shorl. The most remarkable production is a stratum of flint, on the fouth west side of the island. It lies under a bed of limestone, and appears to have been once in a liquid state; for in many places, we find madrepores and marine shells inclosed in the flin, themselves converted to a flint, and retaining their fhapes entire. We believe many naturalists deny the existence of a stratum of slint, but this affords an example to the contrary. The fact is of consequence, too, in the great dispute as to the formation of filicious and calcareous matter, by equeous or igneous folution. For here are found shells of the most delicate texture, converted to flint, and their shapes unimpaired. It is well known, that in many specimens found in the chalk hills in England, the shells, though calcareous in the outside, are filled with flint within; even those of the most delicate structure, as the sea-egg. It is difficult to conceive, how such changes could be effected by heat, and yet these delicate substances enabled to refift it. In any experiments we can institute, shells and such bodies are very soon converted to lime by a moderate heat.

INCHCOLM.

This, too, is a finall ifland, chiefly composed of rock, and lies within a mile of the Fyfe coast. There is a fine ruin of its once famous monastery still to be seen. There is at present a battery erecting on this ifland. This monastery was founded by Alexander I. in 1123. It is reported, that this Prince, when croffing the Frith, was overtaken by a violent storm, and driven upon Inchcolm. Its only inhabitant was a poor hermit, who gave him a very hospitable reception, and entertained the King for three days, while storm-bound, with the milk of his cow, and a few shell-fish. His Majesty, in gratitude to the faint to whom he attributed his fafety, here founded a monastery of Augustines, and dedicated it to St Columba. rock of which the greatest part of this island is composed, as well as that of Inchkeith, is similar to that on which the Castle of Edinburgh stands. They are all exceedingly hard, and admit of a fine polish; particularly that on the fouth side of these rocks. On the east side, there is seen black shorl, projecting from a decayed ground of the whinstone. In many places, fiffures of calcareous spar interfect the rock.

an garabage CRAMOND ISLAND. C agradate of the

Cramond Island, nearly opposite to the former, lies within a mile of the south shore. It is a flat island, and considerably larger than Inchcolm. It is famous as a rabbit warren. Both it and Inchcolm have been occupied, of late, as pasture ground for particular breeds of sheep imported to this country by the British Wool Society.

HILLS.

To return to the hills. The environs of Edinburgh are perhaps the most picturesque in the world. The noble appearance of the Frith, with the variegated face of the country, have a very striking effect. All travellers seem to agree, that the view from the Calton-hill yields to none in Europe, if the banks of the Lake of Geneva be excepted. The largest hill in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, is

ARTHUR'S SEAT ..

This hill has a broad base, but near the summit it rises to a conical top. Its height from the base is 700 feet, and 796 above the level of the sea. Adjoining to Arthur's Seat is Salisbury Craigs +. These present to the city an awful front of broken rocks and precipices, forming a fort of amphitheatre of folid rock, whose summit is 550 feet in height. This rock is used for the pavement of the streets of London and Edinburgh. Between these two hills, there is a recluse valley: Immediately upon descending into this valley, the view of Edinburgh is totally lost; the imperial prospect of the city and castle, which these rocks in a manner overhang, is intercepted by Salisbury Craigs. Seldom are human beings to be met in this lonely vale, or any creature to be feen, but the sheep feeding on the mountain, and the hawks and ravens winging their flight among the rocks. This valley has much the appearance of a crater, long ago filled up in part, the west side, which forms Salisbury Craigs, having yielded, and funk down on one fide. There are a confiderable variety of rock plants to be found on these hills, but we shall only take notice of that remarkable appearance, described by Dr Hutton

^{*} So called, after Arthur, the British prince who, in the end of the 6th century, defeated the Saxons in that neighbourhood.

[†] This has its name from the Earl of Salisbury, who accompanied Edward III. in an expedition against the Scots.

in the Edinburgh Phil. Tran. vol. 1. Towards the top of the hill, and furrounding a confiderable part of it, there appears fomething refembling the withered grafs of a foot-path: The breadth of this stripe is from 9 to 12 inches; the length is confiderable, 100 or 200 yards, extending from the fouth-east fide of the fouthmost hill through a hollow, and ascending obliquely the shoulder of the summit of Arthur's Seat, on the fouth-east fide. In the spring, about the month of April, the grass begins gradually to wither and decay. It is perfectly dead in a little time, that is, a week or two, and then appears white or withered. Similar appearances extend from the fouth fide of the fummit to the north fide of the hill, half way down the plain; but none at the bottom. Parallel to each of those tracts of withered grass, there is another perfectly fimilar, but of a black colour, as if made the year before, the grass having taken root. This distance of the old from the new track, in general, is but a few inches. In some places, Dr Hutton counted five or fix successions of these tracks, which must have followed each other in so many years. These tracts all form segments of circles, the new ones always outwards, and of confequence forming a part of a larger circle. From various confiderations, Dr Hutton thinks this fingular appearance can neither be owing to any electrical operation, nor to the operation of infects; but he has not hazarded any theory of it himself.

The fouth fide of Arthur's Seat is, in many places, a perpendicular rock. This rock, at the fouth-west corner, exhibits a range of bafaltic pillars, about 5 feet in diameter, of a pentagonal or hexagonal form, and from 40 to 50 feet high. 'At the bottom of the hill, on the fouth-east, is the beautiful lake of Duddingston loch, about a mile and 1 in circumference. On the north fide of the hill, stands the old ruin of the chapel and hermitage of St Anthony. The spot was well adapted for an hermitage: Although in the neighbourhood of a populous city, it bore the appearance, and poffeffed the properties of a defart. Sequestered from the rest of mankind, the holy hermits might there dedicate their lives to devotion: The barrenness of the rock might teach them humility and mortification; the lofty fite, and extensive prospect, would dispose the mind to contemplation; and, looking down upon the royal palace beneath, they might compare the tranquillity of their own fituation, preparing their minds for the fcene of everlafting ferenity, which they expected hereafter, with the forms

storms which affailed the court, amidst a tumultuous and barbarous people. At the foot of the rock is a pure spring of water, celebrated in the mournful ditty of "St Anton's Well."

ARTHUR'S SEAT.

A most beautiful and singular spotted jasper was some years ago dug out of this hill, below St Anthony's chapel; the basis is generally of one uniform colour, sometimes veined, but always spotted with another colour. It contains a good deal of iron in small round balls; it admits of an elegant polish, and is wrought into seals, buttons, &c. the colours are brown with white spots, blue with white spots, white with red spots, and sometimes all these colours blended together.

At the place where this jasper is found, a particular species of iron-stone has been discovered, which rises in slabs from the fissures, and takes a very fine polish. In the cavities, where attempts were made to obtain specimens of the jasper, several remarkable crystals were discovered, partly siliceous and partly calcareous, of the dog-tooth kind, intermixed, and shooting from the same base. Red-keel, or Ruddle, is also found on the north-east side of the hill.

SALISBURY CRAIGS.

This hill is well worthy the attention of the naturalist, from the various strata that compose it, which our limits will not admit of going into the detail of. We shall only observe, that the great mass of whin rock is incumbent on grit and clay, these latter are commonly thought to be of posterior formation, which makes this arrangement to be considered as singular. Beautiful specimens of radiated hæmatites are found in the quarry near Holyroodhouse. These are intermixed with steatites, green sibrous iron ore, and calcareous spar, forming in many specimens a very uncommon mass.

Veins of calcareous spar, beautifully stripped, are met with in many places. Also lac lunæ, zeolite, and amethystine

quartz crystals.

CALTON HILL.

This hill stands on the north-east side of the city. Its height is 350 feet from the level of the sea. We have mentioned the extensive and beautiful prospect from this hill. To have the full beneat of it, a foot-path was cut some years ago around the summit. Besides the Observatory, a Bridewell has just been erected after an extensive and excellent plan by

the late Mr Adam. On the fouth-west side is a burying ground, at the utmost verge of which stands the monument of David Hume, author of the History of England, &c. It is a neat building in the Greek taste, and of a circular form having two

wings. The east side of this rock being mostly covered with soil, cannot be narrowly examined; the detached fragments are of the same nature as the Castle hill, viz. a coarse-grained trap; some of which contains a considerable quantity of hamatites and shorl, and is acted upon by acids. Near the top of the hill they affume a porphyric appearance, which is very visible in the quarry above the Bridewell. The lowest stratum is a coarse pudding stone, formed of fragments of a porphyrous rock, of a number of different fizes, mixed with a good deal of red felt-spar; above this stratum is another of porphyry from 30 to 40 feet thick. A very rare foshil was discovered in this porphyry, in the year 1785, by a French gentleman, viz. the margodes of Linnæus; it was found from the fize of a pea to that of a hazel nut and upwards, of a teffalated crystalized shape, with regular sides and angles, resembling a garnet; they are of different colours, from a deep red to a light brown; its earth approaches nearest to that of the zeolite. This curious foshi has also been found in a quarry upon Arthur's Seat, at the east end of the Duke's Walk.

CASTLE HILL.

The rock upon which the Castle of Edinburgh is built is the fame as those on which the castles of Dumbarton and Stirling stand; it is a species of whin-stone, and of an exceeding dark colour, called by the Swedish naturalists trap, by Wallerius, Corneus trapezius niger folidus. In some parts of this rock, very beautiful specimens of white radiated zeolite have been found; zeolite is met with also in the lower parts of the rock fronting Princes street. When the foundation of the barracks, prefently building in the castle, were digging, a beautiful zeolite was found incrusting the whin-stone, of an opake colour, with rays diverging from a centre, not the twentieth part of an inch in thickness, and from one to two inches

In a wider circle, the hills of Corstorphine, Braid, and Craigmillar, &c. furround the capital; and at about four miles distance, the range of the Pentland hills commences.

CRO-

CORSTORPHINE HILL,

About three miles west from Edinburgh, stretches from north to fouth somewhat more than a mile. It has a gradual ascent from the west, but is pretty abrupt and rugged to the east. The rock which composes the greater part of the hill, and particularly the north end, is a very coarse whin; when exposed to the air for some time, it breaks asunder, and crumbles down. The north part of the Leny hills on the Queensferry road, and most of the opposite coast of Fife, are composed of a fimilar stone. It has a quantity of calcareous matter in its composition, which is probably the cause of its crumbling down. In many of the fragments, fine specimens of zeolite are also seen. On the south end of the hill, fine quarries of free-stone have been wrought for many years. There is a mixed kind of stone here, which is somewhat singular; it feems to be a compound of shistus and fand-stone; it is very hard, and rifes divided into thin flabs or layers. This stone is of a very dark colour, but contains also a quantity of mica, in small shining particles. What is remarkable, both fides of the flab are very rough, and regularly honeycombed, the prominencies of the one corresponding to the depressions of the flab that adhered to it. This stone is so hard, that if pulverised, and properly prepared, it would certainly answer many of the purpofes of emery.

PENTLAND HILL, BRAID, AND BLACKFORD HILLS.

Braid and Blackford hills are fituated about two miles fouth of Edinburgh. From the materials which compose them, they may be confidered as a continuation of the Pentland hills. The highest of the Pentlands is Loganhouse-hill, being 1700 feet above the level of the fea. The east end is somewhat abrupt, and on the north part of the summit the naked face of the rock appears of a pretty lively white, when feen at a diftance: its height is 1450 feet above the fea. This stone has got the name of Petunse Pentlandiea, from its resemblance to the materials which are employed in China for the manufacture of their porcelain. As it is the only example of this compound stone in the island, or so far as we know in Europe, a short description of it will not be considered as superfluous. This rock is composed of siliceous and argillaceous earth; some specimens are pure white, others have a slesh colour, and others, again, are cream coloured, with fmall spots of a bright red; sometimes the fragments are shapeless, but they

CRAIG-

are also found separated in layers about three quarters of an inch thick, and bended as if they had been softened by heat. Nodules appear, too, very generally in the rock, about the size of peas, which are of the same compound as the rock itself. This singular stone contains such a proportion of the two ingredients which compose china and earthen ware, viz. clay and sand, as to be capable of being manufactured into that fort of ware without any addition.

The fountains from whence water is conducted, in cast-iron and wooden pipes, to supply the city, rise near the foot of this hill.

BRAID HILLS

Are next to the Pentland. The highest is 690 feet above the sea. Though the petunse rock runs through them, and appears now and then in different parts, yet there are several other compound rocks here, but none very remarkable. In some places, to the south-east, we find the petro-filex. At the south corner, specimens of terra ponderosa have been sound, and of zeolite, both in considerable masses. Specimens of black lead have been sound on these hills too, in detached masses. There are some veins of agate discovered in the rocks, but too thin to be of use.

BLACKFORD HILLS.

These lye nearer Edinburgh, and are separated from Braid hills by a small stream called Braid's burn. They rise to a more conical top than Braid hills; the fummit is 550 feet above the sea. The materials are, so far as we know, much fimilar to those of Braid hills, above described. But there is found, on the fouth fide of this hill, a greenish earth, intermixed with sparry matter, which would indicate the prefence of copper. There is no timber upon any of these hills, which gives them a very naked appearance. The corner of that part of Pentland hill we have noticed, is covered with a very thick moss, and coarse benty grass, which makes but indifferent pasture: Blackford and Braid hills are much overgrown with whins. Between these hills there is an opening, which has been improved to great advantage, and where a very foug house stood, which, from its situation, was called the Hermitage of Braid. The present proprietor, Charles Gordon, Esq; has built a most commodious house on this spot, after the Gothic stile, which affords a very agreeable summer retreat,

CRAIGMILLAR.

This is but a fmall rifing ground, though, owing to the gradual ascent from the sea, its height is 360 feet above that level; on its top stands the ancient castle of the same name, a savourite residence of Queen Mary. It makes a most venerable appearance, and the view from the windows is highly delightful.

The rock composing this eminence is chiefly free-stone: but to the south-west of the castle there is a stratum of indurated clay, forming a fort of shistus, which contains a good deal of copper, not in veins, but intermixed in an irregular manner through the stone.

CRAIG-LOCKHART.

This hill rifes from the west side of the Linton road, about two miles south-west of Edinburgh. It is beautifully wooded, and forms a romantic situation for the country residence of Baron Gordon, the proprietor. This small range is covered with fine soil: It divides by a hollow near the middle. Where the rock appears to the north-west, it exhibits basaltic columns much similar to those of Arthur's Seat. On the south-east, another set of basaltic pillars appear still more distinct than the former, and of considerably smaller diameter: They are not in upright columns, but form a very obtuse angle. The summit of the hill is 540 feet above the level of the sea.

Around Edinburgh are several seats of considerable consequence, the most elegant, however, is Duddingston, the residence of the Marquis of Abercorn. The house is modern, and the pleasure-grounds are laid out to great advantage.

The beautiful sheet of water lying a mile to the north-east of the city, called Lochend, has not been decorated, tho' it is capable of much ornament. This loch, with the romantic rock and building to the east of it, adds much to the picturesque scenery of that quarter.

PARISHES.

Adjoining to the capital on the west and north lies
ST CUTHBERT'S, OR WEST CHURCH parish, which comprehends a great part of the suburbs of Edinburgh. It is by

far the most populous in Scotland, containing 32,947 inhabitants. This parish contains about 9000 acres, the rent of

** The heights we have given are from tables made out by Mr Laurie and another gentleman, both from actual survey. In these tables, the hills now mentioned differ considerably.

which

which may be estimated at L. 22,500 Sterling. There are several excellent free-stone quarries which supply the city and contribute to its elegance. The 6 columns in front of the New College, measuring each 23 feet, by 3, the largest perhaps of one entire stone in the island, were presented by the proprietor of Craigleith quarry.—Next to this, is the parish of

CRAMOND, part of which lies in the county of Linlithgow. It is washed by the Frith of Forth on the north, and rifes gradually from the fea, the grounds being varied by beautiful and gentle fwells. The river Amond is the boundary on the well, the banks of which are beautifully ornamented with wood. There is an iron-work carried on in this parish to a confiderable extent, and faid to employ a capital of about L. 30,000 Sterling. Steel, rod-iron, nails, hoops, spades, bolts for ships, and such articles, are made here. This parish contains 3890 acres, the rent of which may be reckoned about L. 6700 Sterling. Its population is 1112 fouls. There is little doubt but coal may be found in this quarter, as all the accompanying metals are discovered croping upon the coast. Considerable quantities of iron-stone are collected on the shore and carried to the Carron works. Granite, of various kinds, and free-stone, are in abundance. On the lands of Marchfield is a mineral spring, which is said to have purgative qualities. In this parish lye the lands of Craigcrook, mortified in 1720 by John Strachan, of Craigcrook. The rents, about L. 300 per annum, are ordered to be employed in the support of poor old men, women, and orphans. Several very eminent men have been connected with this parish, either by birth or property.

Of these may be mentioned, John Law of Lauriston, who seems to have astonished all Europe, by his projects, his success, and his ruin. He was born at Lauriston in this parish, upon the 21st April 1671. He appears to have been a man of education, of wit, of engaging manners, and of ability: his calculating genius is said to have assisted him in gaming, and his gallantries produced some difficulties which obliged him to leave his country: but about the year 1700 he returned, and then published "Reasons for constituting a Council for trade," and "A Proposal for supplying the nation with money;" both relative to Scotland. His propositions gained the attention of parliament, as well as of the court, and of the most considerable people in the country:—

but his scheme, though said to be fixed on found and incontrovertible principles, was rejected; and justly so, if the apprehension be well founded, that, had it taken effect, all the estates in the kingdom would thereby have been brought to a complete dependence on government .- Disappointed as to his plans, he abandoned his native country. To other ministers and princes he proposed his arrangements; and at length in France, the finances and the people of which kingdom were in a miserable state, he obtained some countenance, and was permitted to erect a bank: the effects of which, on the industry and trade of the nation, were so beneficial, that, as had been first proposed, it was resolved to take it into the king's hands. Though, by these means, it received considerable detriment, it continued useful, and Mr Law began to develope the great project on which he had long meditated, known by the name of the Miffifippi fystem *; which in some measure turned the heads of the French people, which, his biographer thinks, had it been carried into full execution, would in all probability have exalted France to a valt superiority of power and wealth over every other state. It must be mentioned to his honour, that he voluntarily gave up the whole perquifites as well as falary annexed to his office, was remarked for plainness and simplicity of dress, and for order and strict propriety in the management of his household. Mr Law concluded the chequered course of his life at Venice, in the year 1729, in the 58th year of his age, dying in a state but little removed from indigence.

John Elphinstone, second Lord Balmerino, noted for his spirited opposition to the tyrannical proceedings of Charles I. and being one of the best friends that the Covenanters ever had; Sir Thomas Hope of Grantoun, an able Scotish lawyer; Sir George McKenzie, first Earl of Cromarty, a voluminous author; and George Cleghorn, an eminent physician in Dublin, are also among the eminent men belonging to this parish.—Adjoining to Cramond, on the south, is the parish of

CORSTORPHINE, which commences about two miles west from Edinburgh; its greatest length is about 4, and greatest

breadth

^{*} A trading company was erected under the title of the Western or Mississippi Company. Its object was the planting and culture of the French colonies in North America. The King gave to this company all the lands of Louisiana; and the country was represented as a Peru, more fertile in gold than that of the Spaniards.

breadth 2½ miles. * The furface is, on the whole, remarkably level, there being no eminences but those of Corstorphine hills, already mentioned, the summit of which is 470 feet, above the level of the sea. The south side of these is beautifully decorated with the villas of Belmount, Beechwood, and others. Almost the whole of the parish is arable; the soil is a rich loam, diversified with clay and sand. There are no manufactories in this parish. The only mineral hitherto discovered, is the sand-stone of the hill. There used to be a well frequented mineral spring near the village; but for some time it has disappeared. The real rent of the parish is about 5000l. Sterling. The average rent is 21 per acre. A little to the south of the church, there stands a beautiful sycamore tree, the largest in Scotland.—To the

fouth lie the parishes of

CURRIE and COLLINGTON, which reach to the Pentland hills. The climate here is on the whole damp. The house of Ravelrig is nearly 800 feet above the level of the fea. In general, the foil towards the west is a tough clay; about Collington it is richer. The banks of the Water of Leith, as it runs by Collington and Slateford, are beautifully decorated with wood. The church of Collington is one of the most romantic fituations that can be cenceived. Of about 9000 acres, which the parish of Currie contains, two thirds are arable; the rest consists of hill and moss. The Water of Leith takes its rife in this parish. Though the whole course of this river be only about 14 miles, yet in this short space it drives above 80 mills; the rent of some of which, is at the rate of 20l. Sterling per foot of water fall. There are two well constructed and extensive paper mills near Currie. + About a mile and a half fouth of the village of Currie, is the romantic glen, where the scene of Allan Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd is laid. On the estate of Maleny, stands an old castle called Lennox Tower, the antient residence of the family of Lennox. There are fome vestiges of Roman stations in the parish, particularly on the estate of Ravelrig. Sir John Skene of Curriehill, Lord Register, in the reign of

James

james the fixth; Lord President Skene, his son, Lord Advocate; Sir Thomas Craig of Ricarton, the samous seudalist, were all formerly proprietors in this parish.

Freestone, ironstone, and limestone, are found here: specimens of copper ore, and it is said of silver too, have also been found. An attempt, some years ago, was made to discover a copper mine on the estate of Maleny, but without success.

The late Sir James Foulis, respectable as a patriot and antiquarian, had his residence at Collington. A little to the north lies

RATHO, 4 miles long, and 3½ broad. On the east it is stat and fertile, but rises gradually towards the west. The soil, in the low grounds, is a good mixture of loam and sand, in many places there is also a mixture of clay*. Dalmahoy, the principal residence of the Earl of Morton; and Hatton, formerly belonging to the family of Lauderdale, now to the Marchioness of Titchfield, both beautiful and elegant seats, lie in this parish; these, with the plantations of Addiston, give a rich and pleasant aspect to the country here. The hills of Dalmahoy and Kaims, abound with freestone; the rocks composing the rising grounds to the north are chiefly whinstone. About a quarter of a mile west from the church, there is a fine quarry of hone stone, at present wrought out for no other purpose, but to lay on the high roads. Adjoining, to the south west, is

KIRKNEWTON: This parish is of considerable extent, being six miles long and sour broad. The rivers Amond and Water-of-Leith run through it: The great Glasgow soad also passes through it. There is good limestone wrought here, but no coal. The ground is of various qualities, and lets from 10s. 6d. to 21. per acre †. There being no manusactories, population is on the decrease. The celebrated Dr Cullen was proprietor of the estate of Ormiston, hill, where he introduced, so early as the year 1758, a new and improved mode of culture.

LIBERTON. Below the east end of the Pentland hills lies the parish of Liberton, being about two miles distant from the capital. There are three villages in the parish that have the name of Liberton, and one called Gilmerton, which is by

† There are 175 families, making \$12 fouls, in this parish.

^{*} The number of inhabitants are at prefent 1037, and 250 families, making 4 to each family.

[†] The number of inhabitants in the parish of Currie, is about 1300, and the rent upwards of 5000l. Sterling.

^{*} The medium rent, is from 22s, to 25s, per acre, the whole amounting to about 5000l. Sterling. The number of inhabitants is about \$25.

far the largest. This parish is extensive and populous; it contains about 4140 acres of arable land; the number of inhabitants is 3457. In this parish there are extensive coal and lime works, which is the chief cause of the great population. At Gilmerton there are above 20 feams of coal, from 21 to 10 feet in thickness. Besides other lime works, those at Gilmerton alone yield 70,000 bolls annually. Numbers of people are employed in driving coal and lime to the capital; and a proportion of the women employ themselves in washing cloaths for families in Edinburgh. The ground in this parish is generally good; but it is also much enriched with manure from the city. The greater part of it stands pretty high, and is very healthy. The old tower is 500 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a noble prospect. The principal feats are those of Lord Somerville and Mr Wauchope of Niddry, two of the oldest families in the county *. - Still nearer the capital, eastward, lies

DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.

Dudingston, a parish about 4 miles in length, and less than 2 in breadth, containing about 900 inhabitants. The church stands in a very romantic situation under the cope of Arthur's Seat, with the lake extended below; around are the beautiful inclosures of Prestonfield, and the pleasure grounds of Dudingston. The foil here is not naturally good; but from the quantities of dung put on it from the streets of Edinburgh, it is very productive. It is believed that the proprietor of Prestonfield, about the end of last century, was the first who introduced the practice of meliorating ground by means of street dung. The average rent for tillage is 2 guineas per acre. The country here abounds with coal; no less than 13 feams have been wrought upon the estate of Dudingston. A bed of fine clay was some time ago discovered at Brickfield, where a manufactory of stoneware, fimilar to that of Staffordshire, is at present carried on; besides the fabrication of bricks, tiles, and coarser pot-Dudingston loch affords excellent marl; and the variety of plants in it give scope to the searches of the botanist.—Adjoining to Dudingston lies the parish of

NEWTON, containing about 1,135 inhabitants. The furface of the country here is flat, but the foil, in general is indifferent, though there are several rich spots. This district also abounds in coal, there being no fewer than 10 dif-

The real rent of this parish is upwards of 10,000l. Sterling. ser was a ferent

ferent feams running through the parish, of various thickpeffes. Six of these lie in a horizontal position, and, therefore, are termed flat seams; they are from 4 to 21 feet thick. The other 13 tland at an angle of about 90 degrees, and are called edge feams; these are from 10 to 2 feet in thickness. The flat feams are of the best quality. Coal has been wrought here for upwards of 200 years. The face of the country from the Dalkeith road to the fea is rather naked here.

On the east it is joined by

INVERESK. This handsome village has been called the Montpellier of Scotland. The parish is of a semicircular form, lying around Musselburgh bay, and its greatest length and breadth is about 21 miles *. The village and church stand on a rising ground, which commands a most beautiful prospect. This pleasant and healthy situation, of course, has induced a number of gentlemen to build handsome villas upon the banks of the river Esk. The foil to the north, on the fea-coast, is light and fandy, and remarkably fit for producing early garden stuffs. The fields to the fouth, on the banks of the river Esk, are a rich loam and very fertile. The town of Muffelburgh lies at the bottom of the hill, the river Esk dividing it from Fisher-row. The bridge which unites them is very antient, and supposed of Roman structure. Over this bridge was the march of the Scottish army to the fatal battle of Pinkie, fought March 1547, on a field between the village of Inveresk and Walliford. Many circumstances concur to show, that a Roman colony must have been established here. Pinkie-house was one of the first seats of note built in Scotland, though it is not very antient; the date in front of the house is 1622: In it there is a gallery 80 feet long, the ceiling of which is covered with emblematical paintings and inscriptions. When in this quarter we must not omit mentioning the occupations of the women of the lower class. They are the carriers of greens, salt, fish, and sand to Edinburgh: They trudge to the capital, loaded with about 200lbs. weight, early in the morning, and return again by mid-day, after felling their commodities. In this way they gain from 8d. to 1s. 3d. a-day, except the carriers of

fand,

^{*} The rent of this parish is estimated to be L. 11,500, including villages, coal and falt works, &c. It contains 3571 acres of land, and there are about 5392 inhabitants.

fand, who only earn about 5d. The husbands being fishermen or of other occupations, they make a very confiderable livelihood between them. This mode of life gives a very rough and more than masculine turn to the manners of the women. In this district there is limestone, plenty of coal, and very fine freeftone for building. Going up the Esk, we next find

DALKEITH, which is a small parish of about two miles fquare, but, owing to the populousness of the town, containing 4366 inhabitants. Dalkeith is pleasantly situated on a narrow stripe of land, between the North and South Esk, The low ground here is good in some places, but inclining to fand; the higher grounds are of a pretty strong clay. The rent of land is extremely high here, inclosures bringing from 31. to 51. per acre. Dalkeith is the greatest market for corn in Scotland, and there are some manufactures here that are in a thriving way, particularly of leather, candles, foap, and hats. Adjoining to the town stands Dalkeith House, the principal feat of the Duke of Buccleugh, built the beginning of the present century*. It may be termed rather a good and substantial than an elegant house; but the park around, adorned with much fine wood, and beautified by the ferpentine windings of the two rivers Esk, make it a very princely summer residence. The people in Edinburgh are in use to make frequent excursions to Dalkeith and Rollin in the summer, particularly during the strawberry season. There is coal here; but it is not much wrought, as it lies pretty deep. The finest trees in the county are to be seen in the parks of Dalkieth and Newbottle. A little upwards on the same river Stands

NEWBOTTLE. The church, and Abbey, the family feat of the Marquis of Lothian, lie concealed in a valley, which is rich and romantic. The foil here is a rich loam, upon a stratum of gravel. The South Elk runs through the parish, the banks of which are beautifully wooded. From this valley, the country rifes for about two miles to a summit, the highest point of which is 680 feet above the level of the fea. The high ground on the S. W. is a stiff clay, and very unproductive. This parish is not populous for its extent, being four miles long, and near three in breadth, at an average; the at and and the morest, the contains year agree of tand,

number of inhabitants is 1295. In Newbottle Abbey, which is a good modern house, there are several fine pictures; and in the library are various manuforipts, beautifully written on vellum, in the Saxon character, and highly illuminated. The park furrounding the house is large, and contains a number of fine lofty trees. There is both lime-stone and coal in this

parish.-The parish of

LASSWADE includes the eaftern extremity of the Pentland hills, and stretches along the North Esk; it is about 8 miles long, and of various breadths. In the lower grounds the foil is rich, but there is a great deal of heath and barren ground in the higher parts. Strawberries are cultivated with great success on the banks of the Esk, and prove a profitable crop, yielding about 181. per acre; the whole parish produces between 5000l. and 6000l. Sterling yearly. There are 5 paper, besides other mills, in the parish, and two extensive bleachfields, which employ a great number of hands, fo that the population is upwards of 3000 persons. The banks of the North Esk which runs for several miles in this parish. are bold and picturesque in a high degree.

Peculiar advantage is taken of this for the fite of Melvill Castle, the elegant residence of the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas, built in the Gothic stile, after a plan of the late Mr Adams.

Belides a constant succession of gentlemen's feats, there are here many beautiful, romantic, and noted spots. The caves of Hawthornden, the relidence of Drummond the Poet and Historian, are worthy of notice; They are said to have afforded shelter for the Scots in turbulent times. The largest of them is 90 feet long, and 12 feet wide at the entrance, but tapers gradually inwards; the height is 6 feet. Above there is a funnel cut for the admission of light, and to give circulation of air. In a recess there is a well several fathoms deep. From this large apartment are passages to other rooms on each fide. About half a mile above stand the well known ruins of Roslin. Though there be little of the old Castle standing to recal the remembrance of the pleasing melody of the tune, yet the Chapel is one of the most entire pieces of Gothic architecture now remaining in Scotland; it was built in 1440. The scenery here is justly, and not unpoetically, described in " The Waes of Wart."

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^{*} It flands 200 feet above the level of the fea.

[†] An elegant little Poem in two parts, lately published. The first raq peluntive firets, it is probable that the coal, hand, and there early hand, and there early learn probable this great plans, terminate here and it.

核心

"Clear below Esk's waters rumble,
Deep glens murmuring back the found.

Melvill's towers, fae white and stately,

Dim by gloamin glint to view,
Through Lasswade's dark woods keek sweetly;
Skies fae red, and lift sae blue."

Again:

"Ewes and lambs on braes ran bleeting,
Linties fang on ilka tree,
Frae the wast the sun near setting,
Flam'd on Roslin's towers sae hie.
Roslin's towers and braes sae bonny,
Craigs and water, woods and glens;
Roslin's banks, unpeer'd by ony,
Save the Muse's Hawthornden."

Various seams of coal and limestone run through the whole of this parish. Sand-stone, and the other metals which accompany coal are in abundance, but no whinstone or granite. The coal produces, at an average, between 6000l. and 7000l. Sterling per annum, great part of which goes to supply Edinburgh. One of the pits in the parish accidentally took fire about 20 years ago, and is still unextinguished. In all cases of this kind, the combustion must be slow and gradual. Fire will not burn without the free access of air, but very small supplies will keep it alive; and in such places, it is very difficult to exclude the air completely.—Adjoining to Lasswade, lies the parish of

GLENCROSS, seven miles west from Edinburgh. It stretches at its longest and broadest about three miles, and contains 385 inhabitants. The greatest part lies along the Pentland hills, and is pasture ground, though some crops of oats and grass are raised. In the lower grounds, which form part of an extensive valley, are sandstone, limestone, and coal*; these seem to be continuations of the same strata which are wrought in the places nearer the sea, already described, and which stretch through the whole of this extensive tract from Mus-

part was called "Scotland's Skaith;" the fecond "The Waes of War." The author, we have heard, is Mr M'Neil.

* Coal being always found in what have been termed fecondary strata, the seams, though numerous, either terminate at the soot of the Pentland hills, or dip under them so deep, that they have not been traced to the northwest of the hills. But as the Pentland are chiefly of whin and primitive strata, it is probable that the coal, lime, and other secondary strata which compose this great plain, terminate here on the north.

felburgh to the Carlops, * on the confines of Tweedale, about fifteen miles. There are several beautiful plantations here, which abound with the red squirrel. There are some vestiges of camps at Castlelaw in this parish. Near Woodhouseleet, the property of A. Fraser Tytler, Judge Advocate, on Glencross water, lies the scene of that savourite pastoral the Gentle Shepherd; a romantic sall at the head of the water is still called "Habbies How." William Tytler, Esq; of Woodhouselee, sather to the present proprietor, is well known as the author of the Inquiry into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots, and of a Dissertation on Scottish Music, annexed to Arnot's History of Edinburgh: Also for having rescued from oblivion The "King's Quair", a poem written by James I. of Scotland; and for ascertaining Allan Ramsay

* Near Glencross there is a vein entirely filled with heavy spar. As this fossil is so frequent an accompanier of metals ever where, particularly lead and copper, time will surely bring some rich treasure to light in this quarter. We formerly mentioned that this spar, or marmor metallicum as it is called by the miners, has been sound also on Braid hills.

† This house is 720 feet above the level of the sea.

‡ It gives no small degree of pleasure to ascertain and behold the situation of the scenery of so favourite a pastoral. That it is near Edinburgh cannot be disputed, because the general description is given at the beginning by the author himself. "A Shepherd's village and fields some few miles from Edinburgh." The West-port is also mentioned as the road from the village to market. The romantic scenery near Woodhouselee is well characterized.

Scene I.

"Beneath the fouth fide of a craggy field,
Where crystal springs the halesome waters yield"

Scene II.

"A flowery bower, between twa verdant braes,
Where lasses use to wash and spread their claes.
A trotting burnie wimpling thro' the ground,
Its channel pebbles shining smooth and round."

And " Habbies How" is particularly marked:

"Gae farther up the burn to Habbie's How,
Whar a' the fweets of foring and fummer grow
Between twa birks, our ou'r a little lin,
The water fa's and maks a fingand din:
A pool breast-deep, beneath as clear as glass
Kisses wi' easy whirls the bordering grass."

heafs fiduals con feet above the level of the firm

as the author of those two fine poems, "The Vision," and "The Eagle and Robin Red breast." Farther to the south-west lies

PENNYCUICE, about 9 miles fouthwest from Edinburgh. The foil is various, being a very extensive parish *, in some places a stiff clay, in others sand and gravel, and a great part of it mofs. The real rent is about 21001. Sterling; and there are about 1180 inhabitants. There are here a cotton mill and two paper mills. Pennycuick house is an elegant edifice, built about 1761, by the late Sir James Clerk +. There is a good collection of paintings here; and Offian's hall, the work of Runciman, is much admired. Sir Tames also collected a considerable number of Roman antiquities, and built an exact model of the celebrated Roman temple, called Arthur's Oven, which is used as a pidgeon house. The grounds are well laid out, and highly ornamental, To the fouth of the house is an obelisk, erected to the memory of Allan Ramfay the Poet, who frequently relided here. There is abundance of coal, and confiderable quantity of lime here, the latter so hard, in some places, as to take a fine polish, and in which many petrifactions are found. In Carlop's hill have been found specimens of lead and of iron ore, and iron-stone. Near this, in the bed of the Esk, are found specimens of button ore of iron; they are in nodules from the fize of a bean to a gold ball, and take a fine polish. There are feveral chalybeate and petrifying springs in this quarter. There is also abundance of whinstone and freestone here, curious specimens of the latter having impressions refembling the bark of the pine-tree, both in shape and colour, have been lately discovered. Several vestiges of encampments are pointed out in this quarter.

TEMPLE parish lies nearer the head of the Esk, 11 miles fouth from Edinburgh; its greatest length is 9, and greatest breadth 5 miles, containing about 600 persons. The country here is bleak and cold, and a good deal subject to rain. The arable land is pretty fertile, being a light soil on a gravelly bottom, and in some places a strong clay. The hilly part

answers very well for sheep pasture.

PRIMROSE

PRIMROSE OF CARRINGTON. This is a small parish, 32 miles long and 2 broad. The soil is good around the village, but cold and wet towards the extremities of the parish. There are only 329 souls in the parish, and no manufactories. There is abundance of coal in this parish; one stratum of which is 11 feet thick; there are also appearances of iron stone. The small parish of

COCKPEN lies upon the South Esk; it is about two miles in length, and 1½ in breadth, containing 1123 inhabitants. The prevailing soil here is a strong clay, which, when properly cultivated, is very fertile; the rent of the best is only 25s. an acre. The banks of the South Esk are all well wooded, and very romantic here. The castle of Dalhousie, a building of great antiquity, though lately modernised, stands on the north bank of the river.

BORTHWICK, about twelve miles from Edinburgh, on the Carlifle road, ffretches from E. to W. about 6 miles, and N. to S. 4 miles: it contains about 860 persons. The country here has a very uneven furface, hill and dale alternately give it the appearance of the waves of the fea. The foil is very various: in the lower parts it is rich and loamy; in the higher parts, wet and clayey. Here stands the ruins of an ancient castle, the residence of the family of Borthwick. which is pretty entire, tho' built about the year 1440, and forms, with the adjacent woods and the windings of the river, a very beautiful and picturesque scene. It was to this castle where the Earl of Bothwell took refuge with his fair confort before the battle of Carberryhill. It is now the property of Mr Hepburn of Clerkington. Arniston, the seat of the present Lord Advocate, lies in this parish. Of this family two fuccessive generations have held the distinguished and honourable feat of Presidents of the Court of Session; and the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Treasurer of the Navy &c. is no less celebrated for his abilities as a statesman. The late Principal Robertson was born at the manse of Borthwick; and the famous James Small, the successful improver and maker of the Scotch plough, lives at Ford, in the extremity of this parish. There are several going coal works here belonging to the Arniston estate.

^{*} It is 11 or 12 miles long, and about 6 broad.

⁴ This house stands 590 feet above the level of the fea.

About a mile above, is the only gun-powder manufactory in Scotland, erected about 3 years ago.

HERIOT

Herior is a small parish, adjoining to Borthwick, 16 miles from Edinburgh, on the west London road. It is composed chiefly of hilly ground. Heriot and Gala waters take their rise in the Moresoot hills here, and afford sine sport to the angler. The extent is about 10 miles long, and 6 broad:

The number of persons in it are only about 300.

CRICHTON. This parish is situated about 12 miles south of Edinburgh, on the middle road by Cornhill to London. There are about 3000 acres in this parish, of which 1100 are outsield, this last is overgrown with moss, upon a wet soft sand, or clay bottom. The arable part is in general a deep rich soil, producing good crops. The number of inhabitants are about 900. There is a good limestone quarry in this parish, from which is wrought about 4000 bolls annually. Though there is coal also in the parish, none is at present wrought.

The castle of Crichton, is a very antient and magnificent building; it was first built by Chancellor Crichton, joint guardian with the Earl of Callendar, of James II. During the life of Crichton, it was levelled with the ground by William Earl of Douglas, but was afterwards rebuilt, and part of

this new work is uncommonly elegant.

CRANSTON. This parish is 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The face of the ground is unequal. It comprehends three villages, viz. Cranston, Cousland, and Preston, and contains, in whole, about 840 persons. There are a number of fine feats in this parish, such as Oxenford Castle, Preston-hall, and others. The ground is well cultivated, and well inclosed. The foil confifts partly of clay or stiff land, and partly of a fandy or lighter foil, both are fertile, and over the whole parish arable. It was in this parish that the first example of the drill husbandry was given by Sir John Dalrymple of Coulland, grandfather to the present Baronet, who also introduced fowing turnip and planting cabbages in the open field. The farms are from 25l. to 300l. of rent per annum. The real rent of this parish is about 28001. Sterling. The river Tyne runs through this parish, though it is here but a fmall stream.

FALA and SOUTRA lies at the foot of the Lanmermuir hills, and extends E. and W. about 4 miles; N. and S. 3. The lower parts are pretty level. Soutra-hill rifes about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. On this summit, the traveller, from the south, is transported by one of the most exten-

five and luxuriant prospects any where to be met with; the three Lothians, with the Frith of Forth, lie expanded before him; and the Fife hills make a fine termination to the landscape. A good deal of the ground here is muirish and wet, but the lower parts of the parish are what may be called a clay soil, and pretty fertile. It is but thinly inhabited, 372 persons, and produces of real rent about L. 1100 Sterling. Part of this parish lies in East Lothian.

THE extent of this County is, in whole, about 360 square miles, containing 230,400 English, or 183,240 Scotch acres. One third part may be reckoned hill, or ground incapable of tillage, the other two thirds, or 120,000 Scotch acres, are in tillage, pasture, or wood. The pasture on the Moorfoot hills, comprehending about 50 square miles, is in general good and healthy; the Pentland are bleaker, and do not yield fo fine pasture. A circumstance holds true here, as well as in most other districts, that the north sides of the hills are the most fertile. The farms of this county are from 100 to 300 acres in extent, of arable ground. The climate, though in a pretty high latitude, nearly 560, is upon the whole healthy, and not unfavourable to vegetation. Its greatest drawback is the unstability and uncertainty, often all the seasons are experienced in one day: the cold east winds which generally prevail more than two months in the fpring, are a great hindrance to vegetation, as well as destructive to fruit, and injurious to health. There is feldom any fall of fnow before December, in the low grounds, and rarely any after Christmas, though it often lies till the end of February.

COUNTY OF HADDINGTON.

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THE county of East Lothian, or Haddington, extends eastward to the extremity of that range of hills which divides the Lothians from Berwickshire on the south, called Lammermuir; the Frith of Forth, and the German ocean, are the boundaries on the north and east. From west to east it is about 25 miles, and from north to south, where broadest, about 15. Taking it in general, East Lothian may, perhaps, be reckoned

the richest and most beautiful county in Scotland. Beginning at the fouth-west corner, we shall conduct our reader through the fouthern diffricts, returning to the capital by the fea coaft.

Next to Fala, in Mid Lothian, lies the parish of

HUMBIE. It is nearly o miles fquare, and contains 670 inhabitants. 'Towards Lammermuir the grounds are employed in sheep pasture. The soil of the parish is very various; in some parts it is a thin clay, in others mosfy; there are districts much richer, and which have been cultivated with care, attention, and judgment. This parish has of late supplied the Edinburgh market with early lambs; one farmer having furnished annually 100 at a guinea each. The farms are in general large, bringing from 300l. to 500l. of rent. There is a confiderable wood here of oak and birch, which woodcocks and pheafants frequent. The arable lands bring from 12s. to 30s. per acre. The real rent of the parish is about 2700l. Sterling. From various appearances, there is very probably coal in this parish, though none has been wrought; there being abundance of iron frone, and other accompanying materials. There is a chalybeate spring in this parish, which was much reforted to about 60 years ago. The veltiges of a Roman camp are to be traced here, and feveral relics of Roman art have been found.

ORMISTOUN parish. The country here is in general flat; the village is pleasantly situated, and, from the hedge-rows and inclosures around it, approaches nearer to an English village than perhaps any in Scotland. The extent is about 5 miles long, and 31 broad, confisting chiefly of a clay foil, which makes it rather wet. The inhabitants are about 864, between 500 and 600 of whom live in the village. The country here is much beautifyed by the woods belonging to Lord Hopetoun and Sir Andrew Lauder. In Lord Hopetoun's garden at Ormiston-hall, there is a yew tree, whose trunk is I I feet in circumference, and 25 feet in length, and growing in full vigour. About 2 miles South of the Church, the remains of a Danish * camp are to be seen. One branch of the river Tyne runs through this parish. There is abundance of limestone in this quarter, and one coal mine of excellent quality a-working. This parish gave birth to the Cockburns of Ormistoun, one of whom was Lord Justice Clerk; his fon John was one of the representatives of this county in the Union parliament, and afterwards one of the Lords of the Admiralty. He retired with much honour, about the year 1740, to his paternal estate, and contributed to erect here the first bleachfield in Scotland.

SALTON parish, about 4 miles S. W. from Haddington. lies adjoining to Ormistoun. It contains about 830 inhabitants. The foil is, upon the whole, fertile, confisting of loam, or a rich clay, though in many places this varies to a fandy or thin clayey bottom, but it is all, in general, well cultivated. Salton-hall, the feat of Gen. Fletcher, was a fortified building, but is now modernised. The fine woods and extenfive pleasure ground, make this one of the finest country feats in Scotland. In 1711 the celebrated Bishop Burnet, who was fometime rector of this parish, bequeathed considerable fums for educating and cloathing 30 indigent children, for purchasing a library of books for the minister, and other charitable purposes, which has been attended with very beneficial confquences. This parish is remarkable for the first introduction of making pot-barley, and weaving of the cloth called Holland, about the beginning of this century, by the patriotic Lady of Henry Fletcher of Salton. She, for this end, travelled into Holland, with two expert mechanics as her fervants, got models of the machinery, and brought home all the secrets of the manufacture. In addition to this, about the year 1750, the British Linen Company established their first bleachfield here, under the patronage of Lord Milton. Dunbar, author of the "Golden Terge," and the "Thiftle and the Rose," was born in this parish in 1465. He was in the early part of life a friar, but his poems having attracted the royal attention, he became a favourite at court, and relinquished the profession of a monk. This parish too gave birth to that celebrated statesman Fletcher of Salton, who was some years the pupil of Bishop Burnet; also to his nephew, the patriotic Lord Milton, to whom Scotland was to much indebted, during the turbulent crisis 1745. Besides fituation, Salton has other fingular advantages, a dry and tenperate climate, being off the fea breeze, fo chilling in the lower part of this country, and plenty of coal and lime, with abundance of freestone. In the pleasure grounds of Salton

^{*} The common way of distinguishing a Danish or English camp from a Roman one is, that the former are round or oval, the latter square.

there is a mineral spring, resembling a good deal the Bristol waters .- Adjoining to Salton on the north, lies the parish of

PENCAITLAND, nearly 4 miles in length and 3 in breadth, having a branch of the Tyne running through it. It contains about 1030 inhabitants, and produces of real rent something more than 3000l. Sterling. The foil is, in general, clayey and wet, and farming but indifferently performed; the higheft rent is 36s. per acre. Coal and lime abound in this district. There is also abundance of free stone, and in many places mineral fprings, but these have never been properly analyzed. -In going eastward, we meet with

BOLTON parish, stretching in length near 6 miles, but whose breadth is only 1: It contains only about 235 inhabitants, and yields nearly 1400l. of rent yearly. The gross number of acres may be 2300, of which 170 are plantation. The ground is not naturally tertile, except on the banks of the Tyne; the greater part is clayey and late. There have been no minerals discovered here; some attempts were made to find coal, but in vain. Almost the whole of the parish is the property of Lord Blantyre.-Next to Bolton, lies

YESTER parish, being about 3 miles long and 2 broad, and containing nearly 800 fouls. The real rent of this parish amounts to about 2000l per annum: The foil is, in general, poor and unproductive, and what is somewhat remarkable, the best land lies at the foot of the Lammermuir hills, but is by no means a deep foil. There is a good deal of fine wood belonging to the Marquis of Tweeddale in this parish, and the water of Gifford, a branch of the Tyne, runs through it. There is abundance of freestone here, a great part of which is of a deep red colour. Dr John Witherspoon, President of the College of New Jersey, and Dr Charles Nisbet, President of the College of Carlifle, in America, are both natives of this parish. Yester-house, the residence of the Tweeddale family, is a handsome mansion. - A little to the north of Yester lies

MORHAM parish, the smallest, perhaps, both in point of extent and population in Scotland. It contains about 1400 atres, rented at about 800l. Sterling, and 190 inhabitants. Nearly one half of the parish is moorish, the soil being a thin cay, but the rest is good and fertile. There is freestone in the parish, but no other mineral has hitherto been discovered. S. East from Morham, the parish of

GRAVALD

GARVALD stretches along the foot of the Lammermuir hills for nearly 9 miles; the breadth is from 3 to 4, containing about 900 inhabitants. Towards the hills the ground is a thin gravel covered with heather. The low grounds are either a ligh arable foil, or a deep and fertile clayey bottom, yielding fire crops. It rents at from 10s. to 25s. per acre. There is great abundance of red fand-stone here, but no other mineral has been discovered. The face of the country is very rugged and uneven in this quarter.- Eastward from Garvald lies

WHITTINGHAM parish, which runs also into the Lammernuir hills. Its length is between 10 and 11 miles, and greatest breadth from E. to W. about 4, and contains 655 inhabitants. The moor here is bleak and barren, but the low ground is fertile and well cultivated. Traprane law rising in the niddle of an extensive plain, commands a noble prospect. Wear the foot of it stands Hailes Castle, noted for the residence of Mary and Bothwell. The remains of a Danish camp are shown here, and may be distinctly traced. Free stone is the only mineral met with. Whittingham is the family feat of Hay of Drummelzier. Adjoining is

STENTON parish, nearly 31 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, independent of a wing which stretches into the Lammermuir hills. It contains 624 persons. The soil is, in general, good, part being clayey, and part light and findy, mostly all covering gravel or fand-stone, of which there is great abundance here. The country is open and beautiful. -Going in a fouth-east direction, we find the parish of

SPOTT, extending into the Lammermuir hills; it is about 10 miles long and 5 in breadth, containing about 620 inhabitants. The lower part of this parish is a rich loamy foil, and is well cultivated. The country here is beautifully variegated with wood and water*. In the eastern extremity of the county lies

OLDHAMSTOCKS, 6 miles east from Dunbar, extending about 6 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth, and containing about 500 inhabitants. The country is broken and hilly; on the coast the soil is pretty fertile, but barren in the higher parts. On the coast there is a considerable fishing, as the ocean furnishes considerable quantities of haddocks, cod, herrings, and lobsters. The Castle of Dunglass,

* There is the following entry in the records of this parish : " Oc-"tober 1705-Many witches burnt on the top of Spott Law."

famous

famous in Scottish history, where now stands a good modern house erected for the residence of Sir James Hall, is in

the parish.

DUNBAR parish extends about nine miles in length, along the coast, in breadth it is only two, and contains 3700 inhabitants. The foil is a rich light dry mould, perhaps themost fertile in Scotland, and, in general, it is also the eariest. In this situation, and having the advantage of abundame of fea-ware and lime for manure, the yearly rent is very high, the burgh acres give about five guineas, and the farns are rented at from 30s. to 2 guineas; the rent of the whole parish is about L. 8000 Sterling. The country around is finely adorned with gentlemen's feats, and the town of Dubar is one of the pleasantest and neatest in Scotland. Situated on the German ocean, it has long been a place of trade, particularly for corn. The herring and whale fishings have also been long a part of the occupation of the inhabitants Dunbar, at a very early period, was a place of strength; but there was no harbour for ships till Oliver Cromwell began the construction of the present one, which is mostly formed out of the folid rock. The castle, situated on the west side of the harbour, is a venerable ruin, but the date of its building is uncerain; it stands within sea-mark, and before the use of artillery, must have been impregnable. It was to it that the Earl of Bohwell fled, leaving the unfortunate Mary in the hands of the affociated Lords at Carberry hill. The famous defeat of the Scottish army, under General Lesly, by Cromwell, vas at Daverhill, near Dunbar. In this parish there is plemy of lime. Near the harbour there is a rock of martial jasper, which takes an exceeding fine polish. Some beautiful pebbles have been occasionally found on the shore. The gentlemen's feats in this parish are Broxmouth, belonging to the Duke of Roxburgh; Lochend, to Sir Peter War-render; Ninewar, to Mr Hamilton; Belton, to Mr Hay; and Winterfield to Mr Anderson.

PRESTON-KIRK lies mid-way between Dunbar and Haddington, on the London road by Berwick. It extends about 7 miles from north to fouth, and 4 from east to west, and contains nearly 1100 inhabitants *. The river Tyne runs thro' the parish, and empties itself into the fea, about 3 miles below the church. The country is finely variegated, and the fields very fertile; the prevalent foil being a rich clayey mould +. Smeaton, an elegant commodious modern house, the property of G. Buchan Hepburn, Esq; and Beanston, the property of the Earl of Wemyls, are the only feats of note in this parish.

The parish of INNERWICK lies to the east of Dunbar, and extends from the ocean fouthward about 12 miles. Its breadth is various, from 2 to 6 miles, containing about 960 persons. Excepting between 2000 and 3000 acres on the coast, the country is hilly and bleak. The low grounds are light and fandy; the parish, on the whole, may be supposed to bring about 4000l. per annum of real rent. The rent of land for tillage is 21. 10s. per acre, a high tack-duty for the quality of the foil, but it is owing chiefly to the great quantity of fea-ware got for manure. Being in the way from the border towards the capital, there are, as may be supposed, remains of encampments here, and many beautiful tumuli, supposed to have been burying places. On the shore there is plenty of limestone, and some veins of coal also appear, though none has been wrought; as usual, in such places, there is plenty of freestone.

WHITEKIRK and TYNNINGHAM. These united parishes extend from S. to N. 6 miles, and from E. to W. about 43 and contain nearly 1000 inhabitants. The country is on the whole flat here, and the foil a rich loam, on a gravelly bottom. Whitekirk-hill rifes to a very moderate height, only affording an elevation for a beautiful and extensive view. The most remarkable thing in this parish is the very extensive and thriving woods of Tynningham, planted the beginning of this century by Thomas, the 6th Earl of Haddinton. Although planted upon barren links, to the very brink of the oceanmark, they have grown with uncommon vigour. Tynningham house is beautifully situated at the estuary of the river Tyne, and the gardens were amongst the earliest in Scotland fashioned in the modern style. Newbeath, the residence of Mr Baird, is also in this parish.

NORTH BERWICK. Situated near the mouth of the Frith of Forth, it extends along the coast about 3 miles, being in

^{*} This parish contains about 4000 acres, the rent of which may be computed to be L. 4760 Sterling. the

Mr John Walker of Beanston, in this parish, had the honour of fetting the first example of fallowing ground, in this part of the island.

breadth from N. to S. nearly 23 miles, containing about 1300 inhabitants. The whole parish, containing nearly 4000 acres, is arable, being a rich loamy foil, with the exception of the hill and fome linky ground; and is well cultivated. The rent varies from 16s. or 17s. per acre, to near 3l. The ruins of the castle of Tantallan stand about 2 miles from North Berwick, it was once a place of great strength. The beautiful conic hill called North-Berwick Law, and which is feen at fo great a distance, rises from a level plain to about 400 feet, and overlooks a very fertile country. The famous fearock Bass lies about a mile from the shore*. This rock, and Ailfa and St Kilda, are the only places in Scotland which are frequented by the Solan Goofe. The Bass is also frequented by numberless other birds of various denominations. It is accessible only on one side by a narrow passage, and had been formerly inhabited. During the reigns of Charles II. and James II. it was made a state prison; some ruins of houses are still standing, and there is a well of fresh water near its top. Now the only inhabitants are a few sheep.

Director lies upon the Frith of Forth, and extends almost 6 miles square. The lower ground upon the coast, consisting of about 3000 acres, is links; but inland, to the south, there are about 5000 acres extremely fertile. The gross rent is about 6000l. Sterling; the number of inhabitants is about 1200. The only seat in the parish is that of Mr Nisbet, the proprietor of about two-thirds of the whole. There is still the romantic ruins of an old castle standing at the east

end of the village.

hbasas

ABERLADY parish lies also on the shore, westward. The

* This part of the country is thus described by Mr Hume, in the tragedy of Douglas:

Inform'd me, as he past, that the fierce Dane Had on the eastern coast of Lothian landed, Near to that place where the sea rock immense Amazing Bass, looks o'er a sertile land."

Has not effac'd the image of a place,
Once perfect in my breast, there is a wild
Which lies to westward of that mighty rock,
And seems by nature formed for the camp
Of water-wasted armies, whose chief strength
Lies in firm foot, unstank'd with warlike horse."

flat part is, in general, light and fandy, but farther inland, where the land rifes, it is rich and fertile. The parish contains 800 souls; the village of Aberlady 386. The Earl of Wemyss is building a very elegant house at Gossford in this parish. The only other seat of any note is Balincrieff the property of Lord Elibank.

ATHOLSTONFORD. This parish is nearly an oblong square, 4 miles long and from 2 to 3 broad, containing about 4000 acres. The foil is, in general, a rich loam, and very productive, though, as in other places of a fimilar extent, there are partial exceptions, yet it has all been occasionally ploughed *. From the small range of Garleton hills, which bound this parish on the south, there is an extensive plain 4 miles broad, having a small and gradual declination to the sea, and containing a track of country not inferior in beauty and fertility to any in Scotland. " The Grave," that much admired poem, was written by Mr Blair, minister of this parish, and father to R. Blair, Elq; his Majesty's Solicitor General for Scotland. It is well known that the author of the Tragedy of Douglas was feveral years paftor here. Gilmerton, the property of Sir G. Kinloch, is the only feat of note in the parish.

HADDINGTON, the county town of East Lothian, lies 17 miles east of Edinburgh, and is the first stage on the great post road from thence to London. It is a neat well built town, situated on the river Tyne. The greatest extent of the parish is nearly 6 miles both ways. It contains 12,000 acres of land, and about 4000 inhabitants. The ground is very muirish toward the western part, though the whole parish is arable, excepting a few particular spots of little extent. The greater part of this parish is well inclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. The real rent is about 8000l. Sterling; the ground near the town fets from 50s. to 31. per acre. The town is very ancient; the parish church is a venerable structure, and appears to have been built in the 12th or 13th century. It is only in the west end that worship is performed; all the rest is a ruin. In a corner of this structure there is the burying place of the family of Maitland, who for many ages possessed Lethington, now the feat of Lord Blantyre. In this aifle there are several marble statues of the Dukes of

In this parish there are about 950 inhabitants, 33 eldatabilinos

Lauderdale, as large as life, lying in beds of state. There are feveral agreeable feats in this parish; the most remarkable is Amisfield, belonging to the Earl of Wemyss; it is a large modern house, built of red fand stone, which gives it a dull heavy look: In the gallery there are many fine paintings, by the first masters, particularly Vertumnus and Pomona, by Rubens, valued at 800 guineas. The beautiful estates of Stevenstone, Adderstone, Letham, and Clerkington, are all in the immediate vicinity of the town. The famous John Knox the Reformer was a native of this parish; the house where he was born in Gifford-gate, is still thown, It was at the Abbey of Haddington, about a mile eastward of the burgh, that the Parliament was conveened, July 7th 1548, during the fiege of the town, which gave consent to Queen Mary's marriage with the Dauphin, and to her being educated at the court of France. Every Friday there is at Haddington one of the best corn-markets in Scotland. There has been no coal discovered in this parish, though there is abundance of fandstone; and both lime and coal within 4 miles of Haddington .- Westward lies

GLADSMUIR, about twelve miles from Edinburgh on the east road to London. The ground here forms a fort of ridge, gradually sloping towards the Frith of Forth on the north, and the river Tyne on the south; the summit of which is a stiff barren clay, but becomes fertile as you descend on either side, particularly on the north. This parish comprehends about 6000 acres, one half of which only is in tillage. The rent is about 4500l. Sterling, and it contains 1380 inhabitants. There is great abundance of coal in this quarter. This parish gave birth to the noted George Heriot, sounder of the hospital; and Dr William Robertson, late Historiagrapher for Scotland, and Principal of the University of Edinburgh, was pastor of it, and composed his History of Scotland while here.

TRANENT is about 8 miles from Edinburgh, also on the East London road; the length is about 6, and the breadth about 3 miles, containing nearly 2,496 inhabitants. The whole of this parish may be reckoned arable, though part is still lying in a waste state. The low ground towards the sea lets at from 40s, to 50s. per acre, and the higher ground, which is a clayey soil, at from 15s. to 20s. the whole producing about 5,570l. per annum. There are three considerable coalieries in this parish; the largest seam is 9

feet, and lies about 30 fathoms below the furface. Not far from Tranent stand the ruins of Seton-house, the once princely residence of the Earls of Winton.

PRESTONPANS extends along the Frith about 3 miles, on an average it is less than one in breadth, and contains somewhat above 2000 persons. Ravenshaugh-burn, the west boundary of the parish, divides the county of East from Mid-Lothian. The foil here is of a rich loamy nature, partly on a clay, and partly on gravel. The ground is, in general, well cultivated, and rents from two guineas and a half to L. 3 10s. The whole fental is about L. 2480 Sterling. The inclosures are mostly dykes of stone and lime. In this neighbourhood there are thriving manufactories of falt, stone, and earthen ware; and of vitriol, spirit of falt, and glauber falts. The oyster fishing has been long an object of some importance here. Within these few years they have fallen upon a method of fending the oysters to England, which has greatly reduced the quantity, from the scalps being over dredged *. There are fish of various kinds also caught in this neighbourhood. About a mile from the town is the field where the battle of Preston was fought, in September 1745, with so much unaccountable fuccels on the part of the rebel army. Of the eminent men connected with this parish may be mentioned James Erskine of Grange, Lord Justice Clerk in the time of Queen Anne; Hugh Dalrymple, Lord Drummore; William Grant of Prestongrange, Lord Advocate in 1746, and who conducted the arduous duties of that office, during that turbulent period, with much honour and fidelity: He was afterwards promoted to be a Lord of Session, and to a Justiciary gown. Coal abounds here, but none has been wrought for a period of 30 years, owing to a cheap supply from the neighbourhood.

COUNTY

^{*} The oyster spawns in May, and does not recover till the end of August. Hence the common observation, that an oyster is never good except in those months in which there is an R. Pandore oysters are the best, i. e. those taken near the doors of the salt pans, as they always breed best in water that is brackish.

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COUNTY OF BERWICK, OR MERSE*.

Taiz county has long been nominally divided into three districts, viz. the Merse, Lammermuir, and Lauderdale, Lauderdale is an opening of the Lammermuir hills, upon the water of Lauder or Leader, at the west end of the county. Lammermuir comprehends the South side of that range of hills which divides the county from East Lothian, and the Merse includes the slat part stretching along the banks of the Tweed to Berwick, 25 miles in length and about 15 in breadth; and, being the most important, gave its name to the whole county.

This county is of a quadrangular form, but all its fides are waving and unequal. On the north it is bounded by East Lothian; on the east by the German Ocean; on the fouth-east and fouth by the river Tweed, the English border, and Roxburghshire; and on the west by the shires of Edinburgh and Peebles. Its greatest length, from west to east, is 33 miles, and from fouth to north it is about 16 miles. The chain of Lammermuir hills, from Soutra hill to the fea, occupy the north line of the county; they are bleak and barren, having little or no timber. The grounds fouthward from this ridge are, in general, flat, fertile, and well cultivated. The most remarkable rivers are the Tweed, which from Coldstream to Berwick separates this county from Northumberland. Whiteadder and Blackadder I take their rife in the Lammermuir hills, and after joining their streams near Allanbank, empty themselves into the Tweed; and the Leader, which runs through Lauderdale. The London road by Cornhill goes through the west division of the county from Channelkirk to Coldstream by Lauder and Greenlaw. In travelling this road, after passing over Soutra hill, the highest of the Lammermuir, you descend to Channel-kirk, on

the borders of Berwickshire; the road, though hilly, is good. and not unpleasant: About two miles from the inn stands Oxton, the property of Mr Justice. The next stage is Lauder, or Norton Inn. There are several thriving plantations around Lauder Fort. From this the road goes over the hill in a S. E. direction. About the 30th mile stone is feen the house of Hume of Bassendean, and Spotiswood of Spotiswood on the opposite side of the road. Hume caltle attracts notice when travelling here. The country has but a bleak and moorish appearance from this to Greenlaw, which is a small town. and but an indifferent inn at it. Near the 38th mile stone, a little to the South East of Greenlaw, stands Marchmont House, a very elegant structure; and on the opposite side is Rowchester, the property of Mr Cockburn. About 3 miles from this stands Eccles, the residence of - Paterson, Esq. opposite to which lies Anton's hill, belonging to Mr Dickson. At the 43d mile stone is Castlelaw; and near Coldstream, lies Hirsel, the seat of the Earl of Home, a good house, with extensive planting and inclosures. Among the many elegant feats which embellish this tract, we find also the house of Kames, the proprietor of which is fo well known as an eminent lawyer, a respectable judge, and ingenious philosopher. The east London road, by Berwick, passes through the east corner of the county by the Peele-bridge, the Press, and Coldingham muir. From Dunbar to Berwick, after paffing Broksburn and Dunglass, the road is mostly over the termination of the Lammermuir hills, through Coldingham muir; and no place of notice occurs till you reach Evemouth. when the face of the country improves. The principal feat feen from the road is Ayton, belonging to Mr Fordyce. which is about 6 miles from Berwick; a neat house, around which are very thriving plantations. Berwick is a fortified town, and subject to English law, though it stands on the north fide of the river. The bridge over the Tweed here is very ancient, confilting of fifteen arches, and joins Berwick to the Spittal on the English side. There is another great road to Edinburgh from Berwick, by Dunfe, which is kept in good repair. The minerals in this district, hitherto discovered, are few. Near Lauder, at the head of the district, various specimens of copper ore have been found. In the parish of Boncle, a copper mine was worked some years ago on the estate of Lord Douglas. There has been no difcoveries

^{*} This is probably a corruption of March, being on the march or boundary between England and Scotland.

[†] It is computed that above 80,000 bolls of victual are exported from this county at Berwick and Eyemouth, and an equal quantity transported by land-carriage to Edinburgh, Haddington, and Dunbar.

^{\$} A corruption of Whitewater, and Blackwater.

coveries of coal, but on the coast near Eyemouth; though there is no limestone as yet found in the whole county, in many districts there are pits of excellent marl, chiefly stone and clay marl. The rich and fertile strath from the foot of the Lammermuir to the river Tweed had, scarcely 40 years ago, a very bleak and naked appearance; now it is rich and highly cultivated, well inclosed, and is one of the finest districts in the island. In no quarter has the use of lime been of more fervice, or more generally employed as manure. Through almost the whole of it, agriculture is carried on with much spirit, industry, and success.

On leaving East Lothian, or the county of Haddington, travelling fouthward, we enter this county in the parish of

COCKBURNSPATH, confisting of between 7000 and 8000 acres, part of which is hill and muir, that upon the fea-coast is, in general, light and fandy, though some is of a rich clayey quality. It brings from 30s. to 40s. the Scots acre, the whole yielding between 4000l. and 5000l. yearly; there are about 884 inhabitants .- On the London road, which passes through the parish, we meet with the Peaths, or Peefe-bridge, as it is commonly pronounced, planned and executed by Mr Henderson. It was thrown over a ravine in the year 1786, cut by the Peefe-burn; the bridge is 300 feet long, and 15 feet wide; from the bottom of the burn to the top of the railing, it measures 123 feet. About a quarter of a mile from this bridge, stands the Old Tower: it is the ruins of an ancient castle of considerable strength; being near the boundary of the two kingdoms, many vestiges of camps of various kinds are visible on the rising grounds; in the glens and paffes many military operations may be traced. The ruins of the old church of Auld-Cambus, formerly united to this parish, are still standing.—The schistic rocks which compose the Lammermuir hills, terminate on the sea-coast here; it is gratifying to the mineralogist to trace the line of separation of the primary and secondary strata; they are distinctly laid bare, at a place called Sickar Point, by the washing of the sea. The schistus stands nearly in a vertical pofition, and the fandstone joins it, and lies close upon it in horizontal strata. Though no other minerals have been discovered, yet in the gravel it is not uncommon to find also whinstone, granite, porphyry, and even limestone.

CRANSHAWS lies further west in the middle of the Lammermuir

mermuir hills, and is a very small parish, containing only 164 inhabitants. Cranshaw's Castle is a small fortified tower very entire; this, with the ruins of similar edifices in this part of the country, and the remains of many encampments, all show that the country must have been the scene of much strife and bloodshed. The water of Whitadder is a small stream here, but well stocked with trout. Cranshaws is used as goatwhey quarters during the fummer months.

COLDINGHAM is an extensive parish, between 6 and 7 miles long, and as many in breadth, and containing 2341 inhabitants; but of an irregular figure. A very extensive moor extends to the west; on the sea-coast the ground is rich and productive; St Abb's Head is situated on this coast. The town of Coldingham, containing nearly 720 persons, stands about a mile from the fea, and appears, from various circumstances, to have been very ancient, and much more extended than at present. The shores afford excellent sishing for cod, turbet, haddock, and many other white fish. Besides fome natural wood on the banks of the river Eye, there is a good deal of planting lately made in this parish. Several ruins may be traced, but none of any eminence.

EYEMOUTH was once a part of the priory of Coldingham ; it is a very small parish, about a mile square, and containing about 1000 inhabitants. The ground is a rich loam, inclining to fand, and is almost wholly arable and inclosed. There may be reckoned in whole 800 acres, which yield from 25s. to 40s. per English acre. There is a good harbour here, lately erected at the mouth of the river Eye, where the town stands, and which is daily receiving improvements; the coast abounds with fish. On a small promontory which stretches out into the sea, there are the remains of a regular fortification. The rock which composes this promontory, is a coarse pudding-stone; the rocks on the coast are, in general, whin-Itone.-Next to this lies

Ayron parish, nearly 4 miles square, containing 1146 inhabitants, of which nearly one half refide in the village. The fouth-east part is hilly; the sea-shore is high and rocky. The foil in the middle is rich and fertile, producing all kinds of grain. On the banks of the Eye, there is a paper mill, and 4 flour mills. Several vestiges of encampments are shown here; urns and broken pieces of armour are occasionally found in the ground. The manfion house of Ayton is plea-

fautly fituated, and has a great deal of thriving plantations around it.

MORDINGTON, in the fouth-east corner of the county, is a parish between 3 and 4 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 in breadth, containing only about 340 inhabitants. The foil is various; on the banks of the river Whitadder it is a stiff clay; towards the coast light and fandy. The rent amounts to about 2000l. At Lammerton stands the chapel where James IV. of Scotland was married to Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England, in 1503. Though neither coal nor lime are wrought in this county, we find veltiges of both; in feveral places on the shore here, small veins of ironstone, of coal, and of lime-stone may be traced, and abundance of fine freeltone. The east London road passes through this parish, and also the Berwick road by Dunse to Edinburgh. The remains of a Danish camp, Edington Castle, fituated on the top of a fleep rock, and the Witches Know, where, fo late as the prefent century, feveral unfortunate women were burnt for witchcraft, are objects worthy of the

FOULDEN is a finall parish, nearly 2½ miles square, and contains 344 inhabitants. In general, the soil is good; on the south a clayey soil prevails; in the centre of the parish it is loamy, but more light towards the north. The varied banks of the Whitadder make this quarter pleasant.

CHERNSIDE parish is of an oblong sigure, about 4½ miles at the greatest length, and 3 where broadest, containing about 6523 acres, which rent from 12s. to 30s. per acre. The number of inhabitants are 961, 600 of whom reside in the village of Chirnside, which is a presbytery seat. Of the eminences which project from the Lammermuir hills, Chirnside hill is one of the most remarkable, and commands a sine view of a fertile and well cultivated country. In this parish, beautisted by many gentlemen's seats, some vestiges of ancient camps are shown. There is plenty of marle wrought, and lately a species of gypsum has been discovered on the banks of the Whitadder. On the estate of Ninewells is a plane tree supposed 150 years old, which measures 17 feet of solid wood below the boughs. This is the family seat of the Humes, of which the celebrated David Hume was a younger brother.

Polwarts parish is of a triangular form; its greatest length

length is 3, and its greatest breadth 2 miles, and contains 188 persons; the real rent is about L. 1000 Sterling, and the Earl of Marchmont is sole proprietor of the parish. The soil is various, the greatest part is clayey; in some places it is gravelly, in others sandy. In the middle of the village there are two old Thorn trees, around which it was the custom for every new-married pair, with their company, to dance in a ring—hence the song Polwarih on the Green.

LADYKIRK parish extends along the banks of the Tweed 21 miles, and 1 mile in breadth, containing about 3500 acres English, The inhabitants are in number about 600. In general, the foil is a deep loam, sometimes with a clay, and sometimes with a gravelly bottom; the rent is from 158. to 30s; per acre, and the farms produce from L. 300 to L. 600 per annum. The ground is, on the whole, stat here, with a few gentle risings, and is well cultivated. The improvement of their sheep stock has been of late much attended to in this quarter.

Swinton and Simprim. These united parishes extend about 4 miles from east to west, and 3½ from north to south, and contain near 900 inhabitants. The soil is, in general, a deep clay; the surface is varied by rising grounds, and gentle elevations, in long ridges and slats, which make it in general very sit for improvements. The rent is from 8s. to 25s. per acre, yielding, in whole, upwards of L. 4,000 Sterling. The only stream of any consequence is Leet, which abounds in pike. No minerals, except fandstone, have been discovered here. The antiquity of the samily of Swinton deserves notice. It appears that 22 proprietors, including the present, have occupied this estate, during a period of 73t years. This is the more remarkable, when we recolted the turbulence and frequency of feudal broils and border wars during great part of that long period.

HUTTON. The ground of this parish is flat and very fertile, being situated on the banks of the Tweed and Whitadder. The foil in general, is what is called a deep loam, but in some places, towards the middle of the parish, it is a thin clay, and all inclosed. The number of inhabitants is about 120.

^{*} This family is faid to have originally obtained a grant of these lands for cleaning the county of Stoine, which at that time much infested it. Tradition, the name, the hearings of the arms, and other circumstances seem to corroborate the opinion.

WHITSOM and HILTON are about 42 miles in length, and 21 miles in breadth, containing 590 inhabitants. The ground in culture is, in general, a rich clayey foil, a great part being flat, there is a good deal of marsh and wet land in

the parish.

TINW

EDROM is a large parish, extending to 10 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, containing 1336 inhabitants. The appearance of the country is flat here, and the ground is tolerably good, excepting towards the Lammermuir hills, where it is thin, moorish, and unproductive; the rent is various, from 10s. to 30s. per acre—the amount of the whole is towards L. 6500 Sterling per annum; almost the whole is inclosed. Both Whitadder and Blackadder run through this parish.

BONCLE and PRESTON. These united parishes are about 6 miles square, and contain about 8900 acres of ground; the number of inhabitants is 622. The ground towards the Lammermuir hills is thin and poor, but in the low parts, on the banks of the Whitadder, it is chiefly a rich loam, and almost the whole is inclosed, which contributes much to the beauty of the country. There is plenty of freestone, and clay-marl on the banks of the river Whitadder. About 12 years ago a copper mine was wrought on a small farm called Hoardweel, the ore is faid to have been rich, but the working was given up, owing to the vein having failed.

DUNSE parish is an oblong square, 8 miles from north to fouth, and 5 from east to west, and contains 3324 inhabitants, 2324 of whom refide in the town, Dunse town formerly flood on the top of that beautiful hill called Dunse Law; but was afterwards rebuilt at the foot of the hill. The fituation is grand, being at the head of a plain 25 miles long, in the very centre of the county, encompassed on three fides by the Lammermuir hills, the river Whitadder running by it. The flat ground of the parish is in some places a rich deep loam, in others a strong clay, and is in general inclosed. Besides Dunse Castle, the family seat of Hay of Drumelzier, which had formerly been a place of strength, there are the remains of an old tower, called Edwin's Hall. It consists of three concentric circles, the diameter of the innermost is 40 feet, the walls are 7 feet thick, and what is remarkable, the stones are not cemented with mortar of any kind, they are chiefly whin, and made to lock into one another, by grooves and projections, executed with vast labour: It is supposed to be Pictish. The hill upon which this is built is called Cockburnhill; it is 900 feet above the level of sea, and affords a fine land-mark to the failor on the German Ocean. There is a chalybeate fpring in this neighbourhood, called Dunse Spa, nearly of a similar quality to the Tunbridge; being an excellent tonic, it proves very efficacious in stomach complaints*.- There is abundance of sandstone and whinstone here. The celebrated metaphysician and theologist John Duns Scotus, was born at Dunse in 1274. The fite of the house where he was born is still shown.

ABBAY OF ST BATHANS is a small parish, situated in the heart of the Lammermuir hills; it is from 6 to 7 miles long, and about 3 broad, and contains 145 inhabitants. On the banks of the Whitadder the foil is fertile, but the great proportion of the parish is hill and pasture ground, the rent is only about L. 600 per annum. The Earl of Wemyss has put down neat hunting quarters in this neighbourhood, called the Retreat, which gives life and beauty to otherways a very dreary quarter.

LONFORMACUS stands in a situation very similar to that of St Bathans, but is a larger parifi, extending 12 miles long, and 6 broad, and containing about 450 inhabitants. The rent is about L. 1700 per annum. Dirington and Laws two beautiful conic hills rise here. Specimens of copper ore, of a pretty rich quality, are found here, but it has never been wrought. The proprietor has probably been discouraged by the distance from fewel.

LANGTON. The mean length of this parish is 41, and the mean breadth 21 miles, containing 435 inhabitants. It is almost all well inclosed and subdivided, consisting of about 7200 acres English; the rent of ground, for culture, is from 15s. to 42s. per English acre, producing, in whole, nearly 2660l. Sterling yearly, the whole, except L. 600, belonging to the proprietor of Langton. The foil, in the lower part of the parish is a good loam, yielding all kinds of crops; the higher grounds are well adapted for sheep pasture. The late Mr Gavin of Langton improved and beautifyed this quarter much. The remains of military stations and encampments

From an Analysis of it published by Dr Home, it appears to contain iron, calcarcous earth, common falt, and fixed air. sign from cast to well and contain about 1000 unhabitant

are also pointed out here, and, at different times, earthen

urns, containing human bones, have been dug up.

COLDSTREAM. This parish extends along the Tweed, which divides it from England, between 7 and 8 miles; from N. to S. it is about 4 miles. The town is small, there being no manufacture carried on; a very neat bridge over the Tweed unites the two kingdoms here. The face of the country is flat, and the grounds well cultivated. Towards the river the foil is a rich loam; farther north the ground rifes a little, and inclines to clay. The number of inhabitants is about 2103. Hirsel, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Home, is in this parish. The river Leet runs into the Tweed here. Some shell marl, and abundance of stone marl are found in this parish.

GREENLAW is an extensive parish, 7 or 8 miles long, and about 2 broad, containing 1210 inhabitants. Being at a great distance from coal and lime, the ground rents low, from 10s. to 21s. per acre, but the foil in many places is good, being a deep rich clay. Tho' it is the county-town it is but a poor place, as they have no manufactures of any kind established there; though one of woolen cloth is lately begun. A little to the fouth east of the town stands the elegant house of

Marchmont.

ECCLES. This is a very extensive and highly cultivated parish. Of 11,000 acres which it contains, scarcely one is waste or useless. In extent it is 8 miles from E. to W. and about 6 from N. to S. containing nearly 1780 inhabitants. The foil is various; in some places a deep clay, in others a rich loam; and in others it is gravelly. In general, the furface is flat, and the grounds are all inclosed. The fize of the farms is from 800 to 900 acres, and the real rent amounts to about L. 11,000 Sterling. The inclosures, hedge-rows, and number of gentlemens' feats, give to the country here the appearance of a rich and well cultivated garden, to a spectator, at a distance.

NENTHORN. This parish is nearly 4 miles square, and contains about 1900 acres; the number of inhabitants is about 350. In general the foil is good, and well cultivated. Blue whin-stone prevails here; and on the banks of the Eden,

there is abundance of red fand-stone.

STITCHEL and HUME, lie partly in Roxburghshire. They extend from the north to fouth about 6 miles, and between 3 or 4 from east to west, and contain about 1000 inhabitants.

The foil is, in general, a stiff clay, and is well cultivated. The total rent is about 30col. per annum. The remains of Hume Castle *, noted during the contentions on the borders, stands in this parish. This castle has a most commanding prospect over almost the whole of the Merse and Roxburghthire. The rifing ground called Lundie Craigs, is composed of basaltic columns, from 5 to 6 feet in height, and 16 or 17 inches over. The small river Eden separates Stitchel from Nenthorn.

GORDON †. This parish is 7 miles long from W. to E. and of unequal breadth, from 2 to 4. The London road by Cornhill runs through it; it contains about 920 inhabitants. The face of the country is rugged and uneven here, but scarcely rises to what is denominated a hill. A good deal is moss and bog, though there is some good ground of a clayey, and some of a sandy quality, which bear good crops; the best rems at 21s, per acre. The river Eden runs through this parish. Sandstone of a reddish colour is the only mineral discovered here.

WESTRUTHER, lying on the fide of the Lammermuir hills, is a parish about 5 miles long and 3 broad, containing 730 inhabitants. The foil in the high grounds is a thin clay; in many places it is wet and marshy, and is on the whole but indifferent. The London road by Coldstream passes through it.

LEGERWOOD, this is a small parish, about 3 miles long and 21 broad, it lies on the fouth-west extremity of the Lammermuir hills; it is on the whole rugged and hilly, the number of inhabitants is 422. In the vales, and on the banks of the water Leader, the soil is commonly a deep blackish mould, composed of the remains of decayed vegetable matter, and the

" That he, Willie Wastle, stood firm in his castle:

That all the dogs of his town, should not drive Willie Wastle down." This seems to be the origin of that play among children.

^{*} It is reported, that when Oliver Cromwell was at Haddington, he fent a fummons to the Governor, ordering him to furrender. The Governor returned for answer,

[†] Several persons of the name Gordon came to Britain with William the Conqueror, one of whom having fortunately killed a wild boarthat infested this neighbourhood, received certain lands here to which he gave his own name. From him the Dukes of Gordon are descended, and the boar still makes a part of the family arms, in memory of this gallant action. The Duke of Gordon is still superior of some lands in the parish.

fragments of the rocks adjacent. The hills are covered with

heather, and abound in peats. The parish of

EARLSTON lies amongst the hills on the banks of the Leader; it is about 6 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad, and contains 1351 inhabitants. The famous Thomas the Rhymer, who lived in the 13th century, was born in the village of Earlston; part of his house called Rymer's Tour is still standing. There is a stone built in the forewall of the church, having this inscription, "Auld Rhymer's race, lies in this place," his real name and title was Sir Thomas Learmont. On the banks of the Leader, stands the house of Cowden Knows, which is an old building, near which are the Knows covered with broom, celebrated in the old song of that name. Near this lies Blainslie, so long famous for the production of excellent oats; and the handsome villa of Carolside.

LAUDER, fituated near the top or west corner of Berwickfhire, extends about 8 miles from North to South, and about 4 upon the strath of Leader or Lauder water, along which the London road passes. The district has the name of Lauderdale. The number of inhabitants are 2000, and the average rent of land is from 5s. to 10s. per acre, few farms pay more than L. 100 per annum. The whole yields about L. 6000 per annum. Near the town, which has but a poor appearance, stands Lauder Fort, belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale. It was built by Edward Longshanks, about 500 years ago; in the end of last century it was repaired, and converted into a dwelling house by the Duke of Lauderdale. The hills furnish abundance of peat and turff, which are the ordinary fuel here. Copper ore has been found in several places, but none ever was wrought. Moorstone, and slate of a coarse quality abound. What are called adder stones, and fairy stones are found occasionally in this neighbourhood. Spanish, Scotch, and English coins, are also found, and many fragments' of fwords, bows, and arrows pointed with flint, have been dug up in the parish.

CHANNELKIRK is fituated among the Lammermuir hills, where they divide the counties of Edinburgh and Haddington from that of Berwick, and the London road passes through it, it is about 6 miles long, and 5½ broad. Upon the banks of the Leader, and in different straths, there may be upwards of 1500 acres in tillage. The hills are mostly covered with heather, and are very bleak. The land rent is about L. 2000 per annum, and the number of inhabitants amounts to about 600.

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

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the mental to the result transfer them and a commer, and at THIS shire is of an irregular shape; its greatest extent both from east to west, and from north to south, is about 30 miles. On the east and south it is bounded by Northumberland and Cumberland : on the west by Dumfries and Selkirk shires, and on the north by Berwickshire. The fouth-west division of this county is sometimes called Tiviotdale, from the river Tiviot running through it. The west and north quarters of the county are mountainous; the fouth and east divisions are, upon the whole, flat and fertile. The river Tweed enters this shire, at the mouth of the water of Ettrick, from whence it flows through a very romantic country, washing the foot of the Eildon hills, by the village of Dornick, where there is a bridge over it; thence it passes by Melrose, Dryburgh, and Kelfo, affording many beautiful scenes. The various and picturesque scenery on the banks of the Tweed could not fail to enchant, and to tune the pipe of the thepherd in praise of its beauty*. There is no coal, and but little limestone hitherto wrought in this district; neither have any other minerals of confequence, as yet, been discovered, marl and fandstone excepted. The great roads in this county are the London road by Jedburgh; it branches off from the middle road, by Cornhill, about two miles beyond Lauder, and crosses the Tweed over the bridge at Leader foot. Near this are two neat retreats, Kirklands on the east side of the Leader, and Drygrange on the west. Over the hill stands Bimerside, belonging to the ancient family of Haig; two miles down the Tweed is the romantic abbey of Old Melrose. The country begins to open here; the towering tops of the Eildon hills, on the right, have a grand appearance. The beautiful ruins of Dryburgh, belonging to the Earl of Buchan, stand about a mile from the road, on the banks of the Tweed, and over against it is the village of St Boswell's, or Lessudden. Near this is Elliston; and over the hill is Ancrum, the residence of Sir John Scott. About two miles from this is the beautiful retreat of Mount Tiviot, a feat of the Marquis of Lothian, 42 miles from Edinburgh; a gradual fweep round the hill, lands the traveller in Jedburgh.

T veedfide is one of the simplest and sweetest of our ancient melodies; Gala Water is and elegant and pleasing.

From

From this the road goes southward, along the romantic banks of the river Jed, into England. From Kelso there is an excellent road to Hawick along the river Tiviot; this is one of the finest rides, of about 14 miles, to be met almost any where. The banks of the river are planted with gentlemen's seats; the variety of situation, and the thriving plantations, give no small degree of pleasure and delight.—Having given an account of the north side of the Tweed, situated in the shire of Berwick, we shall begin our description of the south side, where we enter this county on the east.

Passing from Stitchel, in Berwickshire, the next parish that

occurs is

EDENHAM or EDNAM, extending along the banks of the Tweed, about 3 miles in breadth, and 3½ in length, containing 600 inhabitants. This parish is highly cultivated, and rents from 40s. to 60s. per acre. It gave birth to Thomson, the Author of the Seasons, whose father, Mr Thomas Thomson, was the second minister here after the Revolution. There is an annual meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, at Ednam hill, for celebrating the Poet's birth-day, and it is intended to erect a monument there to his memory *.—Farther up the river is

Kelso parish, which is of an irregular triangular figure, its greatest length and breadth may be reckoned 41 miles. The foil is, in general, a deep loam upon a gravelly bottom, and is very fertile. Its fituation is highly favourable, on the banks of the Tweed and Tiviot. The rent, per acre, is, in general, from 40s. to 5l.; amounting in whole to between 7,000l. and 8,000l. per annum; the number of inhabitants is 4330. The town is confiderable, and pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Tiviot and Tweed, over both which rivers there are two handsome bridges + ;-from that over the Tweed, confisting of fix arches, there is one of the finest views to be feen almost any where; by afcending the banks to Pinnacle-hill, it varies a good deal, and becomes more extensive. The environs of Kelso are truly fine. Fleurs, the magnificent feat of the Duke of Roxburgh, with its extenfive plantations, on the banks of the Tweed, and Springwood-Park on the opposite side, extending its policy also on

† Kelfo bridge is 90 feet above the level of the sea at Berwick.

the Tiviot; the handsome villa of Havannah, together with Pinnacle-hill, and the fertile inclosures around, give the whole an appearance of elegance, richness, and fertility. But we shall best describe this beautiful landscape, by quoting the language of that celebrated tourist, Mr Pennant. " The environs of Kelfo (fays he) are very fine; the lands confift of gentle rifings, inclosed with hedges, and extremely fertile. They have much reason to boast of their prospects. From the Chalkbeugh is a fine view of the forks of the rivers; Roxburgh-hill; the handsome seat of Springwood-Park; and at a distance the Fleurs. From Pinnacle-hill is seen a vast extent of country, highly cultivated, watered with long reaches of the Tweed, and well wooded on each margin." The town is populous, neat, and thriving; it is a burgh of barony. There is held here an excellent market, weekly, for grain; -there is an extensive public library, and a coffeehouse, where the London and Edinburgh newspapers are taken in. Part of the magnificent Abbey, built by St David, King of Scotland, in 1128, is still standing, and makes a very venerable appearance. Roxburgh caltle, famous in the history of the border wars, is almost a total ruin. It was in besieging this castle that James II. lost his life, by the burfling of a cannon. A canal has been projected from Kelfo to Berwick, which would be of vast consequence to this part of the country.—On the north fide is

Mackerston, extending between 5 and 6 miles in length, and from north to fouth between 4 and 5. It contains about 260 inhabitants; the total rent is from 1700l. to 1800l. per annum: being at a great distance from coal and lime, improvements are not carried on with much spirit here. The family residence of Sir H. Hay M'Dougal is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river.—Going up the river we find

Mertoun parish *, extending 6 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth, containing 560 inhabitants. The soil, upon the banks of the Tweed, is light and gravelly; the higher grounds are, in general, clay upon a tilly bottom. The real rent is about 24001. Sterling. The extensive parks and plantations of Harden, the seat of Mr Scott, add much to the beauty of this quarter. The fine ruins of the Abbey of Dryburght, near which the Earl of Buchan has built a neat modern house, are well worthy attention.

^{*} We believe the present Earl of Buchan was the first mover of this patriotic and laudable festival.

This parish, we believe, lies in Berwickshire.

Maxron parish lies opposite to Mertoun on the south banks of the Tweed, being about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, containing about 325 inhabitants. The soil inclines to clay, and is not productive. On the banks of the Tweed, about a mile from the village, stands the old tower of Little-

dean .- Adjoining is the parish of

ST BOSWELLS, or LESSUDDEN, being about a mile and a half broad, and 2 long, containing 500 inhabitants. The foil is, in general, good; the rent is from 1700l. to 1800l. per annum. On St Boswell's Green is held an annual fair, formerly the best frequented of any in the south of Scotland: sheep, black cattle, horses, and linen cloth, are the chief commodities which are sold.—A little west from this is the parish of

MELROSE, in length and breadth, where greatest, about 7 miles, and containing 2450 inhabitants. The foil is various in quality: on the banks of the Tweed, which runs through this parish, it is light and gravelly; in many places it is a Stiff clay; and a great part is hill and muir. Agriculture, however, is advancing fast, and rendering the surface rich and beautiful. What is worth notice here, is the fite of Old Melrofe, about a mile down the river, faid to be the first abbey of the Culdees, founded anno 664, now reduced to a fingle house standing on a fort of promontory, peninsulated by the Tweed, the banks around are lofty and wooded, varied with perpendicular rocks jutting out like buttreffes: it commands a beautiful prospect down the river. Near this is the bridge of Drygrange, at the confluence of the Leader with the 'I weed*, where stand the handsome houses of Drygrange and Kirkland. The Eildon hills, rifing from an extensive plain to the east, are seen at a great distance. They coulist of 3 conic tops+, upon the fummit of the most northerly are the vestiges of a Roman camp well fortified, having a fosse of about 13 miles in circumference; there appear feveral other vestiges of camps in the neighbourhood, all connected with this by military roads. The Abbey of Melrofe, one of the largest and most elegant in the island, need not be particularized here. We shall only give the dimensions of what is standing: It is built in the form of St John's Cross, the length is 258 feet, breadth 138, and the circumference

This is 232 feet above the level of the fea.

944. The fouth window is 24 by 16; the east window, which is very elegant, 54½ by 15½; steeple 74, but the spire is gone. The niches, pedestals, canopies, &c. are curiously wrought, and of exquisite workmanship*.—In going up the river, we meet with

GALASHIELS, lying partly in Roxburgh and partly in Selkitkshire, is of an irregular triangular sigure, about 6 miles in breadth, at an average, and containing about 920 inhabitants. The face of the country is hilly, but covered with good sheep pasture. On the banks of the river, the soil is a deep loam in many places; in others it is clayey and wet. In the village, which contains about 581 inhabitants, there has been for some period a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth established, and well known by the name of Galashiels Grey, which sold at 25.6d. and 35. per yard; of late, since the improvement of the wool, it is made of a higher price. The rocks here are schistus and whinstone. In many places, the red ockery soil evidently indicates the presence of iron.

BOWDEN; the greatest length of this parish is 6, and the greatest breadth about 4½ miles, containing 6700 acres. The number of inhabitants is about 860. The surface is broken and uneven, extending to the top of the Eildon hills. The greater part of the soil is a whitish clay, on a tilly bottom, but of various fertility, some giving 15s. other parts only 5s. per acre; the whole amounting to about 23col. Sterling yearly. The remains of a Roman causey and a Roman camp, are traced here. The remains of Holydean, a strong fortification, once a residence of the samily of Roxburgh, lies here. Near this is a dyke which inclosed a deer park of 500 acres, built without lime, and which has stood upwards of 300 years; it had been originally between 6 and 7 feet high, and caped with stone.

LILLIESLEAF lies partly in Selkirk, and partly in Roxburgh shires: it is 5 miles in length, and about 2 in breadth,

† Megs-hill, the highest, is 1480 feet above the level of the sea.

The west top is 1310 feet above the level of the sea.

^{*} In viewing this ruin, a circumstance lately occurred to a gentleman worth being made known. The person who shewed it, desired him to go to the south east corner, to turn his back to the Abbey, and view it through betwixt his legs. The effect produced was astonishing; the desects of the ruin were but indistinctly perceived, and the whole got a beautiful and novel appearance, not easily described or accounted for. The light falling upon the eye somehow inverted, may be the cause.

containing between 7000 and 8000 acres. The number of inhabitants is 630. The foil varies; in the low grounds it is loamy upon a gravelly bottom; on the high and outfield grounds it is chiefly clay. The best, rents at 40s. per acre. The distance from sime and suel is a great bar to improvement over all this county. The family seat of Riddle of that Ilk, one of the most ancient families in Scotland, lies in this

parish.

ANCRUM. This parish, which also comprehends Langnewton, stretches from 5 to 6 miles in length, along the north banks of the river Tiviot, and is about 4 in breadth, containing 1150 inhabitants. The water of Ale also runs through it. The ground is uneven, and often rugged. The soil on the banks of the rivers is, in general, a rich loam on clay or fand: in the higher grounds it is more or less a cold clay. Ancrum house, the residence of Sir John Scott, is pleasantly situated, and commands a charming prospect: the trees in his parks are the finest and oldest in this part of the country. There are many caves in the banks below the house, which afforded shelter in times of trouble. The road to Jedburgh passes through the parish. Shell marl is found here, and there is plenty of sandstone.

BEDRULE. This parish extends in length upwards of 4 miles, in breadth between 2 and 3, containing about 260 inhabitants. About one half may be considered muir and pasture ground, the other is fit for cropping. The furface is unequal. On the banks of the rivers Rule and Tiviot, the foil is of a light loamy nature, and bears good crops. The branch of one of the roads from Edinburgh to London, as well as the road from Berwick to Carlifle, passes through this parish. The hill Dunian, though only 1031 feet above the level of the fea, is feen at a very great distance in almost every direction. The ancient castle of Bedrule is situated on a rifing ground, equally remarkable for prospect, safety, and for beauty. The minerals here are worthy of the attention of the proprietors. No coal has been discovered of workable dimensions in the shires of Berwick, Roxburgh, or Selkirk, over that vast tract of country from the Lammermuir hills to the English border, and very little lime. In this parish the symptoms are flattering: there is abundance of fandstone of various appearance, and in that range opposite to Bedrule, there are different stratas of clay marl, and even specimens.

fpecimens of limestone found; and, during a slight fearch lately made, some seams of an inferior coal were found.

ROBERTON is about 13 miles long and 6 broad, containing only about 630 inhabitants. The furface here is hilly though none are of great height, affording excellent sheep pasture. The total rent is above 3000l. Sterling. The rivers Borthwick and Ale take their rise on the borders of this

parish, and are well stored with excellent trout.

HAWICK. This is a very extensive parith, being upwards of 15 miles in length, and 41 in breadth, containing about 2920 inhabitants. The whole is hilly; but these not of a great height. The rivers Tiviot and Slitridge furround the town. The foil on the banks of these is a light loam upon fand or gravel. The hills afford excellent pallure for sheep, being almost all covered with grass. There is little natural wood here. The total rent is about 2800l. Sterling per annum. The town is in a very thriving condition, in which there are 2320 inhabitants. It enjoys all the privileges of a royal burgh, excepting that of voting for a representative to parliament. The manufactures of carpets, stockings, and narrow cloths, are carried on with great spirit*. Vestiges of camps and fortifications are to be feen in many parts over the country. Though there be plenty of marl here, it is not generally used as a manure.

JEDBURGH, a very extensive parish, about 13 miles long, and 6 or 7 broad, containing about 3000 inhabitants. The greater part of this parish is hilly; on the flat ground and banks of the river Jed, which runs through the parish, the soil is a light loam, and very productive. The hill part rents at from 3s. to 5s. per acre; the arable lands from 10s. to 20s. per acre. Many vestiges of artificial caves are pointed out on the banks of the Jed; they were used as hiding places in the time of the border wars. The town is a royal burgh, and pleasantly situated in a glen. The orchards and gardens in and about the town are samous for excellent pears; the medium value of the fruit is calculated at 3001. yearly. There are two chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood, and abundance of sandstone.—Still higher up the country we find

CAVERS, a very extensive parish, upwards of 20 miles long, and from 7 to 2 broad, containing 1300 inhabitants.

The !

^{*} The first winnowing machine, or corn-fanner, was invented and made by Andrew Rodger, a farmer in this parish, an. 1737.

The surface is hilly; from the top of the Wisp both east and west seas are seen. The rivers Tiviot and Rule run through it; on the banks of which the soil is rich, producing wheat and all kinds of grain; it rents from 15s. to 30s. per acre. The land rent of the whole is about 4700l. Sterling. The remains of ancient fortifications may be traced, and occasionally Roman urns, coins, &c. are dug up here.

KIRKTON. This parish extends from east to west about 8 miles, its breadth is from 1 to 2, and contains about 340 inhabitaots. The surface is uneven, and mostly hilly; the soil is dry and gravelly, producing, in whole, about 1000l. per annum of land rent. There is a great desiciency of timber in this quarter, which gives a very bleak and barren appear-

ance to it.

Hounam. This parish is 9 or 10 miles long, and about 6 broad, and contains only 365 inhabitants, yielding about 4000l. Sterling per annum. It is of a hilly and mountainous aspect, affording sine sheep pasture. Hounam Law is the

highest of the border hills, the Cheviot excepted.

Oxnam. This parish is upwards of 9 miles long, and from 2 to 4 broad, containing nearly 700 inhabitants. The general appearance is bleak and hilly, with few or no inclosures. The low grounds are tolerably productive, renting from 10s. to 20s. the pasture ground about 3s. per acre, producing in whole about 3670l. Sterling per annum. The rivers Jed, Oxnam, Coquet, and Kail, all water this parish, and are well stocked with trout; but there is little or no wood to vary the scenery and delight the eye. There are here many vestiges of military operations. Part of the Roman Causeway, which runs from St Boswells to Borough-bridge, in Yorkshire, may be traced. Here are seen, too, the ruins of the Tower of Dolphington, and of some other forts. There is limestone on the banks of the Jed water, but the distance from coal has probably prevented its being wrought.

BOUTHDEAN. This parish is about 12 miles long, and the greater part 7 miles broad, containing about 715 inhabitants. The greater part of the parish is in pasture, though not very hilly. The river Jed runs through it. As in the other parishes on the English border, tumuli, vestiges of camps, and ruins of towers, &c. are conspicuous. There is abundance of sandstone and limestone in this parish, but no coal. There

is also a fine quarry of micaceous rock, which is used for chimney grates.

HOBKIRK parish is of an oblong form, 12 miles in length, and about 3 where broadest, containing 700 inhabitants. The foil on the banks of the river Rule, is, in general, a deep strong clay, but light and gravelly as it approaches the hills. The land-rent is about 2835l. Sterling. The two hills of Fann and Winbrough are of confiderable height, but we do not know that they have been accurately measured. The turnpike road to Newcastle runs through the parish. From the summit of Winbrough both the east and west seas are feen, though equidiftant from each about 40 miles. On the lands of Sir G. Elliot of Stobs, and of Harrot, there are lime-kilns a-going. At a place called Robert's Linn, there is a whin rock, from which beautiful peebles are dug, and filiceous cryftals have been found in the bed of the river. General Elliot, (Lord Heathfield,) the late gallant governor of Gibraltar was born in this parish. hiv yeste one yours down agrounded have

CRAILING parish is of a circular form, about 4 miles in diameter, and contains about 670 inhabitants. The soil, upon the banks of the Tiviot, which runs through the middle of the parish, is a deep loam; towards the high ground it is light and gravelly. The land-rent is nearly 2500l. Sterling. Crailing is very pleasantly situated near the bottom of the tract, called Tiviotdale, that extends from Hawick to Kelso, along which the scenery is various, and beautifully a-

dorned with gentlemen's feats.

Ecsord parish is about 6 miles long, and 4½ broad, containing nearly 950 inhabitants, yielding of land-rent about 3700l. Sterling per annum. The rivers Tiviot and Kail run through it. The general appearance is flat with small rising grounds. The soil upon the banks of the Tiviot, is, in general, a light loam; the high grounds are heathy, but almost all are brought into tillage, excepting Caverton Edge, referved for race ground*. There are two marl pits in this parish. Freestone is in abundance, and there is slate in the bed of Kail water.

SPROUSTON. This parish is 6 miles long and 4 broad, containing about 1000 inhabitants. The surface is, on the whole, slat, particularly on the banks of the Tweed, but rises a little to the south. The whole may be called a good soil, but the

* This is the ground where Kelfo races are run.

banks of the river are very rich and fertile. The land rent is about 4350l. Sterling per annum.—On the eastern ex-

tremity of this county, lies the parish of

MOREBATTLE is a small parish lying at the foot of the Cheviot hills, about 7 miles from Kelso; it contains abou 800 inhabitants. It is very pleasantly situated, having the rivers Bowmont and Kale, beside smaller streams, running through it. The vestiges of several camps, and the ruins of Whitton castle and Corbet house, show that this parish must have been the scene of war and strife in sormer times.

Linton, about 9 miles long and 3 broad, containing about 380 inhabitants. The furface is various; the foil in the flats is rich, and the higher grounds are well fuited for turnip husbandry, which is much followed, and well understood in this part of the country. The rental is about 2120l. Sterling per annum; and the average rent per acre, for land in tillage, is one guinea. There are two small lochs in this parish, the one abounding with trout, the other with eels. The water

of Kail runs through it.

CASTLETOWN. This very extensive parish lies at the head of the shire of Roxburgh, and connects it with Dumsriesshire. It is 18 miles long, and 14 in breadth, containing about 1420 inhabitants; but it must have been formerly more populous, for there are the ruins of no less than 5 churches in this parish. It is very hilly and mountainous, but the banks of the rivers are beautifully skirted with wood, affording a great variety of picturesque scenes. The river Liddal runs through great part of the parish, and has given the name of Lidderdale to this district. The Tyne, which runs by Newcastle, takes its rise from the same source. The river Hermitage, with several smaller streams, also water this tract. Dr Armstrong, who was a native of this parish, celebrates the beauties of Liddal in his poem on Health—

Such the stream,
On whose Arcadian banks I first drew air.
Liddal, till now, except in Doric lays,
Tun'd to her murmurs by her love-sick swains,
Unknown in song; though not a purer stream
Through meads more flow'ry,—more romantic groves,
Rolls toward the western main. Hail sacred flood!
May still thy hospitable swains be blest
In rural innocence! thy mountains still.

Teem with the fleecy race; thy tuneful woods For ever flourish, and thy vales look gay, With painted meadows, and the golden grain!

Book III.

The highest of the mountains are Millenwoodsell and Windhead, each more than 2000 seet above the level of the sea. There are many ruins of castles and fortified places here, and at different times a variety of coins have been found. There is a natural bridge of stone over the river Blackburn, well worth visiting. The water has forced a passage through the rock, by an opening of about 31 seet wide, leaving the rock in the form of an arch, 2 seet 4 inches thick, to connect the hills on each side with one another. The total length is 55 seet, and the breadth 10. There is both coal and lime-stone here, and many of the streams issuing from the lime rock have the quality of petrifying the moss on their banks.

COUNTY OF SELKIÉR.

This county is of an irregular form, measuring about 20 miles from north to fouth, but where broadest, only about 10 miles from east to west. It is bounded on the east by Roxburghshire, on the south by Dumfriesshire, on the west by Peeblesshire, and on the north by the shire of Edinburgh. Over the whole it is hilly and mountainous. Besides the Tweed, which runs through this county, it has also to boast of those pastoral rivers Etterick and Tarrow. The Tweed enters this county near Elibank, and after a course of a few miles fouth-westward, during which it passes the romantic feats of Yair and Fairnilee, it receives the united streams of the two rivers above mentioned, near Sunderland-hall, the feat of Mr Plummer. The Yarrow arises from two contiguous lakes, St Mary's and the Loch of the Lows, about 20 miles above the town of Selkirk. The Yarrow joins the Etterick near the family feat of Philiphaugh. This district is called Etterick Forest, from the abundance of wood formerly on the banks of that river: now they are mostly bare of timber. These two rivers are famous in song. Gala water is also celebrated by the poet in rustic lays: it falls into the

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Tweed a few miles above Melrose*. This district is without both coal and lime, and, excepting marl and sandstone,
no mineral substance of any consequence has been discovered;
peat being the chief suel. The great road from Edinburgh, by
Howgate and Bankhouse, enters the shire of Selkirk about
the 27th mile stone near Bowland, and salls in upon the
Tweed at that beautiful retreat the Yair. Near this is
Fairnilie, and a little below stands the house of Sunderlandhall, belonging to Mr Plummer. From this the road passes
on through the town of Selkirk, which is 36 miles from the
capital, and enters Roxburghshire near the 39th mile stone.
There is not much beauty meets the eye in travelling this road,
except on the banks of the Tweed.

ASHKIRK lies partly in Roxburgh and partly in Selkirk shires; it extends to about 7 miles in length and 3 in breadth, containing 540 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, but these are not high; they are covered with grass. The soil, upon the whole, is light and gravelly. The land-rent is about 2000l. Sterling. The river Ale runs through it, and receives the waters issuing from about 12 small lochs, all which are stored

either with trout, perch, or pike. SELKIRK parish also lies partly in Roxburgh shire; it is nearly a square of 10 miles, containing 1700 inhabitants; 1000 of whom refide in the town, which is a Royal Borough. The land-rent is about 4230l. Sterling yearly. The whole parish is hilly, but the soil about the town, and on the banks of the rivers is light, and well fitted for green crops, which now begin to be well understood here. There is no manufacture of any consequence. The rivers Etterick and Yarrow unite near the town, and empty their waters into the Tweed about a mile and a half below it. The scenery on their banks is romantic and beautiful. Newark Castle, supposed the birth place of Mary Scott "the Flower of Yarrow," stands on a peninsula, formed by the Yarrow, 2 miles from Selkirk. Haining, with its loch of filver waters, within half a mile of the town, is worthy of a vifit from the traveller: This is the feat of the Pringles, one of whom was Andrew, Lord Alemore, a distinguished judge and eminent scholar. Selkirk is beautifully fituated, on the fide of a hill, but the houses are indifferent. The citizens of this burgh rendered themselves famous at the battle of Flowden, in adhering to their fovereign James IV. One hundred of them,

This junction is 286 feet above the level of the fea.

headed by the town clerk, fought with conspicuous bravery. The corporation of weavers are, to this day, in possession of a standard taken then from the enemy. There are mexaustible funds of shell marl in this neighbourhood.

YARROW is a very extensive parish, about 18 miles long and 16 broad, containing 1230 inhabitants*. The tace of the whole is rugged and hilly. These are mostly covered with grass and heath, with scarcely any rocks visible;—the highest, Blackbouse, measures 2370 feet above the level of the sea. The rivers Etterick and Yarrow run through the parish.

ETTERICK, about 16 miles above Selkirk, is also a very extensive parish, nearly 40 miles every way, but contains only 470 inhabitants. It is likewise hilly and mountainous; the most remarkable are Ward Law, which rises 1900 feet, and Etterick Penn 2200, above the level of the sea. The hills are, however, mostly covered with grass.

COUNTY OF PREBLES.

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THE road from Edinburgh to Moffat and Dumfries enters this county at the 12th mile stone. About 17 miles from town stands Eddlestone, opposite to which is Darnhall, belonging to Lord Elibank. Near the 20th mile stone, on the same side of Eddlestone water, along which the road goes, stands Chaplehill; a little beyond the 21st mile-stone, the road terminates in the town of Peebles. The road to Selkirk goes down the river by the village of Innerleithen. On the opposite side are Cardrona and Traquair. After croffing Leithen water, it goes by the Pirn (Horseburgh) and Holylee. Soon after this it joins the Selkirk road. This is a very pleasant and romantic ride, wood and water contributing to delight the eye. The '. road to Moffat goes by Stobo, Lord Chief Baron Montgomery's feat; nearly opposite to which is New Posso, the residence of Sir J. Nasmyth. This road is also wild and romantic.

From Mid Lothian by Pennycuick, we enter the shire of Peebles, 16 miles from Edinburgh, in the parish of

LINTON, which contains about 25 square miles of surface,

* The land-rent of this parish is about 70001, and the valued rent no less than L. 31,377:9:8 Scots.

feet.

and about 1000 inhabitants. The greatest part is hilly and bleak. The river Lyne runs through the parish, as does the North Esk. There is great plenty of peat in this quarter, and abundance of fand-stone, both of a white and red colour. Limestone is also in plenty, and shell marl. There is on the Carlops hill a stratum of stone-marl above the lime-stone; and a small feam of fullers-earth near Bridgehouse-bridge, over the Lyne, on the east fide of the water. This last mineral is by fome thought to be peculiar to England, which is a mistake. It is much used as a detergent in the manufactories of woollen cloth. There is a mineral fpring here, which

a good deal refembles the Tunbridge water.

NEWLANDS. This parish also joins Pennycuick in Mid-Lothian; it is pretty well divertified with hill and dale. There is little or no heath, the hills being mostly green. The arable land is in gence la clayey loam upon till. The number of inhabitants is about 890, and the gross rental 2,500l. per annum. There is plenty of coal and lime-Rone; and in the hills about Noble-house, iron-stone and ironore abound; of consequence there are many chalybeate fprings. The Wheam, belonging to Lord Chief Baron; Lamancha, to the Hon. Capt. Cochrane; and Magbie hill, to Mr Mongomery; are feats which beautify this parish. There is a manufacture for converting ochre into paint at Lamancha.

KIRKURD. This parish from E. to W. is 5 miles, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, containing 6,620 English acres. The number of inhabitants is only 310; the furface is pretty much c erlified, there being a good deal of flat ground in this parish, considering its situation, 600 feet above the level of the fea. Upon the banks of the Tarth, which is a fmall stream, the foil is rich and loamy; in general it is light and gravelly. From the hill called Hell's Cleugh, there is a most extensive prospect; its height is 2,100 feet above the level of the fea. There is a fulphureous spring near Kirkurd house, which approaches in taste to Harrogate water. Two excellent modern houses, with extensive plantations, decorate this quarter; the one, Kirkurd, belonging to Mr Carmichael; the other, New Cairnmuir, belonging to Mr Lawson.

DRUMMELZIER. This parish extends near 12 miles in length, chiedy along the banks of the Tweed; its breadth is at an average only 3. The foil in general is light and gravelly, but fertile; in the low grounds it lets at 20s. per acre. This parish is but thinly inhabited, containing only about 270 persons.

Kивисно. This parish lies in the S. W. corner of the county, and is 42 miles from E. to W. and about 3 from S. to N. containing nearly 360 inhabitants. The land rent is little above 1000l. Sterling per annum. Of between 4000 and 5000 acres, which the parish contains, the greater part is pasture; being at a distance from coal, peat is almost

the only fuel.

Tweedsmuir. This parish is extensive, being nearly o miles square, but contains only about 230 inhabitants. It is very hilly and mountainous, but these in general carry grafs even to the tops. The two highest are Hartfield and Broadlaw, which are about 2,800 feet above the level of the fea. The river Tweed has its rife in the South West corner of the parish. From the same hill the rivers Clyde and Annan also flow. The Tweed is joined in this parish by the Core, Fruid, and Fala. The Crook and Beild, two stages on the Dumfries road, lie in the parish. Some ruins of ancient castles are feen at Oliver, Fruid, and Hackshaw.

LYNE and MEGGET are united parishes, though they do not lie together. The former is between 3 and 4 miles long, and 3 broad. Megget, situated in the southern extremity of the county, is between 6 and 7 miles both in breadth and length: Together, they do not contain above 160 inhabitants. The water of Lyne runs from one extremity of the parish to the other. On the low grounds, the foil is a sharp gravel—the pasture on the hills about Lyne is good; those in Megget are bleaker, and the grass much coarser. Near the church of Lyne there is a famous Roman camp, of about 6 acres extent: In ploughing, many Roman coins were for-

merly turned up.

TRAQUAIR. This parish lies on the South banks of the Tweed, about 6 miles below Peebles. Its length is between 8 and 9 miles, and its breadth from 4 to 5 up to the fource of the river Quair. It is faid to contain about 17,290 acres English; the number of inhabitants is nearly 450. The general appearance is hilly and mountainous. The hills afford good sheep-pasture, and the haughs are light and fertile. Gumscleugh, the highest hill in this parish, is about 2,200 feet, and Minchmoor, lying on the road to Selkirk, is 2,000

feet above the level of the fea. There are some flate quarries wrought here. Some specimens of lead ore have been found, but no attempts have been made to work any mine. The old manfion of Traquair stands on the banks of the Tweed. A little above, on the S. E. face of the hill, the Bufo aboon Traquair overlooks the lawn.

DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.

Croffing the Tweed we enter the parish of

INNERLEITHEN, which is pretty extensive, about 5 miles long, and 4 broad: The greater part is hill and sheep pasture. There is a small village on the water of Leithen, where a mineral well has lately been brought into some repute. It is a faltish spring, and found efficacious in scorbutic and coutaneous eruptions. The opening at the junction of Leithen water with the Tweed is a very pretty fpot, ornamented with the plantations of Traquair on the one fide, and of Pirn on the

PEEBLES is a very extensive parish, about 10 miles in length, and 53 in breadth from East to West, containing about 1,020 inhabitants. The face of the country here is hilly and mountainous, though thefe are in general gravelly, affording good sheep pasture. The haughs on the Tweed and Peebles water are a pretty rich loam, and fertile. The lands near the town let from 40s. to 50s. per acre. Peebles is a Royal burgh, 22 miles from Edinburgh. There are no manufactures carried on in it: But its romantic and healthy fituation induces many families to refide there. The Castle of Neidpath *, embosomed in wood, the property of the Duke of Queenfoerry, stands adjoining to the town; and the castle of Horseburgh a few miles below. There are the vestiges of many Roman and British camps in this neighbourhood. Peebles once was a royal residence; it was there that James L. wrote his poem of " Peebles to the Play," in which he describes a great festival of diversions, feasting, and music.

EDDLESTOWN. This parish lies about 17 miles South from Edinburgh, on the Peebles road; it is about 10 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, containing above 700 inhabia tants. Peebles water takes its rife in this parish, where it is

called Eddlestown water; at Cowey's Linn it has a fall of 35 feet. The South Esk rises out of a beautiful lake about 2 miles in circumference, within two miles of the village. From the top of Dundoich, or Druid's hill, which is 2,100 feet above the level of the fea, there is a very extensive prospect. The greatest part is hill ground. In the vallies, however, the foil is light, and produces good crops.

Sтово parish is about 6 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad, containing about 320 inhabitants. The hills afford excellent sheep-pasture; the low grounds are a sharp gravelly foil, and not unproductive. The land-rent of this parish is about 1,250l. Sterling per annum. There are two flate quarries in this parish, of excellent quality: They have been much used in covering the houses in the New Town

of Edinburgh. The river Tweed runs through it.

Manor parish is 9 miles in length, and about 3 in breadth, containing nearly 18,110 acres of ground. The number of inhabitants is about 230, and the land rent 1,6851. Sterling per annum. The parish is hilly, like most others in this county; but the ground on the banks of the river Manor is productive. From the hill called Dollarburn, which is 2,840 feet above the level of the fea, there is an extensive prospect into the Lothians on the North and East, and to the Cheviot on the South. There are here the ruins of a watch-tower on a very commanding fituation, near which, are the vestiges of a Roman camp.

GLENHOLM. This parish lies about 28 miles from Edinburgh, on the road to Dumfries, extending upwards of 4 miles along the road, and containing 300 inhabitants. The greatest part is hill and pasture ground; on the banks of Holm's water, and the Tweed, it is cultivated. It yields about 1,000l. Sterling of rent yearly. It lies high, and is much exposed to rain and damp. On the banks of the Tweed, there are several artificial mounts, which had been in former

times used as burying grounds.

Broughton parish is about 4 miles long and 3 broad, and contains about 265 inhabitants. The parish confilts of two ridges of hills, and the valley between them. It is very bleak, having no natural wood upon it; the foil in general is a wet clay. There are the remains of feveral caftles or towers here, in one of which Maebeth is faid to have lived, which bears his name. There are no gentlemen's feats in

^{*} This castle is thus described by Dr Pennycuick : The noble Nid-Path Peebles overlooks With its fair bridge, and Tweed's meandering brooks; Upon a rock it proud and stately stands, And to the fields about gives forth commands.

Lord Justice Clerk, (M'Queen,) is the only the parish.

proprietor.

DOLPHINGTON extends about 3 miles from E. to W. and 24 from N. to S. and contains only about 200 inhabitants. The great road from Edinburgh to Leadhills passes through it. The face of the country is bleak and barren; the foil is a blackish mould upon till, very unproductive, and in which neither timber nor even thorn hedges will thrive.

SKIRLING parish lies in the western extremity of the county; it is nearly 21 miles both in length and breadth, and contains 234 inhabitants. The foil is in general light, but lying high, and being much exposed to cold blasts, it is not

productive.

STOW. This large parish extends from the head of Gala water to the banks of the Tweed below Innerleithen. It however lies chieff, in the county of Mid Lothian; its length is 15 miles, and medium breadth about 5, making 75 square miles, and containing about 37,500 acres, producing in rent about 4,100l. Sterling yearly. It contains about 1400 inhabitants. The face of the whole is hilly, but these mostly covered with good pasture for sheep.

COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW, OR WEST LOTHIAN.

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THIS shire is of an irregular form, approaching in some measure to a paralellogram; it measures nearly 20 miles from east to west, and about 12 from south to north. On the east it is bounded by Mid-Lothian, the river Almond being the march; on the north by the Frith of Forth; on the well by Stirlingshire, the small river Avon being the march; and on the fouth by the shires of Lanark and Peebles. This is one of the richest counties in Scotland; it is finely diverlished by hill and dale, by gentle swells and fertile plains. number of gentlemens' feats, furrounded with woods, and adorned with extensive plantations, give it a very pleasant and rich appearance. " The country between Queensferry and Stirling," fays Mr Pennant, " is not to be paralelled for the elegance and variety of its prospects. The whole is a compofition of all that is great and beautiful: Towns, villages, feats,

and ancient towers, decorate each bank of that fine expanse of water, the Frith of Forth; while the buly scenes of commerce and rural economy are no small additions to the still life. The lofty mountains of the Highlands form a distant but august boundary toward the north-west; and the eastern view is enlivened with ships perpetually appearing or vanishing, a-mid the numerous islands." The small streams of Avon and Almond are the only waters worth noticing. The fcarcity of running water in this and the county of Edinburgh, is held out by fome as an unfurmountable obstacle to the pro-

jected canal to the west.

From Edinburgh to Queensferry is a charming ride of a bout 9 miles; after croffing Cramond water, we enter the county of West Lothian. On the left hand are the beautiful feats of Craigiehall and New Saughton, on the right, the grounds of Barnbougle; after palling Queensferry the road to Bo-ness, by Hopetonn, is very indifferent. The great road from Edinburgh to Linlithgow enters this county at the 7th mile-stone, a mile farther on we find Foxhall (Wishart), then the village of Kirkliston, below lie the extensive plantations of Mr Hog of Newlilton; about the 14th mile-stone is Champfourie; and; at the 17th, the town of Linlithgow; at the 18th milestone commences Stirlingshire. On the road to Hamilton, by Mid-Calder, which is 12 miles from Edinburgh, croffing the Almond water, we enter this county at the 14th mile-Itone near Livingstone; the road continues by Blackburn, 18 miles, Whitburn Inn 21 miles, till it enters the county of Lanack about the 23d mile-Rone.

DALMENY. This parish lies o miles west from Edinburgh; it is 4 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad. The beauty of the grounds, diverlified with hill and dale, wood and water, is remarkable. The views from the riling grounds are very extensive, and the Forth affords unceasing variety; indeed the scenery here is perhaps unequalled in the illand. The land, in general, is not of the best quality; in the high parts, a stiff shallow clay lies on till, but towards the sea it is pretty rich. In this parish are some spots of virgin earth, or perpetual foil, as it is called, which are exceedingly fertile, producing good crops fuccessively, without having ever been aided by manure. There are about 4500 acres in the parish, 1700 of which are in tillage, the rest are occupied in pasture, and with plantations. The best land rents from

30s. to 40s. per acre; the whole amounts to about 5000l. Sterling yearly. It contains only 907 persons. Iron-stone is found on the shore, and various quarries of very excellent freestone; from one of these, great quantities of grind-stones are made. There are also abundance of limestone. There were once alum works about a mile from Queensferry, on the beach, but they have been discontinued for many years. Symptoms of coal are feen, but none has been wrought. On the hill of Dundas, there is a bold front of bafaltic rock, exhibiting in some places regular columns: At the bottom lies a marsh, where good shell marl has been found. It is remarkable, that the family of Dundas of Dundas have pofsessed their lands in the male line for upwards of 700 years. This parish gave birth to Dr Wilkie, the author of The Epigoniad. In his youth he cultivated a fmall farm, and fruggled hard with penury: He was afterwards minister of Ratho; and lastly, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of St Andrews, where he died at the age of 52, in the year 1773. Barnbougle caftle, on the eastern angle of the county, the feat of the Earl of Roseberry, is scarcely surpassed in beauty by any, perhaps, in the island; variety of grounds, and variety of prospect, transport the delighted observer. From different circumstances, the grounds here have been overlooked, or not attended to; but a finer or more complete retreat is not to be feen almost any where. The beautiful feat of Hope of Craigiehall; Dundas castle; and Duddingston, the residence of David Dundas, Esq; are all in this parish.

Queensferry lies about 9 miles north-west from the capital, and is much frequented as a passage to the north; the Frith here being only 2 miles broad, there is water at a much later period of the tide than at Leith. The parish is confined to the borough, which is a royal one, and was an erection within the parish of Dalmeny. The number of inhabitants is somewhat above 500. Soap is the only manusacture carried on: The town is frequented in summer for bathing quarters. The environs are not surpassed in beauty and variety by any in Scotland, and never fail to strike a stranger very forcibly. On the middle of the passage stands the island of Inchgarvy, a bare rock with an old ruin; but on which a battery has lately been erected.

About 2 miles west from Queensferry, lies the parish of ABERCORN. It is a small parish, but beautifully situated,

being mostly all comprehended in the extensive policy of Hopetoun. The ground is, in general, very rich and finely varied. Here stands Hopetoun-house, the princely seat of the family of Hopetoun, which never fails to aftonish and delight the traveller, by its external grandeur, its paintings, its delightful walks, and fine prospects. It is thought to be the second or third, in point of elegance of architecture, in the island. The situation adds much to give that noble appearance; it has the advantage of a fine lawn in front, while, at the same time, it is so elevated as to command the shipping in Leith Roads, the whole Frith to North Berwick and the Bass; with the coast of Fife, beset with its numberless towns and villages. To the west, the variety of hill and dale, and the water expanded like a loch, form a very rich prospect, terminated indeed only by Ben Lomond's cloud-capped top. The whole prospect, in short, is truly grand and The ruins of once the residence of the Earls of Linlithgow, are comprehended in Hopetoun policy, and are worthy of the traveller's notice. Below lies Blackness Caple, fituated on a neck of land which runs into the Frith. This, with the fortification on the island of Inchgarvy, feems to have been intended to command the passage along the Frith from Leith to Stirling. This garrison of Blackness, is one of the four in Scotland agreed by the articles of Union to be kept in repair. It has a governor, lieutenant-governor, 2 gunners, I ferjeant, 2 corporals, and 15 privates.

CARRIDEN is a small parish about 2 miles long, and 1 broad, but populous, containing between 1400 and 1500 inhabitants, owing to two extensive coal works. The ground is on the whole flat, but the soil is not very rich, rather tending too much to clay; it is all arable, and mostly inclosed. At Walton is the termination of Grabam's Dyke. Colonel James Gardener, who fell at the unfortunate battle of Pres-

tonpans, in 1745, was a native of this parish.

ECCLESMACHEN, though in length nearly 4, does not exceed 1 mile in breadth, containing about 220 inhabitants. The surface is flat and the whole under crop, it is chiefly a rich clayey loam. There is abundance of coal through the whole parish, but none at present wrought. The north corner reaches to Bathgate hills, where formerly there were lead mines wrought, from which a considerable quantity of silver was extracted. Indeed they appear to have been

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To rich, as to be confidered as really filver mines, a tun of lead yielding about 17 ounces of filver. Bullion-well, near

the church, is a weak fulphureous mineral.

BO-NESS. This parish extends in length along the Forth about 4 miles, and about 21 inland from north to fouth. It contains about 3200 inabitants. The furface rifes from the fea; but declines again to the banks of the river Avon; in general the foil is loam, having an over-proportion of clay. On the north-west, however, the carse ground comes in, which is very rich and fertile. Coal is a great article of exportation here. The town is a burgh of barony, of which the Duke of Hamilton is superior; as he is of almost the whole of the parish. There is an excellent harbour, and a good deal of trade. A pottery was begun about the year 1784, and is daily extending; foap and falt works also do well here. A prison, town-house, &c. were erected some time ago at the west end of the town, after the model of Invergry house, but is flanding unfinished. The house and grounds of Kinneil, an ancient feat of the Dukes of Hamilton, are confiderable ornaments to this quarter; the country, on the whole, has a rich and thriving look. A canal from the harbour of Bo-ness to Grangemouth was begun in 1785, but stands unfinished for want of funds.

LINLITHGOW. The town is confidered as the fixth among the Scotch burghs, and gives its name to the county; it is also the presbytery feat. It lies 16 miles almost due west from Edinburgh. In general, the houses have a mean afpect; but the situation on the banks of the Loch, and furrounded with hills, is warm and pleasant. The chief manufacture is leather; shoemaking is also a great trade here. The palace is a majestic ruin; it was burnt by accident in 1745, but great part of the walls are standing *. The church is a noble piece of Gothic architecture; the steeple, adorned with an imperial crown, adds much to the beauty of the distant prospect of the town: the time of erection is not as-

certained. Opposite to the town-house, which is a handsome building, stands the Cross-well, built anno 1620, and from which iffues about a dozen streams of water from a variety of grotesque figures. The Loch which lies along the back of the town is a beautiful sheet of water, well stored with eels, perch, and pike. The parish may be, at an average, 6 miles long, and 3 broad, containing about 7,600 Scotch acres, producing of land-rent 7000l. Sterling per annum; the number of inhabitants is 3220, of whom 2282 live in the town. The furface is uneaven, and to the fouth rifes to a confiderable height. On the east is Binny Craig, which, though not high, is very conspicuous from the east. Cocklerue, the highest rifing ground on the west, is about 500 feet above the level of the fea. On the whole, the parish is well cultivated; the foil is various; but in general it is a light free foil. There is no coal wrought in the parish, though it is more than probable that in many places this mineral may be found. There is plenty of limestone of an excellent quality. On the Binny estate, there have lately been found specimens of copper ore; and on the Bathgate hills lead and filver were formerly got, as noticed under the parish of Ecclesmachen. Linlithgow is also famous for being the place where the Solemn League and Covenant was burnt in 1622. At Linlithgow bridge the famous battle between the Earls of Lennox and Arran was fought during the minority of James V.*

TORPHICHEN is situated about 17 miles west from Edinburgh, is about 9 miles long and 21 broad, containing about 1070 inhabitants. The west half of this parish is moorish: the east is pretty fertile, excepting the hilly part. The rent is from 10s. to 30s. per acre. Cairn Naple is 1498 feet above the level of the fea. There is both coal and iron-stone here.

WHITBURN parish is 6 miles long, and, on an average.

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groperly crapped makes good causes. The riws of Mid-

or Calder

^{*} Here was born, on the 8th December 1542, the unfortunate Queen Mary. Her father James V, then dying at Falkland of a broken heart for the miscarriage at Solway Moss, foretold the miseries that hung over her and Scotland. "It came," faid he, " with a lass, and will be lost with one." Here, too, is shewn the isle where James IV. saw the apparition that warned him of the impending fate of the battle of Flodden.

[·] Rob Gib, of facetions memory, was connected with this parish. He acted as buffon to James V.; and being allowed, on a particular occasion, to personate the sovereign, gave a pointed reproof to the courtiers, who urged their respective claims to royal favour, that he had always served his master for stark love and kindness. His Majesty conferred on him the property of West Canniber in this parish, which was enjoyed by his descendents even in the course of this century. The original charter is still extant.

from two to three broad, containing about 1325 inhabitants. The furface is uneven, towards the west is a high ridge, of considerable extent, of moor ground. The soil in general has an over-proportion of clay, renting from 7s. to 20s. per acre, and producing, in whole, about 2000l. Sterling per annum. There is both coal and lime in this quarter.

West, and two miles broad, containing 2310 inhabitants. It is hilly towards the north east, but in the other quarters it is flat. The Bathgate hills are covered with grass, and afford good pasture; on the flat ground the soil is in general a loamy clay, capable of much improvement; the rent nowhere exceeds 20s. per acre. There is a very fine lime rock here, about 30 feet thick, and a large field of iron-stone was lately wrought at Barbacklaw, by the Carron Company. There are also great coal-works here. From various specimens of ores found on the Bathgate hills, in all probability the lead would be worth the working, from the quantity of silver which it yields.

UPHALL. This parish lies 12 miles west from Edinburgh. The new road by Bathgate to Glasgow passes through it. There are 3922 acres in this parish, and 600 inhabitants. The soil is in general a mouldering clay upon a tilly bottom; but in the lower grounds there is a good proportion of loam intermixed; it sets from 9s. to 50s. per acre. There is a coalliery in this parish, two lime quarries, several seams of iron-stone, both stone and shell marl; also sullers earth and red

chalk, but both are of a coarse kind.

West Calder brings us back to the county of Mid-Lothian, and should properly have been placed in the account of that district. Its length is 10 miles, and breadth about 5½. The soil is but indisferent; the whole lies on a tilly bottom, and is composed either of clay or a mossy earth. It lies high, from 450 to 700 feet above the level of the sea, and is cold and bleak. The inhabitants are about 970. Tho there is no coal at present a-working, yet it is more than probable, that almost the whole parish stands upon coal. There is abundance of limestone. At Castle Craig may be traced, very distinctly, the remains of a Roman camp.

MID-CALDER is also in the county of Mid-Lothian. The parish is about 7 miles in length and 3 in breadth: it contains 1251 inhabitants. The soil is, in general, light, and when properly cropped makes good returns. The town of Mid-Calder

Calder is pleasantly situated, and surrounded with beautiful scenery; the river Almond runs a little to the north, and Calder wood, which is of considerable extent, overlooks it. The present rent of this parish is about 2519. Sterling. There is coal, lime-stone, and iron-stone in this parish, besides plenty of free-stone. On the estate of Letham is a sulphureous spring, much resembling the Harrogate waters. In Calder house the seat of Lord Torphichen is a portrait of the Resormer, John Knox, hung in a hall where he first dispensed the sacrament of the Lords Supper, after the Resormation.

Kirkliston parish lies partly in Mid-Lothian and partly in the shire of Linlithgow, the boundaries being marked by the river Almond which divides it. The parish is, like most others, of an irregular form, measuring in length about 52 miles, the average breadth being 3½; the number of inhabitants is upwards of 1500. The face of the country is agreeably varied by rising grounds, and the soil is either a strong clay or black mould, the whole being well cultivated, and yielding rich crops. It was in this parish that Lord Stair first introduced the culture of turnips and cabages in the open fields. There is here a remarkable stone erected at a very distant period, measuring 4½ feet above the ground, and about 11½ in circumference, having an inscription which has not yet been decyphered by any antiquary.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

LANARK is one of the most populous counties in Scotland. The shires of West Lothian and Stirling bound it on the east; Dumbarton on the north; Rensrew and Ayr shires on the west; and the shires of Dumsries and Edinburgh on the south. From N. to S. it measures about 40 miles, and 35 from E. to W. The river Clyde rises in the south east part of the county, and runs through the whole of it, dividing it nearly into two equal parts. From nearly the same source, rise also the rivers Tweed and Annan; all taking opposite courses, shows this to be the highest ground in the south west division of Scotland. Though the town of Lanark gives its

name to the county, yet it is far inferior to Glasgow in extent and elegance. The county has been divided into 3 wards; the fouthern one is commonly called Clydesdale. From Edin. burgh you enter this shire at the 18th mile stone, at the 25th mile is Carnwath. On the left hand, near the 28th mile stone, is Carstairs house, the seat of Mr Fullerton. At the 20th mile there is a road goes off to Moffat and Biggar; 32 miles from Edinburgh is Lanark. The road is good, and the country in general pretty flat, but the foil is barren. From Lanark the road goes to Ayr by Douglas Castle, and enters Ayrshire between the 47th and 48th mile-stones. On the road to Glasgow you enter this county at the 23d mile; at the New Inn, 3 miles beyond the Kirk of Shotts, there is a road goes off to Hamilton. The new made road from Lanark to Glasgow, along the banks of the Clyde, is one of the most picturesque and romantic rides that one can meet with any where, and now makes a part of almost every pleasure tour to the West. We shall begin our description of this county at the fouth east corner.

DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.

CARNWATH. This is a populous and extensive parish, being about 12 miles long and 8 broad, containing 3000 inhabitants. The foil is very different in different parts of the parish. On the holms or low grounds it is very productive, and lets at from 15s. to 30s. per acre; the whole produces of rent about 5000l. Sterling yearly. The Clyde, with the waters of Dippool and Haugh run through this parish. From its abounding in coal, iron-stone, and clay, Wilsontown has been judiciously chosen for establishing a very extensive iron work, on the plan of that at Carron. From fuch abundance of minerals, as might be expected, many springs are tainted by them, and exhibit mineral waters of various kinds *. There are no hills which attract notice by the height; the Leven feat is 1200 feet above the run of the Clyde.

CARSTAIRS. This parish is about 27 miles west from Edinburgh; it is 6 miles long, and 3 in breadth, and contains about 930 inhabitants. The high ground is a mixture of clay and peat earth, the low ground is a sharp grayelly soil. Agriculture is in a low state in this parish. There are the vestiges of a Roman camp, on a rifing ground near

the Clyde, where lately various coins and veffels were dug up. It feems to be the only one in this part of the county.

LESMANAGOE is a very large parish, extending in length about 14 miles, 9 or 10 of which ly on the banks of the Clyde, and take in the Falls at Bonniton, Corhouse, and Stonebyres, to be described below; the banks in various places exhibit landscapes, sometimes beautiful, sometimes grand and fublime. The foil is various, in fome places clay prevails, in others a rich mould, in others again it is light and gravelly; on the west quarter it is moorish, and rifes gradually to hills and mountains. There are a confiderable number of rivers of a small fize; the Logan, Nethan, Penicle, Kype, and Calner, are all well furnished with trout. Coal is wrought in different parts of the parish, and at Blair there is a fine feam of kennel or candle coal, as hard and fmooth almost as jet. Lime-stone is in great abundance, some strata 30 feet in thickness, some so hard, that it may be reckoned a marble, and many contain a variety of petrifactions. Marl too has lately been found; and iron-stone appears in many quarters. There is the appearance of a flate quarry at Dunfide-moor; at Craignethan there is a quarry of free-stone, which takes a very fine polish, and is beautifully veined. Several attempts have been made to work the lead mines in Cumberhead hills, but hitherto unfuccessfully. Befides the whin rock which composes the hills to the west, the bed of the river Clyde, and almost all the stones in the neighbourhood, have a fingular appearance, and particularly opposite to Stonebyres; they look as if they had been either scorched, or in fusion, many have a heterogeneous appearance, others have stones of a different quality adhering to them, and as if imbedded while the mass had been in a fluid state: These are strong indications of volcanic eruptions at a remote period. Our bounds hinder a particular detail; but the mineralogist will be amply repaid for his visit to this parish, both on account of the natural beauties, and the variety of minerals with which it abounds.

LAMINGTON. This parish, situated on the east banks of the river Clyde, is about 7 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, and contains about 420 inhabitants. Of 9000 acres, only 200 are in tillage, the remainder are chiefly in sheep pasture. No minerals have been discovered here. In M 2

^{*} To avoid too tedious a repetition of the minerals found in this county, a table of the most remarkable is annexed.

this parish are shown the vestiges of several Roman camps. LIBBERTON. This parish is of a triangular form, 7 miles in breadth and a in length, and contains 750 inhabitants. The furface is various. On the banks of the Clyde the foil here is, as every where elfe, deep and fertile, owing to the inundations and flowings of the river. Towards the east the country rifes. It rents from 10s. to 25s. per acre. The highest ground is Quothquanlaw, which rises about 600 feet above the level of Clyde. Around the village the veftiges of fortifications are vilible, and many tumuli are every where feen. There is coal in this parish, though none presently

working. LANARK. This parish stretches 5 miles along the eastern banks of the Clyde; its breadth is about 3. The furface is, in general, pretty flat, but the banks from Bonniton Fall, on both fides of the Clyde, are precipitous and rocky; they are well fringed, however, with natural wood. The highest ground is about 760 feet above the level of the fea. town itself is 656 feet above the quay at the new bridge of Glasgow. The fouth and east parts of the parish are, in general, a light gravelly foil; in the north and west the prevailing character is clay. Lanark, which is a royal burgh, is pleafantly fituated upon the flope of a riling ground, and may be confidered as a pretty neat country town, containing 2260 inhabitants. The chief manufactures are the making of Hockings and shoes. About a mile from the town, a new village has arisen since the year 1784, under the auspices of the patriotic Mr David Dale. Here are the most extensive cotton mills, perhaps, in the illand. There are four houses built for the purpole of spinning, each of which is above 130 feet long; the second, the only one completely filled, contains about 6000 fpindles. It is believed that there is above 1400 people employed about these mills. Among the remarkable things in this parish, may be mentioned the velliges of some ftrong holds called Caltledykes, about a mile north of the town; they are built without lime or mortar, and no superstructure appears above them. Subterraneous buildings of a fimilar kind have been discovered in different places; they were probably the temporary abodes or lurking places of the ancient Britons. At Cleghorn may be traced a Roman camp, supposed the work of Agricola. There is no coal in

this parish yet discovered. In the water-runs are found pieces of limestone; there is no freestone in the parish. The rock which prevails, is a micaceous whinftone. Pieces of beautiful jasper are occasionally met with; and in Jerviswood grounds, there was lately discovered a seam of quartz, containing small veins of rich iron ore: This will probably be found to be the matrix of some more precious metal. Sir William Lockhart of Lee, the statesman and general under the Protector, and Charles II. and who was also Lord Justice Clerk, was born in this parish. The present Lord Justice Clerk, (M'Queen of Braxfield) was born, and received the first rudiments of his education here. - As this parish contains, perhaps, as much curious, beautiful, and romantic scenery as any in Scotland, we shall transcribe what is said of these from the accurate and well-written report of this parish by Mr William Lockhart, as published in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account, vol. 15 .- " The falls of Clyde principally interest the stranger, and we shall begin with the uppermost one, although to come at it, we are obliged to pass the second fall, or Corra Lin. The uppermost one is fomewhat above 21 miles from Lanark, and from the estate in which it is fituated is called the Bonniton Fall or Lin *. From Bonniton house, a very neat and elegant modern building, you arrive at the Lin, by a most romantic walk along the Clyde, leaving the pavilion, and Corra Lin, on your right hand. At some little distance from the fall, the walk, leading to a rock that juts out and overhangs the river, brings you all at once within fight of this beautiful sheet of water; but no stranger rests satisfied with this view; he still presses onwards along the walk, till from the rock immediately above the Lin, he fees the whole body of the river precipitate itself into the chasm below. The rock over which it falls is upwards of 12 feet of perpendicular height, from which the Clyde makes one precipitate tumble, or leap into a hollow den; whence fome of it again recoils in froth, and fmoking mist. Above, the river exhibits a broad, expanded, and placid appearance, beautifully environed with plantations of forest trees. This appearance is suddenly changed at the

COUNTY OF LANARK.

The word Lin has not hitherto been explained by any writer. It is no other then the Gaelic word Leum, i. e. leap or fall, differently spelt and pronounced.

fall: and, below it, the river is narrow, contracted, and angrily boils and thunders, among rocks and precipices. The fame beautiful and romantic walk conducts you back again, along the precipice that everhangs the river, both fides of which are environed by mural rocks, equidiftant and regular, forming, as Mr Pennant expresses it, a " stupendous natural mafonry," from whose crevices choughs, daws, and other wild birds, are inceffantly springing. You descend along the river for about half a mile, till you arrive at the Corra Lin, fo called from an old castle and estate upon the opposite bank. The old castle fall, with Corra house, and the rocky and woody banks of the Clyde, form of themselves a beautiful and grand coup d'oel; but nothing can equal the striking and stupendous appearance of the fall itself, which when viewed from any of the different feats placed here and there along the walks, must fill every unaccustomed beholder with a. stonishment. The tremendous rocks around, the old castle upon the opposite bank, a corn mill on the rock below, the furious and impatient stream foaming over the rock, the horrid chasm and abyss underneath your feet, heightened by the hollow murmur of the water, and the screams of wild birds, form at once a spectacle both tremendous and pleasing. A fummer-house or pavilion is situated over a high rocky bank, that overlooks the Lin, built by Sir James Carmichael of Bonniton in 1708. From its uppermost room it affords a very striking prospect of the fall, for all at once, on throwing your eyes towards a mirror, on the opposite side of the room from the fall, you see the whole tremendous cataract pouring as it were upon your head. The Corra Lin, by measurement, is found to be 84 feet in height. The river does not rush over in one uniform sheet like the Bonniton Lin, but in three different, though almost imperceptible, precipitate leaps. On the fouthern bank, and when the fun shines, a rainbow is perpetually seen forming itself upon the mist and fogs, arising from the violent dashing of the waters .- The next curiofity, on descending the Clyde, that attracts the stranger, is New Lanark, or the cotton mills. The fituation of this village is at the western extremity of the Bonniton ground in a low den, and within view of another beautiful and romantic fall called Dundaff Lin, fignifying in Gaelic black castle leap; and no doubt formerly some fortress has been situated hereabouts, although no traces now remain, excepting in tradition, which

fill points out a rock called Wallace's Chair, where the patriot is faid to have concealed himself from the English. This fall is about 3 or 4 feet high, and trouts have been observed to spring up and gain the top of it with ease. This fall, the village, four lofty cotton mills, and their bufy inhabitants, together with the wild and woody fcenery around, must attract the notice of every stranger. Below these are the romantic rocks and woods of Braxfield, the feat of the present Lord Justice Clerk, who, influenced by the good of his country, very friendly feued the fite of the village and cotton mills to the benevolent Mr David Dale, at a very moderate feu-duty. The next fall of consequence is the Stonebyres Lin, fituated about 2 miles below the Corra Lin. It is so called from the neighbouring estate of Stonebyres, belonging to Daniel Vere, Esq; but the grounds adjacent to the fall, on both fides of the river, have lately been feued or purchased by Mr Dale. This cataract, which is about 80 feet in height, is the ne plus ultra of the salmon, as none can possibly get above it, although their endeavours, in the spawning season, are incessant and amusing. It is equally romantic with the others; and like the Corra Lin, has three distinct, but almost precipitate falls. Wild rugged rocks are equally visible here, and they are equally fringed with wood; the trees however are by no means so tall and stately, being composed of coppice wood. Salmon, pars (famlets), horse muscle, or the pearl oyster, though numerous below, are never feen above this fall.—The next piece of natural curiofity is Cartlane Craigs, upon the river Moufs, which enters Clyde about a mile below the town of Lanark. This is a curious and romantic den, about a quarter of a mile in length, bounded on either fide by a reef of lofty, precipitous, and rugged rocks, which are fringed with coppice wood and thriving plantations on the fouth. The rocky bank on the north fide is about 400 feet in height, and it is not much lower upon the fouth side. Both banks are finely varied with the different appearances of rock, wood, and precipice. At the bottom runs the river Mouls, which fearcely leaves room for the lonely traveller to traverse the den; however, here the celebrated botanist, Mr Lightfoot clambered in fearch of plants, and discovered some rare and uncommon ones, as may be seen in his Flora Scotica. At every reach of the Mouls, of which there are many, the scenery varies, and where-

wherever you find a prominent rock upon the one fide, you are fure to meet with a regular recess on the other. Caverns in the rock are here and there observeable, but none of them worthy of any particular description. One, still called Wallace's cove, tradition tells us, was the hiding hole of that patriot. Another equally trifling, but which bears evident marks of the chiffel, is faid to have been the abode of a hermit in former times, but must have been a miserable habitation, hardly affording room to lye down in. Confiderable veins of the spatum ponderosum run through these rocks; but no other mineral has hitherto been traced in this dreary den of foxes, badgers, and wild birds. It is fomewhat fingular how the Moufs, instead of following its direct course, by Baronald house, where the ground is lower and unobstructed by rocks, should have penetrated the high hill of Cartlane, and formed a bed through folid rock. It seems presumable that this vast chasm has originally been formed by some earthquake, which, rending the rocks, allowed the water to pass that way."

BIGGAR. This parish is about 6 miles long and 3 broad, containing 937 inhabitants. It is partly pasture, and partly in tillage. The rent for tillage is from 20s. to 30s. per acre; in whole about 1800l. Sterling. There is but little ground inclosed, and the spirit of agriculture seems not to have

reached this parish.

DUNSYRE. This parish, situated in the eastern extremity of the county, is about 5 miles both in length and breadth. It is nearly equidistant from the East and West seas, being about 700 feet above their level. The number of inhabitants is about 360. The soil in the state is light and sandy. The hills afford good sheep pasture. The country is maked of timber, and there are few inclosures.

Walston. This parish contains about 3000 Scots acres of land, 2000 of which are arable; the average rent of which is 25s. per acre for the best, and for the inferior 10s.; yielding, in whole, 700l. per annum. It contains about 430 inhabitants. The situation of this district is high, being about 680 seet above the level of the sea. Walston Mount is 1550

feet above that level.

CULTER. This parish is about 8 miles long and 4 broad, containing 330 inhabitants. On the banks of the Clyde, the foil is good, and the ground very level; the southern district

however, is hilly. The rent is about 1600l. Sterling yearly; upon the whole the face of the country is beautiful. There is plenty of iron-stone in different parts, but no coal has yet been discovered.

COVINGTON. This is a small parish, only 3 miles long and 2 broad, containing 484 inhabitants. The high grounds are barren, but the haughs on the Clyde are fruitful. In this parish are the vestiges of no fewer than 4 circular camps. On the top of Tinto (the hill of fire), which is 1620 feet above the run of Clyde, is a huge cairn of stones considered as the work of the Druids, where a constant fire was kept. The

country is, on the whole, naked.

WHISTOUN and ROBERTOUN. These united parishes extend about 3 miles along the west bank of the Clyde, and contain about 740 inhabitants. Much of the ground is moorish and bad; the chief produce is barley and oats, and improvements go on but slowly, though there is lime in the parish. Lord Justice Clerk (M. Queen) has a seat here, which he has improved by planting, inclosing, &c. The road from Glasgow to Carlisle, runs through the upper part of the parish; Tinto, with its conic top, stands in the borders of it.

STONEHOUSE. This parish is 5 miles long and 2 broad, containing upwards of 1000 inhabitants. Almost the whole of it is arable. Although there is coal here, any attempts to work it have hitherto proved unsuccessful. Lime-stone

and free-stone every where abound.

The parish of CRAWFORD forms the south east corner of the shire, its length is 18, its breadth between 15 and 16 miles, yielding 3400l. Sterling, the number of inhabitants is only about 1490. The greatest part is hill and muir; perhaps the highest ground in the south of Scotland is in this parish, the hill called Lauders being 3150 feet above the level of the sea. Leadhills contains the most antient and famous lead mines in Scotland. There are too companies concerned, and the annual produce is from 10,000 to 18,000 bars annually, the Earl of Hopetoun receiving every 6th bar as rent. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a German was fent to collect gold-dust in the channel of the waters of Elvan and Glengonar, with which they were faid then to abound. The attempt was revived by the late Lord Hopetoun, but soon discontinued as inadequate to the expence; a stranger may be fatisfied of the fact for a few shillings, for which the

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workmen at the lead mines will wash and procure for him a confiderable quantity of dust, and sometimes of pretty fizable grains. Lord Hopetoun has, in his possession, a mass of lead ore, weighing 5 tons, and a piece of native gold, weighing 2 ounces, both got here.

SYMINGTON. This parish is nearly 3 miles each way, and contains upwards of 300 inhabitants. It lies partly along the banks of the Clyde, and rifes to Tinto's top, which is 2,400 feet above the level of the fea. Land rents from 10s. to 35s.

CARMICHAEL parish is 5 miles long, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, containing 780 inhabitants. The foil is much diverfified; towards the Clyde it is gravelly, but in the higher parts clay; it is much exposed to rains. The agriculture is in the old stile; the modern improvements have but flow entrance here. There is both coal and lime in Lord Hynd.

ford's lands in this parish.

CRAUFORDJOHN is of an oblong figure, 16 miles in length, and about fix in breadth, containing nearly 770 inhabitants. The ground is various, but, as in other places in this diftrict, is little improved. The estates of Gilkerscleugh and Glensfrine are situated in this parish, and the improvements upon them do honour to the proprietors. For fome time, Lord Hopetoun had filver mines wrought at Glendorch. Lead has been found in the Gilkerscleugh estate, where there is lime too, and good appearance also of coal; and upon the lands of Glendouran and Abington, there are marks of the operations of the miners at a former period.

CARLUKE. This parish is about 5 miles from Lanark, on the road to Glasgow, being about 7 miles in length, and 41 in breadth, containing about 1730 inhabitants. The foil is very various; the high grounds being very elevated and unproductive, while the low grounds on the banks of the Clyde are warm and fertile; as you recede from the river the foil grows gradually poorer. The banks of Clyde have long been famous for fruit; apples and pears are produced here in greater abundance, and in greater perfection than in any other district in Scotland. The beauty of the woodlands, and the scenery here, is much admired. Coal, iron-stone, lime, and freestone, abound here. Petrifactions of different kinds are also found, and there are many mineral springs throughout the parish. Mauldslie, the elegant seat of the

Earl of Hyndford, is situated in this parish. That profound mathematician, Major Gen. James Roy, was a native of this parish, as was the Rev. Dr Roy, late minister of Edinburgh.

PITTINAIN, is a very small parish about 3 miles long and 2 broad, containing upwards of 400 inhabitants. The high grounds are mostly covered with heath, but the holms or haughs, on the banks of the Clyde, are rich loam, and very productive. Most of the holms on the Clyde are much enriched by the mud and slime deposited annually from the overslowing of the river. The highest of the Westraw hills is 1000 feet above the level of the fea.

DALSERF. This parish, situated about 5 miles from Hamilton, is at an average 5 miles long and 3 broad, containing nearly 1100 inhabitants. The high grounds are generally clay on a tilly bottom; on the banks of Clyde the foil is deep and rich. There is a good deal of planting, and on the banks of the Clyde, there are fine orchards. Besides the Clyde, Avon, with its pleasant banks, and Calner, water this corner. Dalferf house, the residence of Captain Hamilton, is a neat modern building. Besides coal in great abundance, we meet with limestone, free-stone and iron-stone in this parish.

BLANTYRE. This parish extends on the banks of the Clyde, in length about 6 and breadth only 1 mile, and contains about 1040 inhabitants. The ground is on the whole flat, and the foil fertile, though various, being in some places a deep mould, in others inclining to clay, and in others fandy. The rent is about 1400l. Sterling. On the banks of the Calner water there has lately been wrought an excellent feam of ironstone. There is a sulphureous mineral spring here, which feveral years ago was much frequented, and in great repute

for scorbutic and stomach complaints.

Douglas. This parish is of considerable extent, being 12 miles long, and in many places 7 in breadth, containing above 1700 inhabitants. The soil on the banks of Douglas water is good; but inland it lies on till, and is cold and spouty. Coal abounds here, as also lime-stone and free-stone; the dips of the feams here are remarkable, fometimes shifting 30 or 40 feet; these are called dykes or troubles by the workmen, and are the cause of much labour and expence. Castle Douglas, the feat of Lord Douglas, was burnt down about

40 years ago; only one wing has been rebuilt, which is fitted

up in an elegant style.

HAMILTON. This parish is nearly a square of about 6 miles, two fides of which are washed by the river Clyde, The furface is pretty even, rifing gradually from the banks of the river, and is all arable. In the low grounds the fell is a deep loam, and very fertile; receding from the river, it becomes more clayey and barren. Befides the Clyde, the river Avon runs several miles through the parish, and empties itself into the Clyde near the town. There are two bridges over the Clyde in this parish; one, Bothwell bridge, famous for the defeat of the Whigs by the King's army, in the reign of Charles the Second. In the neighbourhood of the town Stands Hamilton House, the feat of the Duke of that name; the greater part of which was built in the end of last century. In the park, about a mile from the palace, stands Chatelherault, faid to be a model of the castle of that name in France, of which the ancestors of this family were Dukes. At the back of the house there is a fine extensive lawn. The gallery is well furnished with a valuable collection of paintings, among the most remarkable of which is Daniel in the Lions' Den, and Lord Danby going a-hunting. In an adjoining closet is a marble statue of Venus de Medicis, dug from the ruins of Herculaneum, purchased by the present Duke while on his travels. There is great abundance of coal and lime in this parish. In the lime works are found small vivalcular and spiral shells; petrifactions of wood are also found in the limestone. There is a petrifying water in the Duke of Hamilton's park, and beds of fuller's and potter's earth are found in different places. Iron-stone is also frequently to be met with, and many chalybeate springs. This parish was honoured by the birth of the celebrated Doctor Cullen *. Mr Millar, Professor of Law in the university of Glasgow, is also a native of it. In some deep standing pools, the horse muscle is found, many of which contain small pearls.

DALZIEL. This parish situated about 4 miles from Hamilton, is in length 4, and in breadth about 2 miles, containing 478 inhabitants. The surface of the whole is even and regular, rising moderately from the rivers Clyde and

Calner.

* By mistake, the parish of Kirknewton was mentioned in page 33as the birth place of Dr Cullen. Calner. The foil, in general, is either a rich loam or strong marly clay. Agriculture has made considerable progress under the auspices of Mr Hamilton of Dalziel. There is abundance of coal lying in strata, at different depths, but none is at present wrought.

BOTHWELL parish is of an oval figure, extending about 8 miles in length, and in breadth, where greatest, 4: it contains near 2800 inhabitants. The ground is stat upon the Clyde, and rises gradually to the east, and also to the north. The soil is chiefly clay, varying in stiffness from the water side, but the whole is arable. There is a good deal of wood and planting in this parish. The best ground lets at 21. the outsield at 10s. per acre: The whole may produce nearly socol. per annum. The great road from Edinburgh to Glagow goes through the whole length of this parish; and it is beautifully watered by the Clyde and the two Calders. There is excellent coal here, but no limestone has yet been wrought. The banks of the river have invited many gentlemen to build

feats upon them. The House of Bothweil, the residence of

Lord Donglas, is a handsome edifice, situated at a small distance from Bothwell Castle of ancient same, and Wood-

hall, the feat of Campbell of Shawfield, are well worth the

notice of the traveller.

RUTHERGLEN is one of the finest parishes in this district, though small; it extends on the south bank of the Clyde, 3 miles in length, and about 1½ in breadth, containing 1860 inhabitants. The soil is in general a rich loam, and the whole is inclosed and cultivated. The average rent is about 40s. per acre. Rutherglen is a Royal Borough, situated 2½ miles from Glasgow; the sairs held in it are the most samuel famous of any in Scotland for the sale of draught horses. The minerals here are coal, and ironstone. The gentlemens' seats are Shaw-sield, Farme, and Rosebank.

BARONY OF GLASGOW. This, with the city, previous to 1595, made one parish. It extends all around Glasgow, except on the south side, from 2 to 5 miles in breadth, and contains near 4000 inhabitants. It is adorned by many gentlemens' seats, and is in the course of receiving great improvements. Glasgow is surrounded with coal, the annual produce of which is estimated at 30,000l. Many of the manusactures connected with Glasgow are situated here: There are about 3000 looms employed. The manusacture of the dye-stuff

called

called cudbear is carried on here under the firm of Geo. M'Intosh & Co. who have brought it to great perfection. This remarkable dye-stuff is made from the excrescence which grows on rocks and stones, a species of the leichen, or rockmoss. It was used for this purpose in the Highlands upwards of a hundred years back. This company now bring their moss from Sweden and Norway: their annual expence for human urine for this manufacture is not less than 800l. Sterling: they use above 2000 gallons daily. Mr M'Intosh, with some other gentlemen, has also established a manufactory for dying cotton a Turkey red colour, in which they have completely succeeded. Among other things worthy of notice, may be mentioned the aqueduct bridge of the river Kelvin: it is carried over a valley 400 feet long, and 65 deep: it confilts of 4 large arches: the height from the bed of the river to the top of the bridge is 83 feet, forming one of the most stupendous works of the kind perhaps in the world. The canal admits vessels of 19 feet beam, and 68 feet keel. The great canal uniting the Friths of Forth and Clyde, and the Monkland canal, are pleafing monuments of the prosperity and enterprize of the inhabitants of this corner of the island.

GLASGOW is a handsome, populous, and well built city. It is situated on the banks of the river Clyde The tide flows up nearly 4 miles above the city. The number of inhabitants is 61,945. The annual births is 1250; burials 1561. As the city is daily on the increase, these must vary yearly. Our limits will not admit of a particular description of this elegant and thriving city, one or two of the antient and more striking edifices, however, must not be omitted. A stranger on entering Glasgow, generally finds his way to the Tontine coffee-room. This spacious room is between seventy and eighty feet in length, with corresponding dimensions of height and breadth: it is chiefly lighted by a grand bow window at one end, having another vast window on one of its sides, mingling its auxiliarly light with those of the bow.

The College is a venerable building, much in the stile of the more ancient ones at Oxford. Its Gothic ornaments, towards the street, have an original and imposing effect. The college consists of three courts, and has a large garden, in which is situated its observatory, on a rising station. This college, which forms the University, was founded about the middle of

the 15th century, under the auspices of James II. but was built and endowed by Turnbull archbishop of Glasgow.

The Cathedral, said to be the only Gothic church remaining entire in North Britain. Is a building of great magnitude situated on an elevated scite to the north of the old town. Its length strikes the eye more than its other dimensions. It has a fine spire, which, having been rent by lightning, is in some parts held together by cramps of copper. The bold and lofty arches of the interior edifice, formed by the concurrent ramifications of opposite columns, would exhibit a perspective of the most magnificent effect, were it not almost destroyed by a partition which divides the old church into two.

Two bridges, an ancient one of eight arches, and a modern one of seven, cross the Clyde, and open a communication between the city, the county of Renfrew, and all the coast on the left shore of the Frith. The new bridge appears from its scite to have been a project of anticipation with regard to its use, or necessity; as we can hardly suppose, its main object at the time of building it, to have been the convenience of the village of Anderston. This bridge is the work of Milne. It has, between each of its seven arches, but somewhat higher, a circular aperture to carry off an extraordinary rife of the waters in great floods. Instead of ballustrades on its two fides are parapet walls pierced with an open work in small squares, not unlike the pigeon holes of a dove-cot. This fancy is meant to give an appearance of lightness to the upper part of the bridge, and the idea feems at least original. Another was nearly erected at the foot of the Salt-Market, but gave way in the great storm 1792. The Infirmary and many of the churches, with the elegant walks, all merit the notice of the traveller who, if he wishes a more minute account of Glasgow, may consult the histories of it written by Mr Ure, and Mr Gibbon. We. may further notice, that the cotton manufactory, which now is the principal one, in 1791, employed 15,000 looms, each loom giving employment to 9 persons on an average, making in all 135,000 persons. The average produce of each loom is 100l. annually, making 1,500,000l. Sterling. It was here that the first insle loom was established in the year 1732, and the first delft-ware made in Scotland was manufactured here in 1748.

GORBALS of Glasgow. This parish was disjoined from that of Govan, and erected into a separate parish in the year

1771.

1771. It contains above 5000 inhabitants; it is much on the increase, and, owing to the new bridge thrown over the Clyde, may be considered as a part of the city of Glasgow.

GOVAN. This parish is 5 miles long and 3 broad, containing about 4,400 inhabitants. The real rent is about 6000l, per annum. The soil is mostly a light loam, which, though not naturally fertile, is, from the improved state of agriculture, very productive. It lies mostly on the banks of the Clyde, and is all inclosed. Coal has been wrought here for many years, and there is plenty of free-stone and brick-clay. Many manufactures are carried on in this parish, and to a

considerable extent, particularly bleaching.

CAMBUSNETHAN. This parish is about 12 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth, containing 1562 inhabitants. It lies 9 miles from Lanark, on the road to Glasgow. The surface rises gently from the river Clyde; the soil on the banks of the river is, in general, a deep clay, gradually tending to moss and sand in the higher grounds. The rent of the arable ground is from 20s. to 30s. per acre, yielding, in whole, about 330ol. Sterling. In general the ground is well inclosed; the various plantations and orchards give it a rich and cultivated appearance. There is abundance of excellent coal, and plenty of free stone, and iron stone.

CADDER. This parish is extensive and populous. In length from E. to W. it measures 13 miles, and from 3 to 4 in breadth; the number of inhabitants is 1767. The surface is in general flat, and the soil various, great part is light and sandy; the total rent is about 6000l. per annum. The great canal passes through the parish, also the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh. Whin-stone, sand-stone, and lime-stone, are in great abundance, but no coal wrought, though there is

plenty in the neighbouring grounds.

the average breadth 3 miles. It consists of the united parishes of Torrance and Kilbride, and contains 2359 inhabitants. About four fifths of the parish is arable, the rest is moor and moss. Great attention is paid to the making of sweet milk cheese, which goes under the name of Dunlop, and is considered the best in Scotland. The minerals are lime and iron-stone, in great plenty, and coals of the best quality. The families of Calderwood and Torrance have furnished, repeatedly, statesmen and warriors of distinguished abilities. The two Hunters, Dr William and John, of London, well

known in the literary world, were born at Long Calderwood in this parish.

GLASFORD. This parish is seven miles long, and at an average two broad, and contains 788 inhabitants. The surface is various; the soil in some places is a light loam, in others a strong clay, but in many parts it is a barren moss. It is remarkable, that in the light and most productive ground there is a vast proportion of stones, which, when taken off, instead of meliorating, impoverish the soil. In this parish, a great proportion of the veal sold in the Edinburgh market is reared.

Monkland. There are two parishes of this name, Old or West, and New or East Monkland. The former is ten miles long and three and a half broad, containing 4000 inhabitants. The latter, or East Monkland, is of equal length, and where broadest about 7 miles, and contains about 3,600 inhabitants. Almost the whole of this extensive tract is fertile and well cultivated; the parish of Old Monkland indeed has the appearance of an immense garden. The minerals are coal in great abundance, forming an article of commerce, iron-stone, and plenty of free stone. Though lime-stone has been found, there is none wrought in either of these parishes. On the essential cave, of great and contains a large artificial cave, of great and contains and contains a large artificial cave, of great and contains and contains and contains and contains and contains and contains a large artificial cave, of great and contains and contains and contains and contains and contains and contains a large artificial cave, of great and contains and

tiquity, dug out of the folid rock.

CARMUNNOCK. This parish contains 2500 acres, of which 1500 are arable, rented, on an average, at 15s. per acre. It contains about 570 inhabitants, and extends from west to east 4 miles, and from north to south 3. The ground is pretty much elevated; the soil is partly light and sandy, and partly of a strong clay, and the greater part is inclosed. The banks of the river Cart are beautifully wooded, and the scenery picturesque and romantic. Many tumuli are to be met with here; those that have been dug into, always contain human bones, arms, and frequently instruments of war. In the estate of Castlemilk, may be seen the remains of a Roman causeway. There is plenty of freestone, and in one district whinstone abounds, appearing, in some places, in the form of massy basaltic columns.

CAMBUSLANG is about 3 miles square, situated on the banks of Clyde between Hamilton and Glasgow; it contains about 1288 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. Dichmont, the highest ground, is 700

teet

106

feet above the level of the fea, and commands one of the finest prospects almost to be met with any where. The foil on the river is loamy and fertile, on the higher grounds it gradually turns to a clay, generally upon a tilly bottom. Weaving and spinning of cotton are the chief employments of the inhabitants. The extensive coallieries, too, occupy a number of hands. It may be remarked, that the coal, as well as the freeftone, on both fides of the Clyde, dip or incline to the river. There is here, too, a quarry of marble which takes a very good polish. This parish is noted for the numerous conversions that happened during the ministry of the Rev. Mr M'Culloch about the year 1742.

SHOTTS. This large parish is situated in the north-east corner of Lanarkshire. In length it measures 10 miles, and 7 in breadth. The furface is broken and hilly. The Hirst hill has been confidered the highest cultivated land in Scotland, but this is a miltake arifing from that ground being the highest between the Frith of Forth and Clyde, both which are feen from this hill. The foil is poor, renting from 5s. to 13s. per acre, the whole yielding 4500l. Sterling. Coal and ironstone are plenty here. Gavin Hamilton, Esq; of Murdielton, the most celebrated history painter now alive, is a native of this parish.

Of Native and Extraneous Fossils, found in the Parishes of Rutherglen and Kilbride, in the County of Lanark.

As the greater part, if not all, of the Fossils to be found in this county are mentioned in the History of the Parishes of Rutherglen and Kilbride, by the Rev. Mr Ure, we shall exhibite them in a Table, referring to that Work for a particular description of them.

Earths and Stones.

Hard

Argillaceous Potters Clay Bluish Pipe Clay Blackish Gray Till, with vegetable impressions Till, full of Entrochi, fhells, &c.

Hard black flaty Till and advorting third an artist and all the Uncommon Till, called by the miners Maggy Inflammable Schittus and box bian diod (Existence I) 1800 Argillaceous Breccia Argillaceous Breccia
Ofmund ftone - with Silicious or Calcareous Spar or Zeolite White Steatites Ditto, the finest perhaps in Britain Ponderous Spar Vitreous volcanic production Hematites, in Rewised, Moor White fibrous Zeolite Compact crystalized Zeolite Diawed and work and som Beautiful radiated Crystals of Zeolite on Till Limestone, replete with marine productions Limestone Flag Stammerers, limestone in detached masses Fine white Limestone Reddish Limestone, containing some iron, at East Milton Limestone, containing Silenite and Manganese Cambullang Marble, dark grey ground, with shells - reddiff ditto out anogaligue ber boold Calena, at the Eddig. Semi-transparent Rhomboidal Spar Opake reddish ditto
Pyramidical Spar, Philipshill quarry
Prismatic Spar, at Jackton. The crystals are hexabedral and trunkated Fibrous calcareous Spar, at Kittochfide
Calcareous Incrustations Stalactites Stalagmites Recent Petrifactions of the Cryptogamia class of Plants in confiderable variety Barytes, or Ponderous Spar, both transparent and opake hexahedral crystals in shape of a cock's comb - with rock crystals - hexahedral Prisms, terminating at each end in a pyramid of fix fides. A great variety of these appears to be Quartz nodules—vulg. Chuckie stones in Harris and Alland Whinstone, containing quartz, felt spat, and short Bafaltes Compa Ammonia, Imooth and rough Petrofilex Rock Cryftal Jasper, faint yellow, stripped, and blotched with red Grit, Cos Arenaria, Freestone Markillus . -- blotched with red fpots edinT Argillaceous Grit Lereigra Milistone Grit, at Polliskin glen Grit.

COUNTY OF LANARK

Grit, containing shells, entrochi, &c.
Breccia Quartzosa
Coal, (Lithanthrax), both hard and soft
Cannel Coal
Petroleum Pyrites in Nodules Peat-Geanthrax Foffil Boletus.

Metallic Substances.

Iron-ftone Balls - Ludus Helmontii, Septarium, or Waxen Veine Varieties of ditto hid allone, containing lone iro Ætites, Eagle stone Kidney stone, Butter stone-These contain the best iron Blood red Argillaceous Iron Ore, Keel, at Stonelaw Galena, at the Eldrig.

Extraneous Fosfils.

Vegetable Impressions-Ajundo or Bamboo of India Equifetum
Skeletons of Ferns or roots of plants

A number of other varieties

Branches of trees in a charred state in coal

in free-stone

Impressions of Exotic Pines

Varieties of ditto Varieties of ditto Curious Exotic plant in coal near Torrence Petrified Wood among the coal at Stonelaw Impressions of the Bark of oak, elm, &c. in free-stone

Petrified productions of the Sea.

Patella, or Limpet

with a small slit

Orthoceratites, superficie sulcata

lævi

Cornua Ammonis, fmooth and round

Cochlea Hilices

Cochleæ Hilices
Chambered Nautilus
Nautilus
Table Turbo Terebra de Marcalla fada de mandos se into anal Bue Buccinum Comera mounta raded has below there to begin Trochus Serpula planorbis.

Shells-Bivalves, both valves equal. Cockle

of the fize of a hen's egg

Conechæ Pilofæ
Pecten
— variety, fmall and beautiful
Fehini et Aculei Echinorum. Echini et Aculei Echinorum.

Entrochi.

Entrochi, screw-stones, fairy-beads, witch-beads, limestones beads, St Cuthbert's-beads-Nummuli Sancti Bonifacii Varieties of ditto ditto Siliceous fubstances, containing Entrochi, shells, &c.

Junci Lapidei Aftroitæ Aftroitæ Fungitæ Millepore Escharæ, Retepori or Fan Coral.

William of the south store in goth miles Thilly wood Alike There is been a finder over the rour Camp, on

the backs of which is janearough Calife, where are to be

Escharæ, Retepori or Fan Coral.

Fishes Teeth.

Plectronites
Inscisores
— several varieties
Undescribed Fossil.

TRANSO E Hoor is the plant of the file of the of the North and the rest in Carles to Contra

October and the second of the second

Cost, The Perguina St. 1000, Torri and Take

Lange Court and the land

COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

Aidrondid studio

This large and populous county is about 50 miles in length, and where broadest 30. On the north it is bounded by the thires of Lanark and Peebles; on the west by Kirkendbright. shire; on the fouth by the Solway Frith, which separates it from England; and on the east by the shires of Selkirk and Ro burgh. Three rivers give their names to different diftricts of the county, the Annan, the Nith, and Esk: hence Annandale, which comprehends the middle division, Niths. dale the West, and Eskitale the East.

In going from Edinburgh you enter Dumfriesshire between the 48th and 49th mile-stones, near Mosfat, and travel down the river Annan to the 6ift mile; at the 65th mile-ftone, stands the antient town of Lochmaben, a stage of 15 miles; at the 70th mile stone is I inwall; and at the 74th, Dumfries,

Besides this, the road to London by Carlisle goes from Moffat along the east fide of Annandale, and part of Eskdale, through Lockerb, Ecclefectan, and Longtown. The road from Glasgow enters this county at the head of the Nith, in the parish of Sanquhar at the 46th mile. At the 53d mile-Stone stands Sanguhar; 2 miles tarther is Elliock house, on the opposite side of the river, famous as the birth place of the admirable Chrichton. Dippeder hills, and the woods of Enterkin and Ardoch, render this quarter very romantic. A little further on we approach Drumlanrig, the venerable and antient feat of the Dukes of Queensberry, sheltered by well wooded hills, and adorned by fine parks and beautiful gardens; this may be reckoned one of the finest seats in the south of Scotland. Some of the old inhabitants of the woods of Scotland, White Cows, having their nofes, ears, and eyes black, are faid to have been feen lately here; when they run they bound like the deer. At the 66th mile-stone is Penpont; about a mile to the right stands the old ruins of Eccles; at the 70th mile-stone is Barjarg, the pleasant residence of Mr Hunter. On the Nith, at the 75th mile is Carfe, the feat of Mr Riddle. A little to the left, about the 98th mile is Hollywood Kirk. There is here a bridge over the river Cairn, on the banks of which is Jarborough Castle; where are to be

feen those earthen mounds called bow-butts, where the barons of Glencairn used to practife archery. A little eastward stands the old Tower of Amisfield, the ancient feat of the family of Charteris, now Earl of Wemyss. At the 80th are the old College ruins; a mile farther is Dumfries.

SANQUHAR. This parish stretches from north to south about 15 miles, from east to west between 9 and 10, and contains 2600 inhabitants. The fituation is elevated, standing near the head of the county; to which there is a gradual rise from the sea of near 3000 feet. It may be reckoned amongst the highest land in Scotland. The hills are barren and rugged; their bowels, however, contain great wealth; besides coal and lime, the mines of Wanlockhead yield immense quantities of lead. The variety of limestone is considerable : fome approach to the hardness of marble ; others contain numbers of petrified shells, chiefly of the cockle species, others are in plates, or thin strata, of a bluish colour, on which are formed impressions of shells and other vegetables. Petrifactions of wood are occasionally found in the strata of coal. I he town of Sanguhar has been long fafamous for its woollen manufactures; before the American war, it confisted chiefly in making coarse stockings for that market: It was not uncommon for one person to furnish 4800 pairs to one house in Glasgow annually. Of late the carpet manufactory has been their chief employment.

KIRKONNEL. This is a very extensive highland parish, nearly 14 miles from north to fouth, and between 7 and 8 from east to west, containing 1000 inhabitants. There are only about 600 acres in tillage, and these are in general a light gravelly soil. There is coal wrought here: Glenmucleugh hills contain limestone; and in Glenwhinny and Bankhead hills there are strong indications of lead. As might be expected there are feveral mineral springs here; the most remarkable is the Rigburn Spa, which from chemical analysis, feems to be of the same quality with the Hartfield spring near Moffat, but much stronger; it has often proved very efficacious in stomachic complaints, and scorbutic cases. This parish yields about 2000l. per annum to the Duke of Queensberry, who is proprietor of the whole lands, excepting to the ex-

tent of about 130l.

DURISDEER. This parish is almost surrounded with hills; its length is about 8 miles, containing upwards of 1000 edit a chen mould; as the ground nies to the call, inhabitants. The river Nith divides it. The arable part is, in general, fertile, the hills afford good theep patture. There are no minerals wrought; but there are strong indications of coal, and also of lead; its vicinity to the mines of Leadhills, and Wanlock-head, render this very probable.

PENPONT is a presbytery feat. The parish is of very great extent, being upwards of 21 miles long, and 4 broad; it contains about 800 persons. There is a gradual ascent from the fouth east part of the parith to the north west, which is more that 3500 feet above the level of the fea. Cairnkinnow is the highest mountain between the friths of Solway and Clyde. The hills are, in general, covered with grafs; the arable land is, upon the whole, light, and capable of improvement, and lets from 18s. to 25s. per acre: the whole yields about 2500l. per annum. Several vestiges of encampments, and the tract of a Roman cauleway are to be feen here. Though in feveral places there are indications of coal, lead, and iron, yet none have been wrought. There is marl in feveral marshes. One of the greatest natural curiofities, in this part of Scotland, is Glenquhargen Craig. It is composed of a dark whinstone, and rifes almost perpendicular to 1000 feet. It has two fides which forcibly strike the eye, no other rock being near it. The most considerable rivers are the Scarr, the Kin, and the Afton. There are many picturesque and beautiful views in this parish.

Tynron. This parish is 10 Scots miles in length, and 2½, at an average, in breadth, and contains 500 inhabitants. The surface is a strath, rising into hills on both sides well adapted for pasture; the soil is light and sandy. The rent is 1500s, per annum. A Roman causeway runs through the parish from east to west, and the vestiges of several places of strength may also be traced. Peat is the chief suel, there being no coal here. The Doon of Tynron is a beautiful pyramidical hill, on the top of which stood an old castle: the prospect from it is very extensive. In the river Kinnel there is a cascade worth visiting, called Aird

lion.

MORTON. This parish, lying on the east side of the river Nith, is about 6 miles long, and 3 broad, containing nearly 720 inhabitants. The Duke of Queensberry is proprietor of almost the whole of it, presently rented at about 750l. The low grounds upon the banks of the rivers Nith and Compte, are a rich mould; as the ground rises to the east, it is lighter;

lighter, but capable of much improvement. The introduction of the woollen manufacture would be of great consequence here, wool being the staple article of the country.

KEIR is about 8 miles long, the breadth various, from 2 to 3; containing 520 inhabitants. More than one third of this parish is hilly; the soil of the low grounds is in general light, upon a gravelly bottom; and tolerably fertile. The yearly rent may be estimated at 1500s. Sterling. This parish is watered by the rivers Nith and Scarr, and is adorned

with a considerable extent of natural wood, as well as planting. There is lime-stone on the estate of Barjarg; but the distance from coal (14 miles) is felt as a great disadvantage.

Dunscore. This parish is very irregular in its breadth, the length of it is 12 miles, containing above 1000 persons. The river Nith runs through part of it. The soil of the flat grounds is rich; from the river side it rises gradually, terminating in rocky hills. It is somewhat remarkable, that there are no less than 43 heritors in this parish, 26 of whom reside in it. Peats are the only suel found in the parish.

CLOSEBURN. This parish was united to Dalgarno in 1697. The two form nearly a square, the extremities of which meafure from 9 to 10 miles; the number of inhabitants is nearly 1500. The river Nith waters this parish for 5 or 6 miles along which the foil is a fine rich loam. The eastern district is unfit for tillage, but affords good sheep-pasture. The total rental is 3,500l. There is no coal nearer than 14 miles; but the limeworks at Closeburn have proved very beneficial to agriculture. Queensberry hill is 200 feet above the level of the sea. As a great natural curiosity, Crichup Linn deserves notice: Besides a beautiful cascade of between 80 and 90 feet, the water of Crichup has hollowed out a bason 20 feet deep, in a red free-stone rock; forming altogether a linn, measuring from top to bottom about 100 feet, which is very picturesque and romantic. Near the old castle of Closeburn, there is a mineral well of a fulphureous quality.

GLENCAIRN is one of the most considerable parishes in the south for extent and population; its length is about 14 miles. The number of inhabitants is 1700. The river Cairn runs through the parish; besides being watered by several other rivers there is a beautiful lake, called Loch-ore, 3 miles in circumference. The soil is, in general, good; on the banks of the rivers it is rich and fertile; the whole produces between

P Socol.

Socol. and goool. per annum. The great distance from coal

is much felt in this quarter.

KIRKMAHOE. This small parish is of a very irregular form, and contains nearly 1200 inhabitants. To the north and east it is hilly; where the ground is slat the soil is good, renting from 20s. to 30s. per acre; the whole producing about 3000l. Sterling. The spirit of improvement began in this parish after the 1750, and is now going on rapidly. Dalswinton, the elegant seat of Mr Miller, is situated here.

Tinwald. The form of this parish is an oblong, of 6 miles by 4, containing 850 inhabitants. The foil is, where arable, capable of great improvement by lime; the best rents from 18s. to 25s. producing, in whole, about 2530l. per annum. In Locher moss, which is about 12 miles long and 3 broad, vessels and utenfils of great antiquity are occasionally found. Paterson, samous for being the planner of the Bank of England, and the Darien scheme, was a native of this parish. He had represented the burgh of Dumfries, &c. more than once in the Scotch Parliament. In the same house was also born Dr Mounsey, his grand-nephew, first physician for many years to the late Empress of Russia.

Holywood. This parish is an oblong, about a mile and a half broad, but extending along the river Nith, nearly 10 miles; its inhabitants are about 736 persons. It is, in general, stat, lying in the middle of a broad valley. The ground on the banks of the rivers Nith and Cluden is a deep rich loam; a considerable part is light and gravelly; the higher parts are a stiff clay; the rent of the best is about 30s, the whole yields about 300ol. per annum. There are neither minerals nor ma-

nufactures in this parish.

KIRKMICHAEL is 10 miles in length, and about 4 in breadth, containing 950 inhabitants. The greater part of this parish is rather barren, and much of it uncultivated, the north-west corner being hilly. The banks of the rivers Ae and Kinnell, however, are very fertile. The rent is about 2300l. per annum. There are to be seen here the remains of some fortisted places, where Roman utensils have been found. No minerals are wrought, though the number of chalybeate springs indicate the existence of iron in many places.

DUMFRIES. The extent of this parish is 6 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad, containing about 7000 inhabitants, 5600 of whom reade in the town of Dumfries. It is part of an

extensive vale, spreading towards the Solway frith. Some hills arife in the fouth east, but these are inconsiderable in height, and are all planted or cultivated to the top. The foil of the north east side of the parish is a reddish earth, upon a red freestone bottom; that on the fouth-west is, in general, a pretty strong loamy clay. The improvements, in agriculture, of late years have been great. A mile to the east of the town flands the Maiden Bower Craig, a curiously hollowed rock, faid to have been famous in the days of Druidism. The town of Dumfries is a royal burgh, the capital of the shire, and the feat of a prefbytery and a fynod; it stands pleasantly on the eastern banks of the river Nith, about 9 miles above where that river empties itself into the Solway frith; but vesfels of confiderable burden can lie near the town. The tide at the mouth of the river Nith, flows in with fuch rapidity, that a man on horseback, if overtaken by it, can scarcely escape. Dumfries is a neat well built town of considerable extent; its inhabitants have long been noted for their hospitality and the urbanity of their manners. The town is very antient, as the remains of several castles and places of strength, with other ruins, testify. Over the Nith there is a bridge of 9 arches. Dumfries has given birth to several men of eminence, in the learned professions. Of these the late Andrew Crosbie, Esq; Advocate, Dr Wight, late Professor of Divinity in Glasgow, and Dr Gilchrift, may be mentioned.

CAERLAVEROCK. This parish is a fort of peninsula, formed by the Solway frith, and the Nith and Lochar waters, about 6 miles long and 2 broad. The number of its inhabitants is about 650. The ground is flat on the east, and rifes gradually to the west; it is tolerably fertile and well cultivated; the best renting at 20s. or 21s. per acre, the whole yielding 2150l. Sterling. Dr John Hutton who was first physician to King William and Queen Mary, was a native of this parish, to whom it has been indebted for several liberal benefactions. Near the mouth of the Nith stands the old Castle of Carlaverock, still in better condition than most of the antient fortresses in the kingdom, though it was very often besieged by the English. The front is richly adorned with sculpture; it is surrounded by a double ditch. It was founded about the year 1425. Sundry vestiges of moats and encampments are pointed out by the inhabitants.

LOCHMANEN. This parish extends along the banks of the

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Annan

Annan about 10 miles, its breadth is 3. The number of inhabitants is 3000. The foil, on the banks of the rivers, is rich and fertile; the farms are fmall, none above L. 80 per annum. The feeding of swine is a considerable article of husbandry. The town is a royal burgh, and supposed to be very ancient. Its chief manufacture is linen. There is the fite of a very old castle near the town, originally the feat of Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, before that family came to the crown. There are seven locks in the parish, the largest, Caffle Loch, contains 15 or 16 different kinds of fish, one of which very much refembles a herring; it is called Vendise, and is esteemed remarkably delicate, but is to be found no where elfe. Several attempts have been made to transport them to other lochs, though without success : it being found, by experience, to die whenever it is touched. The largest and strongest castle of any on the borders of the two kingdoms, excepting Carlifle, stands upon a peninfula in this loch; it was built, by King Robert the First, and before the invention of fire arms might justly be deemed impregnable. The Barony of Lochmaben, or the Four towns (as it is called), is held by the the same tenure as crownlands in Orkney and Zetland, viz. Udal, that is without charter or fasine; the property being transferred simply by delivery and possession. The distance from coal and lime is a considerable hindrance to improvement here.

Mouswald. This parish is from north to south, between 4 and 5 miles, in breadth about 2; containing about 630 inhabitants. The surface may be considered as flat, upon the whole, there being no rifing grounds which the plough does not reach. In the higher parts, the foil is light and fandy, the low grounds are wet and marshy, the best rents at 21s. per acre; there is a good deal of thriving wood in this parish. The great military road from Carlisse to Port-patrick runs through it. Both coal and lime are brought at a great

distance.

RUTHWELL. This parish extends from east to west 6 miles along the Solway frith, in breadth it is about 3, and contains nearly 1060 inhabitants. The foil is in general light and fandy; the annual rent of it is about 1600l. Since the discovery of lime in the parish it has been considerably improved. There are appearances of coal in various places, and feeing it is wrought on the opposite shore in Cumberland,

the failures in finding it may reasonably be attributed to want of skill in searching. At Brow there is a chalybeate spring in great repute. The inhabitants of this parish are priviledged to collect and make falt in the bay, duty free, which they are in the use of doing in the summer season; so far as we know, this is the only instance of the kind in Scotland. The fragments of a curious antique obelifk are to be feen in the church, ornamented with rude carving; when entire, it appears to have been about 20 feet high. Here stands the antient castle of Camlongan still very entire, it is a feat of Lord Stormont, and the birth place of the late Earl Mansfield.

TORTHORWALD. This parish lies along the river Lochar, and contains nearly 550 inhabitants. The foil, in the west part, is low, being part of the Lochar moss; towards the east the ground rises in pretty high hills. From Beacon hill there is one of the most extensive prospects to be met with is this part of the country. The rent of the best arable land is 23s. and of the worlt 10s. per acre, producing nearly 1900l. per annum. The vestiges of 2 British camps, and the ruins

of an old castle, are still to be feen.

MIDDLEBIE. This confifts of three united parishes, being 9 miles long and upwards of 4 broad, and containing nearly 1400 persons. The ground is, upon the whole, pretty level, having some gently rising hills interspersed. The soil, is in general, a strong clay upon a tilly bed; the best gives 20s. per acre. There is limestone wrought here, which is of great benefit to the county. The freestone is of a red colour, and answers well for building. Near the church the

vestiges of a Roman work are to be seen.

HODDAM. The parish of Hoddam is 5 miles long and about 31 broad, containing nearly 1200 persons. It is watered by the Annan, the Milk, and the Mein. It consists partly of high, and partly of low ground; that on the banks of the rivers is fertile, the higher inclines much to clay. The whole is in a rapid state of improvement, to which the great roads from Edinburgh and Glasgow to the south, have contributed much. There is lime in the neighbourhood but no coal. Salmon are to be had in confiderable abundance near the mouth of the Annan. The practice of fishing them has been chiefly with a spear, called a litter. Mr Pennant, when speaking of this method, says, "The fport

sportsman is mounted on a good horse, and furnished with a long fpear; he discovers the fish in some shallow channel. pursues it full speed, turns it like a grey hound, and after a long chase, feldom fails to transfix it." This frith is also famous for large flounders, little inferior either in fize or dewith to sometimically and or licacy to ordinary turbet.

DALTON. The extent of this parish is, in length 4, and breadth 3 miles, containing 650 persons. The foil is chiefly a light fandy loam, very capable of improvement; at prefent the rent is about 1700l. Sterling. There is neither coal

nor lime here; peats are almost the only fuel.

CUMMERTREES. This parish is 4 miles long and 3 broad, but its figure is very irregular; it contains about 850 persons. The whole extent is 7800 acres, yielding 2800l. Sterling of rent. Its fituation is low, upon the Solway frith. The foil is various; but in general rich and fertile, excepting the banks of the frith which are fandy. Husbandry here has been much indebted to the lime quarries of Killhead, which is of an excellent quality. Sometimes veins are found in it so hard as to take a fine polish, it is of a dark spotted colour, beautified by the admixture of shells and other petrifactions. Hoddam castle, the residence of Mr Sharp, is fituated here; it is an antient structure, and still very entire.

Ewes is a pretty extensive parish, 8 miles in length, and apwards of 5 in breadth, but contains only 320 inhabitants. The Dake of Buccleugh is fole proprietor of the lands in this parish, which yields him about 2000l. per annum of grofs rental. The greatest part of the land is pasture.

APPLEGIRTH. Lies nearly at an equal distance from Dumfries and Annan, 11 miles. It is of a triangular form, measuring, where longest 6, and where broadest 5 miles, and contains about 750 inhabitants. The total rent is about 3000l. Sterling. Of late the spirit of improvement by liming and green crops has been confiderable. The foil upon the banks of the Annan and Dryfe, being a rich loam, are capable of much improvement.

Johnston. This parish is 4 miles long, and about 3 broad, and contains 560 persons. The ground is flat and fertile, lying on the banks of the Annan. A confiderable part has been planted of late, and various improvements are going on, but the distance from coal (30 miles,) and from lime (18 miles,) renders these expensive and laborious. This parish gave birth to Drs Rogerson and Halliday, both phyficians to her Imperial Majesty.

CANOBY. This parish borders with England, and extends, from east to west, 9 miles, from north to fouth & containing about 2725 persons: it is, in general, flat, and may be considered as the low lands of Eskdale: it is intersected by the river Esk in the centre; the rivers Liddel and Tarras also water it; the soil may be all considered as holm land, and is chiefly a light loam. There is upwards of 1000 acres of wood in the parish; there is also plenty of coallime, and free-stone; there is a chalybeate spring on the side of the Liddel, and a petrifying water on the banks of Tarras. The Duke of Buccleugh is fole proprietor of this parish, which yields about 3000l. per annun.

DRYSDALE. This parish is 7 miles long, and, at an average, about 3 broad, containing 1600 persons. To the west and fouth, the ground is generally flat, the northern parts are hilly. In this parish, a great number of Roman and British camps are to be found, and the vestiges of strong towers, caltles, and walls, indicate it to have been the scene of much contention and blood-shed. From the top of White-woollen hill there is an enchanting and extensive prospect of the English border, the Isle of Man, &c. There is both lime and

freestone in the parish. HUTTON and CORRIE. These united parishes, extend from west to east, about 12 miles, the breadth is unequal, the contents of the whole is between 18 and 19,000 acres, and produce about 3000l. per annum. The number of inhabitants 585. About one half of the parish is cultivated. The foil upon the rivers Dryfe and Corrie is good and capable of much improvement. On the fummit of the hill Carthur, which rifes almost perpendicular betwixt 400 and 500 feet, there are the remains of a fortified camp, and on the hill on the opposite side of the Dryfe, there is a similar one; between them may be traced two square inclosures.

ESEDALEMUIR. This parish lies at the head of the Esk, and as it is hilly and mountainous, the principal produce is sheep. The little that is arable rents at about 10s. per

The length of this parish is 114 miles, the breadth about 8. There are vestiges of camps on the tops of several of the hills, which indicate that there has been a chain of encampments down the Esk to Netherby, and down the river Milk to Middleby. This part of the country is bare and bleak,

there being very little wood in it. . . wold have

MOFFAT. This parish lies on the northern extremity of the county, and at the head of the diffrict called Annandale. A part of the parish is in Lanarkshire. It is of an irregular form, but its greatest length is not less than 15 miles, from north to fouth, it is 9 miles. The yearly rent is about 3,300l. Sterling. The number of inhabitants is about 1600. Three rivers water this parish, the Evan, Mosfat, and Annan; upon the banks of the two last, there is a good deal of meadow and arable land. The foil is a stiff clay mixed with fand and gravel. By far the greater part is hilly, which, however, is good sheep pasture. The highest of the hills is Hartfell, which measures 3,300 feet above the level of the sea, and 3000 above the village, it is perhaps the highest ground fouth of the Frith of Forth. The prospect from the top is immense. From the bottom of the mountain issues the Hart fell Spa, a strong chalybeate; it is remarked to be always strongest after rain. Besides this mineral water, Moffat has long been much reforted to for what is peculiarly called Moffat water, it is a strong sulphureous spring about a mile and a half distant from the village. It was discovered more than 150 years ago, and still keeps up its reputation for relieving stomach and bowel complaints, rheumatism, &c. There is alfo a petrifying water about 4 miles north-west from the village. Notwithstanding of these, no minerals have been discovered in the parish. Coals are brought at the distance of

go miles, the chief fuel is peat. There is a flate quarry opened here, and specimens of allum rock have been found, but no use hitherto made of it. The town stands in a delightful bason on the water of Mossat, and behind it runs the Annan. There is a number of good houses sitted for the reception of company, who frequent the wells; and there are two good inns. To increase the number of invalids, there is also goat whey to be had here. The cascade, called the Grey Mare's Tail, (from its resembling it, when seen at a distance), is worthy of the traveller's attention. In different parts of the parish are shown the vestiges of camps both Roman and British, and also the ruins of several towers and places of strength.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA. This parish, situated on the south west of the Annan, is of a triangular form, about 8 miles on each side, containing 860 inhabitants. It is naked, and almost without inclosures, and the appearance is, in general, bleak. It is mostly hilly, muir, and mostly ground; where gravelly, however, the soil is pretty fertile. At the western extremity stands Queensberry hill, 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The vestiges of a Roman causeway, which runs

through the parish, may still be traced.

WESTERKIRK. The extent of this parish is from west to east 9 miles, the breadth is various, from 1 to 6 or 7, and contains upwards of 650 persons. Of 27,307 acres which this parish contains, about a twentieth part are arable; it is watered by the Black and White Esk rivers, on the banks of which the foil is a light loam. The interior parts confift of a deep strong loam; upon the whole, it is hilly and mountainous. The yearly rent of it is 2570l. In the year 1788, a mine of antimony was discovered on the grounds of Glendinning, belonging to Sir James Johnstone, which is at present wrought with great success; it is the only mine of that kind in Britain. There is a pit of shell marl on the farm of Megdale. The late Governor Johnstone and Mr Pulteney, were natives of this parish, as also the present Commodore Palley. There are feveral ruins of fortified places here, particularly at Glendinning and Westerhall, the seat of the fa mily of Johnstone.

WAMPHRAY is 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and contains upwards of 480 inhabitants. The N. E. parts of the parish are mountainous; but the banks of the Annar are

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^{*} Formerly a fair was held annually on a piece of ground where the Black and White Eiks meet. At that fair it was the custom for unmarried persons to choose a companion, with whom they lived till the return of the fair; this was called bandssting, or hand in fist; if they then agreed to continue the connection, the marriage was confirmed by a priest, to whom they gave the name of Book i' bosom, (probably because he carried in his bosom either a Bible, or a register of the marriages.) If either was distantisfied, both made a new choice, leaving the child, if any, to the charge of the party resiling.

flat and fertile. The annual produce is 1,570l. Sterling. There is the vestige of a Roman road passing through this parish.

ST MUNGO. This parish is nearly a square of 4 miles, and contains about 640 inhabitants. It is watered by the rivers Annan and Milk. The soil is in general loamy and sertile; the annual produce is 1800l. Sterling. The beautiful feat of Castlemilk belonging to Robertson Lidderdale, Esq; never fails to delight the traveller. There is lime-stone and

iron-stone in this parish.

LANGHOLM. This parish is situated in the centre of the district called Eskdale, it contains about 14,320 acres, and is almost a square of 6 miles. The number of inhabitants is 2550. The river Esk intersects the parish: The foil upon the banks of it and the river Ewes is a light loam. There is about 1100 acres in tillage, at from 10 to 20s. per acre, the whole producing nearly 3000l, per annum. The Duke of Buccleugh, who is proprietor of the greater part of the parish, has built a handsome mansion in the middle of a delightful valley, about half a mile from Langholm. The verdant hills finely skirted with wood; the river Esk, and the beautiful plain around it, contribute to make this a most delightful residence. All travellers mention, with rapture and admiration, the beautiful and picturesque scenery which every where captivates the eye along the banks of the Esk, from Langholm to Langtown. A good many years ago a lead mine was discovered on the farm of Westwater, and another upon the estate of Broomholm; but neither of them has been yet wrought. Specimens of copper ore have also been found in the estate of Broomholm, where there is also syrnptoms of coal. In the western part of the parish, three mineral springs have been discovered; one sulphureous, two chalybeate.

GRAITNEY. This parish joins the two kingdoms, it extends along the Solway Frith 6 miles, the average breadth is 3. The number of inhabitants is upwards of 1800. The surface is, upon the whole, level, but diversified with a few rising grounds. The greatest eminence is Graitney hill, 250 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is in general dry and sandy, and when properly cultivated, yields good returns; the rent is from 5s. to 20s. per acre. The remains of a Druidical temple of an oval form, and inclosing about half an acre of ground, are to be seen at Graitney Mains. Graitney has long been famous for sugitive marriages; these are

performed by several persons, none of whom are clergymen; but the greatest part of the trade is monopolized by a tobacconist, not a blacksmith as is generally supposed, a fellow without literature, without morals, and without manners. It is
truly a disgrace to permit such irregularities to be practised
with impunity, and it is no small reflection on the good sense
of the people of England, to suffer themselves to be duped,
and their pockets picked, by such impostors. It is about 40
years since these marriages began to be celebrated here, and
at an average, they may be reckoned 60 in number every
year. The ceremony, when any is used, is that of the Church
of England. A certificate is also given, signed by witnesses,
under sictitious names, a copy of which follows:

Copy of a marriage certificate in the original spelling:

"This to fartfay all persons that may be conserved, that A. B. from the parish of C. and in county of D.; and E. F. from the parish of G. and in the county of H. and both comes before me and declayed themseless both to be single persons, and now mayried by the forme of the Kirk of Scotland, and agreible to the Church of England, and givine

ondre my hand, this 18th day of March, 1793."

The river Sark, for several miles, forms the boundary with England. On its banks stands Springkell, the elegant seat of Sir William Maxwell. On the opposite side is the Solway moss, which, in 1771, burst open and deluged the ad-

jacent country.

KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING. This parish, containing 9000 Scots acres, is 6 miles in length, and, at an average, 3 in breadth. The number of inhabitants is 1540. The ground rises gently from south to north, and excepting some tracts of moss and about 300 acres of wood and planting, is all cultivated. The pasture land lets at 3s.; the arable from 10 to 30s. per acre, producing in all 2870l. Sterling. There is plenty of lime and freestone, but no coal in this parish. There are several vestiges of Roman camps and Druidical temples here. There are 4 mineral springs in this parish, 2 of which are of the same nature as the Hartfell Spa at Mossfat.

Dornock. This parish is nearly a square of $2\frac{\pi}{2}$ miles, containing about 730 inhabitants. It is stat, lying upon the Solway srith; the soil, in general, is loamy, and capable of much improvement. The rent for the best is 21s. per acre, producing, in whole, nearly 1760l. Sterling. They are at a distance from coal and lime. The houses are, for the most

part, built of mud.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

THE shire, or, as it is more commonly termed the Stewartry, of Kirkcudbright, extends from north to fouth about 30, and from east to west nearly 45 miles. It is bounded on the north and east by the shires of Dumfries and Ayr; on the fouth by the Solway Frith and Irish sea; and on the west, partly by Wigton, and partly by Ayr shires, the river Cree being the boundary almost through its whole course: This county, with Wigton, formed the antient province of Galloway. There are four pretty considerable rivers in this district, the Cree the most westerly, which empties itself into the Irish sea at the bay of Wigton; next the Fleet; then Dee, near the estuary of which stands Kirkcudbright: And, towards the eastern boundary, the Orr. Upon the whole, the country is rugged and hilly. There is little wheat grows in this district; the rearing of black cattle is a principle object. Proceeding westward from Dumfries, we meet the river Orr, which rises in the hills that divide this county from Dumfries-shire and intersects it. On the banks of this river, a little to the south of the military road stands one of the largest and most remarkable of those round artificial hills called moates, so often to be met with in Scotland. It rifes from a plain, confiderably more than 100 feet, and is very steep all around, except where on the fouth there is an eafy ascent. There is a level semicircular area about 100 feet from the base, on the south side of which, there arises from it a beautiful round hill flat at the top. The most common opinion is, that these were the places where laws were promulgated and justice administered. Near the fource of the river Ken is the village of Carfphairn; to the north, the country exhibits nothing but bleak and craggy mountains. A few miles below stands the burgh of New Galloway, pleasantly situated, but destitute of trade or manufacture. Below this place, the Ken expands into a fine lake 4 miles long and 1 broad. The banks of the Ken are adorned by feveral handsome seats, Earlston the seat of the Gordons, Glenlee belonging to Sir William Miller, and Kenmure house lately built by Mr Gordon on a beautiful circular mount.

A few miles from Dumfries on the opposite side of the Annan, you enter the Stewarty of Kirkcudbright in the parish of

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TERREGLES. Which is 5 miles long and 3 in breadth, containing about 510 inhabitants. The furface in general is flat and fertile, producing all kinds of grain; here stands pleafantly situated the antient Castle of Terregles, the seat of the Earls of Nithsdale.

Kirkpatrick-Irongray. This parish is upwards of 9 miles in length, and at an average 3 in breadth, containing above 760 inhabitants. The ground rises gradually from the east for about 3 miles, and declines again: The highest ground is the Bishop's Forest. The soil is generally dry, and in the low grounds pretty rich; letting at from 15s. to 20s. per acre, yielding in whole 2,770l. sterling annually. The Routing-Bridge, erected on two perpendicular rocks about 5 miles from Dumfries, generally attracts the notice of travellers, as being picturesque and romantic.

LOCHRUTTON. This parish is 4 miles long, and 3 broad, and contains 530 inhabitants. There is a gradual rise of the country, from the town of Dumfries to this distance, about 4 miles. The soil, where flat, is a light loam, generally on a gravelly bottom. The loch from which the parish derives its name, is a pretty sheet of water, a mile in length, and one half in breadth, having a small island in the middle, which appears to be artificial. Though lime stone has been found here, none is wrought; but shell marl has been used as a manufe upwards of 50 years. On a hill at the eastern extremity, are the seven grey stones, supposed to be the vestige of a Druidical temple. Of several towers, one yet remains pretty entire, called the Castle of Hille; on a corner stone is inscribed the year 1598.

KIRKBEAN. This parish stretches along the frith of the Nith, about 6 miles, its average breadth is nearly 3; and the number of inhabitants 660. It is situated on a promontory, in the south east corner of Galloway. A ridge of hills runs from west to north, the highest of which is the Criffell. A considerable tract lies upon limestone, and the soil in tillage is, in general, very fertile. The late Admiral John Campbell was a native of Kirkbean; as was also John Paul, or Paul Jones, of famous memory.

NEWABBEY is about 8 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, consisting of about 7800 Scots acres. Of these 2000 are arable, upwards of 300 natural wood and planting, the remainder chiefly hill, muir, and moss. The river Nith waters

a confiderable part, the banks of which are inclosed, and well cultivated, the foil being a light loam upon gravel: The annual produce is upwards of 2000l. There is a chain of hills which runs from fouth-west to south-east, the highest of which (the Criffel) rifes 2000 feet above the level of the fea: these hills are in general steep and rocky. The fish found in the Nith, are falmon, flounders, cod, and whiteings. There are strong indications of coal here, but owing to the fluctuation of property in this parish, no serious attempts feem to have been made to discover it; the great demand, and the great benefit which would enfue, will certainly urge to a fpeedy trial. Though there is lime-stone, the want of coal has prevented it from being turned to any good account. The ancient structure of the Abbey never fails to attract the attention of travellers. It was creefed towards the end of the 12th century, and is a beautiful and lofty building, flanding on an elevated plain; over it hangs the Criffel, with its cloud cap't top.

Kirkpatrick-Durham is a very extensive parish, being from south to north 9, and from east to west 4 miles. The number of inhabitants is about 1000. To the north the ground rises considerably, and is mostly moor. The south parts, comprehending about one half of the parish, are well cultivated, and though the soil is naturally thin, produces good crops. The yearly rental is about 3000l. There is an annual fair, and horse races in the village; the races are well attended by the neighbouring gentry, who have built a ball-room for the evening's entertainment. In different parts of the parish, there are visible remains of walls and mounds, which are supposed to have been Danish encampments.

Colvend and Southwick. These united parishes extend along the coast of the Solway frith about 8 miles, in breadth 4. The surface is very rough and irregular, much broken and interrupted by rocks and stones, and impenetrable copies of thorns and brambles; insomuch that what is arable is only small spots and patches. In the north-cast extremity, the chain of the Crissell mountains comes in. The sea coast is remarkably bold and rocky, forming high and tremendous precipices, which terrify and associate the beholder; among these rocks is found the marine plant, samphive. There is little natural wood at present here, but from the great quantities of large sull grown oak, every where dug up in the peat mosses.

mosses, it is evident, that natural wood had abounded here. The rocks are mostly granite. Near the Criffell there are some petrifying waters. The Polypus is found on this coast.

URR. This parish is upwards of 16 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. It contains 1350 inhabitants. The high grounds are mostly all in culture, which may be 11 parts in 12 of the parish. The rental is about 4500l. Sterling per annum. The vestiges of many military stations may be traced here, the minerals are limestone and mark.

Kirkgunzeon is about 5 miles long and 3 broad, containing 520 inhabitants. Though the surface is nilly, it affords good pasture, and the low ground is very service, the whole yielding a rent of 2000l. per annum. The principal proprietor is Mr Maxwell Constable, of Nithsdale. There are three remarkable ancient buildings in this parish, Barclosh, Corrah, and the tower of Drumcultran. The vestiges of a Druidical temple, and some Roman camps may also be traced.

Troopins is upwards of 7 miles long, and 4 broad, containing 2600 inhabitants: The surface is partly flat, and partly hilly. The hills are in general covered with heath and coarse grass. The flat and arable part comprehends about three-sourchs of the parish, and is in a rapid state of improvement, chiefly by using lime and sea-mud as a manure.

The river Nith is navigable here.

BALMAGHIE. The extent of this parish is 9 miles in length, and from 3 to 6 in breadth. The appearance is, upon the whole, unpleasing; a considerable part is rugged hills, bleak heath, and morass, with a little natural wood and some planting. The best ground rents from 15 to 20 shillings per acre, and is, in many places, good and fertile. The number of inhabitants is about 860, and the yearly rental 2,640l. One of the strongest chalybeate springs in Scotland is situated in the estate of Woodhall. The stately castle of Thrive, formerly the residence of the Lords of Galloway, stands in an island formed by the river Dee at the south-east corner of this parish.

CROSSMICHAEL. This parish lies almost in the centre of the county: From south to north it is 5 miles; its greatest breadth is 4. The number of its inhabitants are 772. The north parts are hilly, and in general rocky; the lower grounds on the rivers Dee and Urr are rich, and since the modern improvements in agriculture were introduced, are made to produce

good crops. The great distance from coal is selt a peculiar hardship. When travelling in Galloway, Dr Johnson was not a little surprised to find almost all the black cattle without horns, or bumble, as it is called; but, upon inquiry, he says he could not find the cause: The reason seems to be, that the humble cow is esteemed the best milker, and of course will be preserved in preserved to the other. In this parish there are several moats and Pilish cairns; Roman urns, swords, and other implements, have been occasionally turned up with the plough in different parts.

Parton. This parish is nearly a square of 5 miles, and contains about 400 inhabitants. It is in general hilly. The arable ground is light and sandy. The whole produces about 2000st per annum. There are no less than seven lakes or locks in this parish, all well stored with trout, and a mineral well

of a fulphureous quality.

RERRICK. This parish, situated on the sea coast, is 10 miles in length and about 6 in breadth, and contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants. The sace of the country is rugged and uneven, and towards the North rises to pretty high hills: From the want of wood the appearance is bleak, and agriculture is not carried on with much spirit; the rental is about 5000l. per annum. There was a rich iron mine, formerly wrought by an English company, now discontinued. Some beautiful specimens of rock crystal are occasionally met with in the channel of a small stream, on the grounds of Mr Douglas of Orchardtown. The prospects of the bay, the English coast, and adjacent country, from the heights of the parish, are majestic and sublime.

KIRKMABRECK. This parish, situated in the Bay of Wigton, is about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and contains nearly 1100 inhabitants. The country all along this Bay has a most beautiful appearance. The stage between Gatehouse and Newton-Douglas being diversified with woods, gentlemen's seats, and fine parks, is one of the finest rides in Scotland. The country rising gradually from the shore, has rather a mountainous appearance; but the soil is rendered fertile, by manuring it with sea-shells. The lands on the banks of the Arce are, in general, a deep loam and fertile. The present rental is about 2800l. Cairnmuir, perhaps the highest mountain in the south of Scotland, being near 4000 feet above the level of the sea, is an

entire mass of granite, which stone abounds in this parish. There are several chalybeate springs here, but none of great note.

Borgue. This parish, situated at the southern extremity of the Stewartry, is ten miles in length, and 7 in breadth, containing nearly 775 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and rugged, scarcely one acre of level ground being to be found in the parish. The coast is bold and rocky, in some places opposing from 200 to 300 feet of perpendicular rock to an angry and boisterous surge. The soil is in general thin and light, there being considerable quantities of marl throughout the parish, the sarmer sinds considerable benefit from the use of it; but, on the whole, agricultural improvements are not making great progress here. Plunton Castle, the tower of Balmangan, and several circular moats, stand as monuments of military skill.

Minnigate. This is a very extensive parish, being 24 miles long and 12 broad, and contains upwards of 1400 inhabitants. The greatest part of the parish is moor, or hills covered with heath. On the banks of the river Cree, which is here navigable, the soil is rich, and in many places variegated with fine wood. The Cree, and the Forth at Stirling, are the only two rivers in Scotland which produce the smelt or sparling. The hill of Cairnsmuir is 1737 feet above the level of the sea, which, as well as the hills adjoining to it, produces lead; but it is not wrought to any great extent.

Kirkcuderight. This comprehends three united parishes, and is now 7 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, the number of inhabitants is nearly 2300. The parish is mostly hilly, but these do not rise to any great height. The soil where dry consists of a light loam upon a bottom of gravel, in many places it lies upon a cold wet till. The river Dee is navigable here, and abounds with salmon and trout,

The town of Kirkcudbright is a royal Burgh and a Prefbytery feat; though well fituated for trade, at prefent its commerce is at a low ebb. The cotton manufacture is beginning to be established. The vessiges of many camps both Roman and British may be seen, some indeed very entire, as at Drummore. There are also several old castles and places of strength in this parish. The Earl of Selkirk's elegant seat of St Mary's Isle is well worthy of a visit; it is situated at the

mouth of the Dee, and possesses, in an uncommon degree, the beauties of nature and art.

TWYNEHOLM. Twyneholm and Kirk-Christ, two united parishes, extend in length 9, and in breadth 2 miles, and contain upwards of 500 inhabitants. The surface is mostly highland, but variegated with hill and valley; the soil in general is light and dry, and capable of much improvement.

The rivers Dee and Tarff, both water this parish.

Tongland. The extent of this parish is 8 miles from north to south, and, at an average 3 from east to west, it contains 520 inhabitants, and produces 2680l. Sterling of rent. The arable ground is in general good. A long ridge of hills stretch from north to south. It is watered by the rivers Tarsf and Dee, the latter exhibits a train of beautiful cascades, one of which, at a small distance from the church, is particularly grand and tremendous. From the top of a hill called Knockmuir, near this, there is one of the most extensive prospects to be met with in the south of Scotland.

KELLS. This parish, almost surrounded by the rivers Dee and Ken, is 15 miles long, and where broadest 6; containing 870 inhabitants. The furface is hilly and unequal; in general the soil is shallow and barren. There are fix lochs in the parish, the longest of which is Loch-ken, 5 miles long, and upwards of half a mile broad. The hills to the North West are of considerable height, being the highest land in Galloway; and the loofe rocks lying at their bottom, are remarkable for their fize and number. The rocking flone, weighing about 10 tons, is a great natural curiofity: It is moveable, on two or three points, under the pressure of a person's singer. There is both lead and copper found here, but none prefently wrought. The house of Glenlee, the feat of Sir William Miller, fituated on the banks of the river Ken, and finely skirted with wood, has a beautiful and romantic appearance among these hills.

DALRY. The length of the parish of Dalry from north to fouth is about 15, and its greatest breadth about 10 miles. The number of inhabitants is 1100. About nine-tenths of the parish is in pasture, and what is cropped is in general poor. There are several locks here, which abound with trout. The Ken is the river of greatest note, the there are several others

that also water this parish.

BALMACLELLAN. This parish, which contains about 500 inha-

inhabitants, is of an oblong figure. The furface is in general moorish and pretty slat, excepting the northern boundary, where there is a range of pretty high hills. On the banks of the Ken the Toil is light and gravelly, and yields good crops. The present rental is about 2000l. per annum. The principal proprietors are, the Hon. John Gordon of Kenmore, and Alexander Spaldine Gordon of Shirmers. Thomas Gordon, author of the Independent Whig, is a native of this parish.

ANWOTH. This parish lying upon the sea-coast, is upwards of 6 miles long and 3 broad, containing 500 inhabitants. The surface upon the coast is flat, and the soil light and thin; inland it is broken, hilly, and barren. The best lets at 15s. per acre. The total rental is 2200l. per annum. This part is much beautissed by a considerable quantity of natural wood, which grows for an extent of 6 miles, along the banks of the river Fleet. The highest hill is Cairnharrah, 1100 feet above the level of the sea. Besides the tower of Rusco, and castle of Cardoness there is a vitrifyed fort * on the top of a hill, about has a mile from the church.

GIRTHON. This is a very extensive parish being 20 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, containing nearly 600 inhabitants. It is so extensive a tract of country that the surface must vary a good deal; on the north east it is bleak and hilly; on the south the surface is pretty level, beautiful and fertile. The extensive natural wood of Castramont adds much to relieve the prospect. Mr Murray of Broughton is proprietor of the whole parish, which yields him about 3500l. per annum; and from the thriving state of the village of Gatehouse-of-Fleet, and the cotton manufactures there established, will soon rise to a much greater sum. His residence is Cally, an elegant modern house, on the banks of the river Fleet, with extensive pleasure grounds and gardens.

*Though much has of late been written, and many conjectures formed, regarding these vitrifyed sorts, we cannot help being of opinion, that such appearances are casual and accidental, occasioned by the kindling of sires used for signals on the approach of an enemy, so common in former times. From the most accurate description we have seen, the vitristeation is only superficial, and consined in many cases to the side exposed to the country. The inner structure, too, is very irregular, not such as would take place had they been suit for strength. For an account of several of these in the Highlands, see Edinburgh Phil, Trans. Vol. 11. p. 3. of Part II.

Kelton. This comprehends these united parishes, Kelton, Gilston, and Kirkcormack. It is 6 miles in length, and at an average 3 in breadth, and contains 1600 inhabitants. The surface is very much varied, abounding with little hills, which are arable. On the S. W. it rises to considerable hills, the highest of which is 100 feet above the level of the sea. The rental of the whole is 4,500l. Sterling. Castle Douglas is a thriving village, and by the spirit of the superior, William Douglas, Esq; is likely soon to rank among the considerable.

derable manufacturing towns in this country.

Buitle. This parish lies in what is called Lower Galloway; bordering on the Solway stith it has the advantages of navigation. The length is about 8 miles, and the breadth 3. The number of its inhabitants is about 850. The surface is various, the hills are green, and afford good pasture; the soil of the low ground is naturally good, and seldom disappoints the judicious improver; it is also well inclosed, chiefly by stone dykes. The south end is watered by the Solway srith, which abounds in sish; the polypus is sound here. Almost all the mosses abcend in marl. Specimens of tale and asbestus have been sound on the hills, also specimens of spars of different kinds, and iron ores. Buitle castle, of which little now remains but the vaults and ditches, is a sortress of great antiquity.

COUNTY OF WIGTON.

THE county of Wigton is bounded on the east by the shire of Kirkcudbright and Wigton Bay; on the south and west by the Irish channel; and on the north by the shire of Ayr: its sigure is very irregular, the greatest extent does not exceed 30 miles; and no part is more than 12 miles from the sea. It is sometimes called Upper or West Galloway. The Northern part is very mountainous and barren, hence it is called the Moors. The Bay of Luce from the south, and Lock Ryan from the north, project a great way into the land, and cut off the western division of this shire, called the Rims of Galloway. Of this division the peninsula which stretches to the south, terminates in a rocky promontory, called the Mull of Galloway. The want of coal is much felt in this district. The rearing of cattle is a principal object with the farmers in general. The grain raised is chiefly barley and

oats; potatoes are also much cultivated, and green crops in general coming into the ordinary rotation, but little wheat is raifed. The great military road from Carlifle to Portpatrick, goes through this district, and is of much benefit. It enters the shire of Wigton, upon crossing the river Cree at Newton-Stewart, at the 32d mile-stone, measured from Portpatrick; near the 30th, going Westward, is Merton-hall; Glasnoch ruins stand near the 27th. From that to the 16th, (near Glenluce) the road is moorish and wild; a mile from Glenluce, is the feat of Hay of Park. At the 13th is Dunragget; near the soth mile stone stands Castle-Kennedy : 4 miles further on is Stranraer; and 6 from that is Portpatrick; about a mile from which stands the house of Dunskey, the property of Sir J. Hunter Blair. The road along the coast is wild, rugged, and unpleasant, there being little or no wood to diverlify the fcenery. Agriculture has of late made very confiderable advances under the patronage and example of the Earl of Galloway. His Lordship has also been very successful in his plantations; though on the sea coast they are in a very thriving state, particularly the maritime pine and Scots fir. Marl and sea shells are the common manures; the average rent is 10s. per acre, and peat is the common fuel.

PENNINGHAM. This parish is at least 16 miles long, and upwards of 6 broad, containing 2000 inhabitants. The military road from Carlisle to Portpatrick runs through the middle of it, and in a great measure divides the good from the bad ground; the lower being fertile, the upper cold and moorish. The beautiful bridge over the river Cree, which unites the shires of Galloway and Kirkcudbright, built about 50 years ago, has had a wonderful effect upon the population and increase of Newtonstewart, which is now a very

thriving village.

oats :

WIGTON. This parish is of an irregular oblong shape, measuring about 6 miles from E. to W. and 4 from N. to S. The number of its inhabitants is 1350. The surface is much diversified with hills, rising grounds and plains. On the banks of the river Blandenoch, and in the plains, the soil is very productive, being light and dry. There is moor and most interspersed over different parts, as in most of this district. Wigton is but a small town, in which little or no trade is carried on, though it be the county town, and a presbytery

feat. The progress of agriculture is not great. Excepting the burgh acres, the usual rent is from 10s. to 20s. for arable ground, the whole yielding about 2000l. per annum. At the west end of the parish are the standing stones of Torhouse, consisting of about nineteen large stones of granite, in the form

of a circle, supposed to have been Druidical temples.

WHITHORN. The parish of Whithorn measures from north to fouth about 8, and from east to well 42 miles, and contains nearly 1900 inhabitants. The face of the country is variegated with hill and dale; it is, in general, fertile and well fubdivided, chiefly by dykes of stone and lime. Planting is going on with great spirit by the different proprietors, and the face of the country is every day improving. The town, confisting of only one principal street, is tolerably well built; there is a beautiful stream of water divides the main street, over which there is a bridge. Whithorn is a place of great antiquity, and many veltiges of camps and fortresses may be traced out. The feats of Captain Hawthorn, of Calllewigg, and Mr Stewart of Tonderghie, are worthy of the traveller's notice. Specimens of lead and copper are found in this parish; and both marble and slate quarries. have been discovered, though not fully wrought. The isle of Whithorn is a good and fafe port for vessels of a small burden.

KIRKINNER parish is about 12 miles long and 10 broad, containing upwards of 1150 inhabitants. The appearance is in general hilly, and the foil thin and light, the carse ground excepted. The river Bland noch separates it from Wigton. The parish of Kirkeowan was formerly united to this, and

may come under the same general description.

MOCHRUM. The parish of Mochrum from west to east measures 10, and from north to south between 4 and 5 miles; it contains 1400 inhabitants. The general aspect is rather hilly, though it is much diversified with flats and small risings; the gross rental is about 5000l. Sterling. Along the bay of Luce the soil is light and productive. In the mindle the soil is thin and gravelly. The old place of Mochrum is a very picturesque old building, surrounded by lakes. Merton Casse, lately built, the residence of Sir William Maxwell, is situated on the banks of a fine lake, and commands an extensive prospect of the sea, and of the English and Irish coast.

SORBIE. This parish where longest is about 6 miles, and

where broadest, about 3; and contains 1070 inhabitants. A great part lies on the bay of Wigton, and about one third is in tillage.

KIRKMAIDEN. This parish, lying in the south extremity of the county, is 10 miles long and 2 broad, containing upwards of 1380 inhabitants. Its general appearance is hilly, though lying on the sea coast; there are several bays commodious for shipping. In some places, however, the shore is bold and rocky. The minerals are whinstone and slate. In a cave, of which there are a considerable number here, there is a petrifying water. The country has a naked appearance, the keen air blowing from the sea checking the growth of trees.

STONEYKIRK. This parish, which consists of about 17,000 acres, lies along the bay of Luce; it contains 1365 inhabitants, and yields of rent 1369l. Sterling. There is a considerable cod-fishery, a salmon-sishery, and one of mackeral here. Several round mounds, the most remarkable of which is 60 seet high, and a square tower 45 feet high, with the remains of some Druid temples, are pointed out as vestiges of antiquity.

INCH. The parish of Inch is 9 miles long, and upwards of 8 where broadest, containing 1450 inhabitants. One half of the parish forms an extensive plain between Lochryan and the bay of Luce. On the east it rises gradually to the height of a range of hills. The low ground is light and fandy, and the hills abound in moss. There are no less than 15 fresh water lakes here, all which are plentifully stored with fish; they are also frequented by fwans in winter, which emigrate to Ireland during the summer. Two of these, called the lakes of Castle Kennedy, are fine pieces of water. Castle Kennedy was originally the feat of the Earls of Cassillis, but a confiderable time ago fell into the possession of the late Earl of Stair, who improved it much. Some years fince it was burnt down by accident. The castle is situated on an elevated peninsula between two lakes, which communicate with each other by means of an artificial canal, over which there is a fine bridge. The grounds are well sheltered, being surrounded with wood, and finely diversified with lakes, and are laid out in a very superior style. There are also several mineral springs here, chiefly fulphureous or chalybeate.

NEW LUCE. This parish is of a very irregular figure; where longest it is about 10, and where broadest, 6 miles. There is not much arable land in the parish, the greatest part being made

where

made up of hills and rocks. The yearly rent is 11001. flerling. Two small rivers water it, the Luce and Cross, the banks of which are pretty fertile. There had once been lead wrought in this parish, but though very rich ore was found at a place called Knockbay, all operations have long been discontinued.

OLD LUCE. New Luce was separated from this parish about the year 1646. They formerly went by the general name of Luce. It is fituated in the heart of the county, and is 10 miles long, and from 2 to 7 broad, and contains about 1200. inhabitants. The parish is deeply intersected by the bay of Luce: there are several other fine bays here. The general appearance is hilly, though the highest does not exceed 200 feet above the level of the fea. About one half of the parish is arable, the whole produces 3,500l. sterling per annum.

PORTPATRICK. This parish is a square of about 3 miles, and contains nearly 1000 inhabitants; the furface is hilly, and the greater part of the land is moor and moss. Cairnflat, the highest hill is 800 feet above the level of the fea. The town is fituated on the nearest point of the whole island to Ireland, and the passage from it the best, being only 20 miles over, and of course is much resorted to for that purpose. The castle of Dunskey, situated on the brink of a tremendous precipice, must have once been a place of great strength and fecurity, and he had a state on the state

LESWALT. This parish forms a part of the peninsula called the Rinns of Galloway. Its greatest length is 7, its greatest breadth 6 miles; and contains 1200 inhabitants. The appearance of the parish is much diversified with hills, valleys, and meadows. The low ground is light and fertile; the high ground is wet, spungy, and covered with heath and moss: The whole yields about 2000l. annually. The coast is bold and rocky, but the Irish channel affords excellent fithing: Lochnaw castle, a very ancient edifice; is the only considerable building in the parish.

KIRKCOLM. This parish forms a small peninsula in the bay of Wigton, and contains 950 inhabitants. The furface is finely diverlified with rifing grounds, the whole of which are cultivated.

STRANKAER. This parish is 10 miles long, and nearly 2 broad, and contains about 1600 inhabitants. Stranfaer is a royal burgh, and a presbytery seat; it is situated very pleafantly at the head of Lochryan, which is a fafe and commodious bay. The fishery and the coasting trade employs a good many vessels. The chief manufactures carried on here, are tanning of leather and making coarse linen. Near Stranraer stands Culhorn, the elegant feat of the Earl of Stair; the country is much ornamented and improved, by the ex-

tensive plantations around it.

GLASSERTON. From fouth to north this parish measures about 7 miles, from eaft to west 2, and contains nearly 900 inhabitants. The aspect is hilly, rugged and unequal. The hills are rocky, chiefly granite or schistus, and, for the most part, covered with heath. The foil is loam, or gravel, peat earth or clay. The chief objects of husbandry are the rearing of cattle; black cattle have the principal place, but both sheep and swine are bred here in considerable quantities. The house of Physgill, the seat of R. Stewart, Esq; is spacious and elegant.

CORSEPAIRN. This parish is mostly ley, there being scarcely 1000 acres arable; it produces about 2800l. Sterling yearly. The number of inhabitants is not more than 465. The chief attention of the farmer is paid to the raising of black cattle and sheep. The number of chalybeate springs in this parish are indications of the abundance of iron, but none is

wrought.

COUNTY OF AYR.

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THE county of Ayr is bounded on the South by the shires of Wigton and Kirkcudbright; on the west by the Irish channel, and the frith of Clyde; on the north by the shire of Renfrew; and on the east by the shire of Lanark. From its extreme points, it measures upwards of 50 miles, and where broadest about 20 miles. The great road from Greenock to Portpatrick goes through the county, and is of vast benefit to it. " The general appearance of the coast is rich and fertile, adorned with planting, and the ground well cultivated. The interior is hilly, naked, and barren. The river

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river Ayr taking its tise from the mountains on the east, gives its name to the county, and in a manner divides it into two parts: The district lying on the north of the river is called Kyle or Cuningham. From Loch Doon issues the river Doon, which runs nearly parallel to the river Ayr, forming another district, the most southerly, called Carrick.

BALLANTRAE. This parish, situated in the extremity of the county of Ayr towards the south, is nearly 10 miles square, and contains 770 inhabitants. The sea washes it for about 10 miles on the west. The ground rises gradually from the shore, which is bold and rocky, and terminates in that extensive range of hills which stretches across the south of Scotland, from the Irish sea to the Frith of Forth, Agriculture is in considerable sorwardness; the arable land giving two guineas per acre. The rent of the whole is about 2000s. There is a good salmon sishery upon the river Ardstincher, upon which the village of Ballantrae stands.

CALMONELL. This parish is about 18 miles in length, and 7 at an average in breadth, and contains 1100 inhabitants. On the coast there is a considerable extent of flat country, but inland it is hilly and bleak. In this tract, there is a good deal of natural wood, some of which grows to a great fize. The highest hills are Carleton, Knockdaw, Knocknounan, and Knockdolian; the three former being about 1550 feet, the last, which is the most beautiful and remarkable, near 2000 feet above the level of the fea: It is of a conical shape, and is a conspicuous land-mark for vessels at fea. Land, in culture, gives from twenty to forty shillings per acre; the whole producing about 3000l. per annum. The remains of the ancient castles of Carleton, Knockdaw, Kirkhill, and feveral others, with the number of cairns in different places, and the vestige of two British camps, demonfrate that this parish must have been once more populous, and the scene of more activity and intercourse than at present.

GIRVAN. This parish is pretty extensive, being 9 miles in length, and from 2 to 6 in breadth; it contains about 1730 inhabitants. There is about 8 miles of sea-coast; the greater part presents a bold rocky shore; the ground rises pretty much towards the interior, but the hills are green, and afford good pasture. There is coal here, but none wrought; limestone and shell-mark in plenty. Some specimens of gypsum have been found here. There are several vestiges

vestiges of camps and cairns still pointed out. Girvan is a sea-port situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, and has a pretty good harbour.

MAYBOLE. This parish is 12 miles long and about 7 broad, from E. to W. The number of inhabitants is 3000. There is a considerable woollen manufactory in the village of Maybole. In the rivers Doon and Girvan, which water the parish, there are plenty of excellent salmon and trout.

NEWTON UPON AVR. This is a small parish adjoining to Ayr, extending both ways to little more than a mile, and containing about 1400 inhabitants. Lying on the river Ayr and the sea coast, it is mostly slat, but the soil is sandy and unproductive. Newton is a sea-port town, with a tolerably good harbour, employed chiefly in the coal trade.

Avr. The parish of Ayr where broadest is about 3, and where longest about 4 miles; but its form is quadrangular. The town contains 3000, and the country part of the parish about 1100 inhabitants. Ayr, the county town, and a presbytery seat, stands on the river of that name, near its inslux into the Atlantic ocean. The country is upon the whole state, and well improved. There is both coal and marl in the neighbourhood, and two small lakes stored with pike and eels.

DUNDONALD. This parish extends along the sea-coast about 8 miles, and contains nearly 1320 inhabitants. The soil is various, and the general appearance hilly. It yields about 6,100l. Sterling yearly of rent. The Claven hills run from S. east to N. west about 3 miles. On the tops of many of these are evident marks of art. Tradition says, that they were occupied by Norwegians. The prospect from these hills is very grand and extensive. On the Troone, the western promontory of the parish, Mr Fullerton the proprietor has crected an elegant temple.

Monkton and Prestick. This parish is nearly a square of 3 miles, and produces about 2000s. of rent yearly. The number of inhabitants is 720. The inland part is in geheral a rich loam, or a clay. Towards the sea the soil is light and sandy, but great part is inclosed and subdivided.

Symington. This parish is about 4 miles long, and 12 broad, and contains upwards of 600 inhabitants. It is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, but the foil is rather barren, being chiefly a stiff clay. The road from Portpatrick

to Glasgow and Edinburgh passes through this parish. The prospects from it are remarkably fine. There is both coal and lime in the parish.

ST QUIVOX. This is a small parish on the sea coast, containing about 3,500 acres of ground, and adjoining to the old bridge of Ayr. The inhabitants, including those

of Wallace Town, (1000) amount to 1450.

COYLTON. The whole of this parish almost is stat ground, and upon the rivers Ayr and Kyle it is very fertile, yielding about 2000l. Sterling per annum. Coal, marl, and lime, are found here. The extent of this parish is 7 miles long, and about 2 broad; the number of inhabitants 670. There are three considerable fresh water lakes in this parish. Tradition derives the name from King Coilus, who fell in battle, and was buried at the church of Coylton.

KIRKMICHAEL. The length of this parish is 9, and the breadth 4 miles; the number of inhabitants upwards of 950. The general appearance of it is hilly; excepting the banks of the rivers Doon and Girvan, the soil is barren. The rent is from 3s. to 10s. per acre. The minerals are

coal, lime-stone, stone and shell marl, and freestone.

DALRYMPLE. The greatest length of this parish is 7, and greatest breadth 2 miles; it contains nearly 380 inhabitants. The banks of the river Doon, and the slat grounds, are beautiful and rich; the hills are green, and of no great height. The minerals here are limestone, marl, and freestone.

DALMELLINGTOUN. This parish is 8 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad; the number of inhabitants is about 680. On the banks of the river Doon, and around the village, the soil is rich, and well cultivated. The high ground is barren. In the low ground there is great abundance of coal, and free stone and iron-stone. Specimens of lead have been found in some of the hills, but it never has been wrought. Near the village there is a beautiful moat, surrounded with a sosse; and there are many cairns of stones in different parts of the parish.

STAIR. The extent of this parish is 6 miles long, and 2 broad, and contains 520 inhabitants. The soil is a shift clay, excepting the banks of the rivers, but is in a rapid state of improvement. There is abundance of coal wrought here. On the lands of Dalmore specimens of copper and of antimony have been found. On the same grounds a considerable

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quantity of black lead (molybdena) has been discovered, and upon trial found to answer equally well with that at White-haven. The water-of-Ayr-stone, a species of whetstone, is well known.

RICCARTOUN. This parish is 6 miles long, and 2 at an average in breadth, containing upwards of 1000 inhabitants. The ground is all included, and, excepting a moss, well cultivated, the rent is from 15s. to 30s. per acre, amounting in whole to upwards of 4000s. per annum. There is plenty of coal and lime, and being in the immediate vicinity of Kilmarnock, a ready market is found for all kinds of produce.

CRAIGIE. This parish is 7 miles long, and upwards of 1 broad, and contains 700 inhabitants. The soil is in general light and gravelly, and the hills afford good pasture. The greatest part is inclosed and cultivated. There is coal and lime over the whole parish. Land rents here from 10s. to 20s. per acre; the whole producing about 4000l. per annum.

KILMARNOCK. The extent of this parish is 9 miles in length and 4 in breadth, containing 6,776 inhabitants. The country here is pretty flat and level, declining gently to the south. The town is of importance in regard to manufactures, which employ from 2000 to 3000 hands. The woollen, chiefly carpets, and shoe trades, are the principal. A considerable quantity of coal is raised for exportation; it goes

chiefly to Ireland.

Galston. The parish of Galston is about 13 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and contains upwards of 1570 inhabitants. The higher grounds are light and gravelly, the low grounds are loamy and pretty rich; in general upon a red or blue clay bottom. The rent of the whole is between 5000l. and 6000l. sterling. The Irvine is the most remarkable river which waters this parish. There is a considerable quantity of wood in the parish, some of which grows to a very great size. There is both coal and line here. Patie's Mill, in this parish, claims the honour of giving the name to that beautiful long, "The Lass of Patie's Mill."

IRVINE. The parish of Irvine extends from S. West to N. East 5 miles; its greatest breadth is 2, and contains about 4,500 inhabitants. Being on the sea coast, the greater part of the soil is light and sandy; inward it tends to clay. The policy around the Earl of Eglintoun's seat about a mile from

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the town, and that of Bourtreehill, belonging to Mr Hamilton, render the appearance of the country very beautiful. A. bout half a mile below the town there is a pretty good harbour, from which are exported the manufactures of Paisley, and coals to Ireland. The sect called Buchanites, took its

rife in this parish in the year 1783.

STEWARTOWN. This is an extensive parish, being upwards of 10 miles in length, and about 4 in breadth. The general appearance is flat, though in some places it rises to hills. The foil in the low part is a stiff clay; the total rent is about 7000l. Sterling per annum. The number of inhabitants is nearly 3000. There is both coal and lime in the parish. The manufacture of bonnets has been carried on here for upwards of

a century.

DREGHORN. The parish of Dreghorn it 9 miles long, and at an average 2 broad, containing about 830 inhabitants. The surface is upon the whole flat; there is a gradual rising from the sea on the West to the Eastern limits. The soil nearest the sea is light and sandy; on the banks of the rivers Irvine and Annock it is a deep loam, and towards the East it is clayey; but the whole is arable, excepting a few acres; the average rent is about 22s. per acre. The country is beautified by clumps and rows of planting, and is upon the whole in a thriving state. There is a coal work here of consider-

able magnitude, but no manufactures.

Stevenston. This parish extends along the northern shore of the bay of Ayr upwards of 5 miles, and contains 2,425 inhabitants. The surface of the interior part is sinely varied by rising grounds, and the prevailing soil is clay. The lower part is level and sandy; the whole is in a rapid state of improvement, and yields at present about 1200l. Sterling per annum. The views from this are very sine. There is an old ruin called Kirrila Castle, belonging formerly to the Earls of Glencairn. There is great abundance of coal and lime here, also many beds of remarkably sine sand-stone. The Stevenston coal mines are the northern limit of the coal country on the West of Seotland. Saltcoats stands upon the confines of this parish.

KILWINNING. The length of this parish is 9, and the breadth from 4 to 8 miles; it contains 2,360 inhabitants. The face of this parish is beautifully diversified with natural swellings and risings, the summits of which are generally

planted, which gives the whole a very fine appearance. The average rent is nearly 18s. per acre; the total is about 6000l. per annum. Coal abounds here; a great deal is exported to Ireland. They have also excellent lime stone and freestone, of a superior quality. Near the town there is a good chalybeate spring. Eglinton castle, the seat of the ancient and noble samily of that name, is situated in this parish. Kilwinning is samous for giving rise to that respectable society called Free Masons. A number of masons came from the continent in the 12th century to build the monastery here; they instituted meetings, and formed themselves into a corporate body. They afterwards met with the countenance and patronage of their sovereigns, particularly James I. and II. From this, as the mother lodge, all the others in Scotland have sprung.

DALRY. This is nearly a square of 9 miles, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. Both the low and high grounds are mostly inclosed, and rent from 10s. to 30s. per acre, amounting the whole to about 6300l. per annum. There is abundance of coal, limestone, iron-stone, and marl, here. There is a remarkable natural cave on the sam of Auchinskeith,

formed in a lime rock.

Kirkoswald. This parish extends along the sea coast about 6 miles, and contains nearly 1340 inhabitants. The surface is rather hilly, naked and open, and the soil, upon the whole, unproductive, the best farms giving only 15s. per acre. The total rent is about 4000l. per annum. There is marl in the parish, but no coal is wrought; about 50 years ago, the only coal wrought took fire and is still unextinguished. The ruins of Turnberry fort, and of the Abbey of Crossregall, are still standing. Cullean Castle, the seat of the Earl of Cassillis, a very elegant building, situated on the top of a perpendicular rock, overlooking the sea, executed after a plan of Mr R. Adams, with its extended prospects and sine policy, is worthy of attention.

WEST KILBRIDE. This parish stretches along the Fritt of Clyde about 6 miles opposite to the island of Cambray; its breadth is about 3; the number of inhabitants 900. This is part of the range of hills which commence at Greenock, and stretch through Ayrshire. It is mostly in pasture, and yields about 2,500l. Sterling per annum. The tailing of stax is a principal object with the farmer. In the island of Cambray there are several caves, the largest of which seem to be

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the work of art. There are several natural objects worthy the attention of the traveller, viz. Ardneel bank, the Glen of Southannan, and others. Dr Simpson, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow, and author of the

DESCRIPTION OF SCOTI AND.

Conic Sections, was a native of this parish.

ARDROSSAN. The figure of this parish is very irregular; the medium length from N. to S. may be about 6, where broadest about 5 miles; the number of its inhabitants is about 1520. The furface is partly hilly, and partly flat; the foil in the flat ground is dry, and of a good quality, and capable. of much improvement. The town of Saltcoats stands on the extremity of the parish; it is a thriving place, and is much frequented as bathing quarters.

CIMBRAES. This parish confists of an island, about 23 miles long, and 11 broad, and contains upwards of 500 inhabitants. It is the property of the Earls of Glasgow and Bute, and yields about 700l. per annum of rent. It is fituated in the Frith of Clyde, about 2 miles from Largs, is pleasant and healthy, but without woods and not very fertile.

LARGS. This is the most northerly parish of the county, and forms a stripe along the sea, being surrounded by mountains on the land fide, about 9 miles in length, and nearly 8 in breadth; and contains nearly 800 inhabitants. The road from Kelly bridge goes parallel to a perpendicular wall of rock for about a mile, frequently rising upwards of 70 feet, and terminating at the old caltle of Kilmorly. Kelburn, a feat belonging to the family of Glasgow, is very romantic. The glen, the cascade, a fall of 50 feet perpendicular, and other natural beauties, arrest the attention of the traveller. The family of Brisbane are possessed of an elbow chair made of oak, having the family arms, with the date carved on the back, 1357.

KILBIRNY. This parish consists mostly of hill ground. The banks of the river Garnock are however rich, and well cultivated. The number of inhabitants is about 700. The castle of Kilbirny is the ancient relidence of the Earls of Crawford. There is a very extensive policy, and a fine loch belonging to it. The castle was repaired about 40 years ago, but soon afterwards unfortunately burnt down, and has stood in ruins

ever fince.

BEITH. This parish unites the counties of Ayr and Renfrew, and extends from E to W. 5, and from N. to S. 4 miles.

The number of its inhabitants is 2,870. The ground rifes gradually from S. to N. terminating in a ridge of hills, the highest part of which is about 500 feet above the level of the fea. The whole parish is inclosed and subdivided, and is almost all arable; and being possessed by upwards of 100 different heretors, it is well cultivated. Making of cheefe is a chief article of the farmer's attention; it is stated, that in this parish no less than to the value of 3,500l. Sterling is made annually. The ancient feat of the Montgomeries of Giffan is still a stately ruin. Though there be coal here, there is none wrought to any extent. The limeltone abounds with petrifactions of shells, entrochi, &c.; and some silicious petrifactions are also occasionally found here.

DUNLOP. The extent of this parish is 7 miles long, and about 21 broad; it contains 780 inhabitants. The country is high, and the ground, though broken and uneven, can icarcely be called hilly. It is almost all inclosed, and yields about 3000l. per annum. Cheese is a principal article of attention, and that species called Dunlop took its name from this parish.

KILMAURS. This parish is from E. to W. 6, and from N. to S. 3 miles, and contains 1150 inhabitants. The furface is varied, flat and fertile fields, rifing grounds, and gentle declivities; these well inclosed, and interspersed with clumps of planting, render the general appearance rich and beautiful. Some acres here rent so high as \$1. per acre. The total rental is about 5000l. Sterling. Kilmaurs gives a title to the eldest son of the family of Glencairn. There is coal in this parish.

Loudoun, fituated at the extremity of a fine strath upon the river Irvine, is about 9 miles long and 7 broad, and contains 2,300 inhabitants. There are 4 thriving villages in the parish; and about two thirds of it is cultivated. It is well supplied with coal and lime. The greatest curiosity is the remains of a Druidical temple, on the top of a high hill. In the house of Loudoun there is a very fine library, confilt-

ing chiefly of the ancient classics.

FENWICK. This parish is from E. to W. 9, and from S. to N. 6 miles; and contains about 1200 inhabitants. Being the interior of the county, it is bleak, moorish and hilly, though in many places the pasturage is very good; the want of wood and planning is much felt. There is limestone and free-stone in many places; the common fuel is peat.

MAUCH-

MAUCHLIN. This parish is 7 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad, containing about 1800 inhabitants. Excepting the small range of Mauchlin hills, the appearance is slat; the soil tends to clay. Improvements are going on with rapidity, the whole being inclosed and subdivided. This parish affords both coal and lime, with a variety of sine sand-stone. The river Ayr waters this parish, upon which several extensive works are erected, for spinning cotton and manufacturing of iron.

AUCHINLECK. This is a very bleak and barren district, extending in length nearly 18 miles; the breadth is, on an average, about 2. The number of inhabitants is about 770. Coal has been wrought in this parish for a great length of time; the whole of it abounds in fandstone. Lead is faid to have been discovered in some of the hills. At Wallace Town there is a fire proof stone, much in request for building ovens. Here is the ancient seat of Boswell or Auchinleck.

MUIRKIRK. The appearance of this parish is hilly and bleak; there is little cultivated, and less planted. The rental is about 1400l. Sterling per annum, and the number of in-

habitants 1100. It abounds in coal and lime.

DAILLY. This parish consides chiefly of a vale, extending along the banks of the river Girvan, about 6 miles; the breadth is at an average 4. It contains upwards of 1600 inhabitants. The surface is beautifully diversified with gentle swellings, interspersed with natural woods and plantations, but rifes on the south to hills, rather bleak and barren. The parish abounds with coal, limestone, and marl; there are also several chalybeate and petrifying springs in the parish. The rental is about 3300l. per annum.

BARR. This is a pretty extensive hilly parish, containing about 750 inhabitants. There are some chalybeate springs,

and good appearance of coal, but none as yet found.

STRATTON. The length of this parish from E. to W. is 15, and the average breadth 5 miles; the number of its inhabitants about 940, yielding about 3000l. sterling of yearly rent. The greater part is hilly and barren; but the natural wood which skirts many of the hills and the extensive plantations, improve the appearance much. The parish abounds with coal, lime, marl, and freestone. It is watered by the Doon and Girvan, both which take their rise here from different locks. Loch Doon, in which are the ruins of an

old castle, is 7 miles in length, and abounds with salmon and trout. The village of Girvan deserves notice for the plea-santness of its situation, and the neatness and regularity of the houses.

OLD * AND NEW CUMNOCK †. These originally formed one parish, though they have been disjoined since the beginning of the present century. Upon the whole this district is hilly, but these afford good sheep pasture. It is watered by two rivers, the Nith, which takes its rise in the parish of New Cumnock, and the Lugar. Coal abounds here, and there is plenty of simestone, some of which upon Lord Dumfries' grounds is finely variegated, and takes a tolerably good polish, and in which a variety of petrifactions are found. There is a lead mine in the barony of Aston, which is wrought with success.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

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THIS county stretches along the estuary of the Clyde about 28 miles from North West to South East; its breadth is about 13. Lanarkshire bounds it on the east, and Ayrshire and the Frith of Clyde on the South and West. The frith of Clyde washes the West and North West, and sweeping found the extremity, forms feveral beautiful creeks and bays, on three of which stand the towns Gourock, Greenock, and Port Glasgow. The greater part of this county is barren, at least the South and West quarter, which is mostly hilly. The east part, particularly on the frith of Clyde, is a good dry bottom, being either gravel or rotten whinftone, and remarkably fitted for rearing grafs crops, to which it naturally runs. The minerals found here, particularly in the mines near Pailley, are almost individually the same as in the lift given, p. 106. Many of the petrifactions and impressions of plants being of such animals and vegetables as

on at Old Cuminock contains 1200 inhabitants. Its length is to, breadth a miles. Date debaard on a read bag digner or sound a model

breadth to miles of a contains 1,632 inhabitants. Its length is 8, its

are no where to be found now in Scotland in a recent state. The scenery on the road from Greenock to Glasgow is most delightful. The ships plying up and down the frith, Dumbarton Castle, and Ben-lomond's clouded top, with the distant mountains of Argyleshire, all contribute to render the prospect delightful, and at the same time grand and sublime. From Ayrshire you enter this county in the parish of

INNERKIP, fituated on the frith of Clyde; it is about 7 miles long and 6 broad, containing 1300 inhabitants. Though the greater part is hilly and moorish, yet the low ground is light and gravelly, and very productive. The house of Ardgowan, the property of Sir M. Stewart, is beautifully fituated, and furrounded with extensive plantations. This quarter is ornamented with feveral other gentlemen's feats.

GREENOCK. This was merely a country parish till about the year 1745, that the town increased so much that a new parish was erected in it. The country, except a stripe along the coast, is all hilly, though not of great height; the highest part being about 800 feet above the level of the sea. There are now upwards of 15,000 inhabitants in the parish. The town is not elegant, but it is in a very thriving state. The West India trade, and Newfoundland and herring fishings, are carried on to a very great extent. Specimens of copper have been found in a hill above the town, and from some appearances, it is not unlikely that attempts have been made to get at the vein, if not to work it.

PORT GLASGOW. This is a small parish about an English mile square, containing upwards of 4000 inhabitants. It lies a little higher up the frith than Greenock, has a good

harbour, and is very thriving.

KILMALCOLM. This parish is nearly a square of 6 miles, and contains about 1000 inhabitants. The Clyde washes it on the North; the Grieff and Duchal also run through it. The foil is in general light and fandy, and very productive in grafs. The four communion cups used by John Knox, when he first dispensed the sacrament in Scotland, are kept at Finlayston by the Glencairn family, and annually used in the paolshowing of local animals and a

Houstoun and Killalan. These united parishes extend about 6 miles in length, and near 3 in breadth, and contain upwards of 1000 inhabitants. The furface is very unequal, as well as the foil. In the low grounds the crops are good. This part of the country is beautified by confiderable tracts of natural wood and planting. There are both coal and lime

in the parish.

ERSKINE. From E. to W. this parish measures about 6, and from N. to S. from 3 to 4 miles. The number of inhabitants is upwards of 800. The furface is in general flat, with some rising grounds; the foil is light and gravelly. The river Clyde washes part of the parish. The first fine thread manufactured in Scotland was by a lady of the Bargarron family, about the beginning of this century, and the manufacture has been kept up in the county ever fince. Lord Blantyre has a refidence here.

EAGLESHAM. The extent of this parish from N. to S. is 6, and from E. to W. 5 miles; and it contains about 1000 inhabitants. The high ground is mostly heath and moss. On the banks to the east the foil is light and productive. The village of Eaglesham is beautifully situated, and built on a plan by the late Lord Eglington, whose property it is. The road from Glasgow to Ayr passes through it. Balagich and Dunwar, the two highest hills here, are about 1000 feet above the level of the fea. Specimens of lead ore and barytes have been found in these hills. The parish also fur-

nishes the ofmund stone, fo famous for ovens, and other fire-

proof purposes.

CATHCART. This parish is from N. to S. about 4, and from E. to W. where broadest, 2 miles. It lies within 2 miles of Glafgow, and has a rich appearance, being well cultivated, and beautifully diverlified with hill and dale. It is watered by the river Cart. It contains about 700 inhabitants. Near the old castle of Cathcart is the field memorable for being the scene of the last, but in fectual, effort of Queen Mary to regain her crown and authority. There is both coal and lime in this parish; though in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow no manufactures are established worth mentioning.

Eastwood. This parish is of an irregular form; its greatest length measuring 4, and its greatest breadth 3 miles. It contains about 2,650 inhabitants. There are feveral extensive manufactories in this parish, particularly for weaving and bleaching. At Thornlie-bank there is a remarkable schistus rock, containing a variety of marine petrifactions,

well worthy the attention of the naturalist.

MEARNS.

MEARNS. The parish of Mearns is about 6 miles long and 3th broad, containing upwards of 1,430 inhabitants. Though at some distance from the sea, the surface is pretty level. varied by gentle swells, and the soil is light, and very fit for cultivation. The rent is about 5000l. Sterling per annum. The old castle of Mearns is still a respectable ruin. There is neither coal nor lime wrought here.

NELLSTON. This parish is about 9 miles in length and 3 in breadth, and contains about 2,330 inhabitants. The lower part is pretty well cultivated; the Lochlibo and Faranele hills, which run for feveral miles through the parish, afford good sheep pasture. There is both coal and limestone

wrought here.

Paisley. The length of this parish is 9, and the breadth from 1 to 3 miles; the number of inhabitants in the town, exclusive of the suburbs, is 13,800; country part and suburbs, 10,800. This town, one of the most considerable manufacturing places in this part of the kingdom, stands on the river Cart, about 61 miles S. W. from Glasgow. Gauzes, lawns, cambrics, and fine thread, were the chief branches of manufacture, till lately that the making of cotton-cloth has attracted their attention. The country here is open, and beautifully varied by gentle swells. Planing and other improvements are going on rapidly, so that in a few years the face of this corner will be much changed. This quarter abounds with coal and limestone. Almost all the varieties of petrifactions, &c. to be found in Rutherglen and Kilbride, formerly noticed, p. 106, are to be found here. The Abbey of Pailley is an ancient building, but going fast to decay. The aise, or burying ground of the Earls of Abercorn, is still entire. Pennant observes, and we believe he is the first who made the observation, that "this is by much the greatest curiosity in Paisley; it is an old Gothic chapel, without pulpit or pew, or any ornament whatever; but it has the finest echo perhaps in the world, when the end door, the only one it has, is thut; the noise is equal to a loud, and not very distant clap of thunder; if you strike a single note of mufic, you hear the found gradually afcending, till it dies away, as if at an immense distance, and all the while diffusing itself through the circumambient air. If a good voice fings, or 2 mufical instrument is well played upon, the effect is inexpreffibly agreeable." SEBREATE.

KILBARCHAN. The extent of this parish is from W. to E. 9, and from N. to S. where broadest 5 miles. It contains about 2,500 inhabitants. The eastern division is flat and level, the western hilly and rocky. The level part is in general a loamy clay, and very fertile. There is both coal and lime wrought here. John Knox, the celebrated reformer, was descended from an ancient and respectable family in this parish.

RENFREW. The figure of this parish is irregular, but it does not exceed 4 miles either way, containing 1,630 inhabitants. Renfrew is a royal burgh, and the county town, The principal street, from which some lanes iffue, is long and narrow. The river Clyde once ran close by the town, but having left its course many years fince, Renfrew has yielded

its commerce to Port Glasgow.

LOCHWINNOCH. This parish is a square of about 6 miles. and contains upwards of 2,600 inhabitants. The hilly part is moorish and stony. Misty-law rises 1240 feet above the level of the sea. Considerable improvements have been made of late in this parish. Several cotton mills have been erected, and employment given to the inhabitants in manufacturing filk, gauze, and other articles, by the merchants of Glasgow and Paisley. Coal, lime, and freestone, abound here; a magnetic rock has been discovered two miles from Castlesemple; the compass is sensibly affected by it, to the distance of 150 yards round.

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COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

THE form of this county is triangular; its extreme length is about 30, its extreme breadth about 22 miles. On the west it is bounded by an arm of the fea called Loch-long; on the north by Argyleshire; on the east by Loch Lomond and Stirlingshire, and on the fouth by the Frith of Clyde. The greater part of this district is mountainous; many of the hills rife to a confiderable height, Ben-lomond's top measures 3150 feet above the level of the fea. There are upwards of 12,000

acres covered with fine natural wood, and many fine lakes or lochs, of which Loch Lomond is the chief. If not the largest, it is the most beautiful in the island; its extreme length is 24, its breadth 6 miles, and it has no less than 30 islands small and great scattered over its surface, many of them covered with fine wood. The ride from Dunbarton to Luss is delightful. The purity of the stream, and the richness of its banks, sooth the mind of the traveller, while the numberless hands employed in the bleachfields, printfields, and cotton works, and the villages, hamlets, and gentlemens' feats, scattered in such profusion over a scemingly remote district, cannot fail to impress him with high ideas of the wealth, industry, and happiness of the inhabitants. In travelling from Glasgow, we enter this county in the parish of

NEW or EAST KILPATRICK * lying on the eastern boundary of the county; it contains 1700 inhabitants, and produces of rent about 5000l. per annum. The great canal passes through the south part of it. There are 6 thriving bleachfields here. The minerals are coal, lime, and iron-

stone. Adjoining to this is

OLD OF WEST KILPATRICK, extending along the banks of the Clyde about 8 miles, in breadth between 3 and 4; the number of inhabitants is nearly 2500. The low ground is thin and gravelly, on the hills there is a good deal of natural wood. The bleach-fields and printfields employ upwards of 1000 hands. In some places the vestiges of Graham's dyke, or Agricola's wall may be seen. The minerals

are coal and limestone.

DUNBARTON. It lies beautifully upon the banks of the Frith of Clyde and the river Leven; its length is between 2 and 3 miles, and breadth less than 2, and contains upwards of 2000 inhabitants. The greater part is flat, with a southern exposure; the soil is thin and gravelly, but pretty fertile. The river Leven is navigable as sar as the tide reaches, which is about 3 miles. The town is a royal burgh, and a presbytery seat; it has a good harbour, which employs about 2000 tons of shipping. The rock and castle, one of the most ancient sortresses in Scotland, strikes every eye; the view from the top is exquisite.

* It must not be omitted to mention, that tradition gives to Kilpatrick the honour of being the birth-place of the tutelary Aint of Ireland.

CARDROSS. This parish is about 7 miles long, and 3 broad; and contains about 2200 inhabitants. It stretches along the Frith of Clyde about 7 miles, where the soil is light and gravelly; on the banks of the Leven it is a pretty deep loam. The modern spirit of agriculture is but beginning to show itself here, oats and bear being the chief crops. The noted printsields of Dalquhurn and Cordale lie in this parish. Limestone is the only useful mineral hitherto discovered. Dalquhurn is the birth place of Dr Tobias Smollet, Author of Rodrick Random, &c. Adjacent is a neat monument with a suitable inscription, erected to his memory.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Row. This parish lies on the Frith of Clyde, and extends in length about 14 miles; its breadth is 3. The number of inhabitants is nearly 1000. The greater part is hilly and mountainous. The east part however is pretty stat, and the foil light.

and not unproductive.

ROSENEATH is the most westerly parish of this county; it is in the form of a peninsula, 7 miles long and a broad, containing about 400 inhabitants. It is a continued ridge of high ground, and being on the coast, is well situated for sishing. There is a fine seat, the property of the Duke of Argyle, which gives its name to the parish.

ARROQUHAR, the most northerly parish of the county, is. 14 miles long and nearly 3 broad, containing about 380 persons. The whole is mountainous; but since the introduction of sheep-husbandry, the hills have put on a beautiful verdure in

place of heath and copfe wood.

Luss. The extreme length of this parish is 9, and the breadth 5 miles; it contains 917 inhabitants. Upon the banks of Lochlomond the soil bears good crops, but by far the greater part is hill. A considerable part of the rent of this parish arises from the wood upon it. A better inn, for the accommodation of the numberless travellers who come to visit the natural beauties of this quarter, is much wanted. The house of Rossdow, the property of Sir James Colquhoun, is an excellent modern building, standing on a promontory, and commanding some noble views of the lake. There are two state quarries and excellent freessome here.

KILMARANOCK. On the opposite side of the Loch from Luss, lies the parish of Kilmaranock, about 5 miles long, and 4 where broadest, containing 820 inhabitants. The

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windings of the river Endrick, Buchanan house, the property of the Duke of Montrole, with its extensive lawns and forests. present the traveller with a most beautiful landscape. These. combined with the lake, render this quarter highly picturesque. Here the remains of some ancient castles are still to be seen.

BONHILL. This parish, which lies on the banks of the Leven, is a square of about 4 miles. The number of inhabitants is about 2,300. Upon the banks of the river the foil is partly loam, and partly gravelly; the whole is inclosed and well cultivated. The purity and foftness of the water at an early period attracted notice, and was employed for bleach. ing. About the year 1768 a printfield was fet down; since then several more have been added, and that manufacture has now reached great perfection.

KIRKINTILLOCH is of a triangular form, the greatest extremities of which are not above 6 miles distant; it contains about 2640 inhabitants. The surface is finely varied by fwells and rifings, and on the whole is well cultivated. The Kelvin, which is a confiderable stream, waters the parish; it has also the benefit of the great canal passing through it. Several vestiges of Graham's dyke may be traced here. The minerals are coal, limestone, free-stone, and ironstone. The town is very antient, and of late has gained considerable additions.

CUMBERNAULD. This parish is 7 miles in length, and 4 in breadth; containing 1600 inhabitants. The furface is beautifully variegated by hill and dale. Almost the whole is arable, being partly a stiff clay, and partly a light gravelly soil. Coal and limestone abound. The new line of road from Glafgow to Edinburgh passes through it, as does also the great canal. Cumbernauld-house is the residence of Lord Elphinstone. At Castlecary some remains of Roman art are pointed out, and vestiges of Graham's dyke may be traced in fundry places. A character and district on the second of the

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COUNTY OF STIRLING.

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STIRLINGSHIRE is one of the most noted and most beautiful counties in Scotland; fituated, in ancient times, upon the confines of no less than four kingdoms, having the Northumbrian and Cumbrian dominions on the fouth, and those of the Scots and Picts on the north it was the field of much contention and bloodshed. Here, too, the Romans found the greatest difficulty in subjugating the ancient inhabitants. who poured down upon them like torrents from the hills; and to stop whose progress, Agricola built a chain of forts, about the year 80, between the friths of Clyde and Forth. which were afterwards connected by the famous wall of Antoninus, called Graham's dyke*, erected about the year 140. In this county many of the still more ancient battles of Offian are faid to have been fought. At Stirling our kings and court refided, particularly James VI. The castle of Stirling has withstood some of the closest and most lengthened sieges which are recorded in the history of Scotland. On a field near Bannockburn, was fought the famous battle between Robert Bruce and Edward II. of England. Contiguous to this is the Tor wood, famous for being the retreat of the renowned William Wallace: The root of Wallace's tree is still pointed out near the toll-bar. Near Falkirk two famous battles were fought, one wherein Wallace and the Scots were defeated; the other is the well known engagement in the 1745. The banks of the river Carron have also been the stage of many memorable transactions. The two hills of Dunipace + are noticed in history as being the place where many national causes have been decided, and oftener than once by great monarchs in person; and where many treaties of peace have been figned. On the banks of Carron stood Arthur's Oven, whether intended for a temple.

from Dun, a hill; and pax, peace. A model of it is erested at R.U renethered

So called, because it was broken down by a famous chieftain of that name. It confifted of a ditch generally from 12 to 15 feet wide, the earth from which formed the wall; in very iew places was it constructed of stone.

a trophy, or mausoleum, is uncertain*. The translator of Offian's poems thinks that many of the scenes there described were transacted on the banks of this river, and that it was here where Oscar the son of Ossian performed several of his heroic exploits; and that here also we must look for the stream of Crona, so much celebrated in these poems. In place of gloomy castles, and fields of blood, happily for us the feene is changed. Now the wall of Antoninus, that barrier of Roman tilurpation, is almost entirely demolished by the plough-share. Here we see the Caledonian trampling upon the ruins of Roman ambition, and unfertered commerce occupying the feat of imperious usurpation. The great canal which unites the eaftern with the western ocean, hath its entrance from this river, and runs parallel to it for many miles. The Carron works, erected about the 1766, where the manufacture of iron, and all forts of iron utenfils, are carried on to a very great extent, give bread to many hundreds .-This county is bounded on the west by that of Dunbarton; on the north by Perthshire; by the shires of Perth, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow, on the east; and on the fouth by the thire of Lanark. It extends in length more than 30, and in breadth about 13 miles. The features of this county, as viewed from Stirling Castle, are rich and beautiful. An extended plain stretches to the north-west, terminated by the majestic Ben Lomond, and finely watered by the rivers Forth and Teith. Numberless gentlemens' seats and extensive plantations, interspersed through the whole, enrich the prospect. Towards the east, the windings of the Forth, the rich carfe and plains of Carron, loaded with the most luxuriant crops, gladden the heart and delight the eye. The majeffic Grampian mountains, and the Ochil hills on the north, and the green hills of Campfie on the fouth, terminate the prospect. It abounds in coal, ironstone, and fandstone; in fome places there is lime also: more valuable, at least more precious, minerals have been likewife discovered, and in part wrought. In the bowels of this county, there is filver, copper, cobalt, and lead; fo that, at some future period, and that may not be far distant, Stirlingshire may become the Peru of Great Britain. In what are called the carfe grounds, beds of fea shells, and large stumps of trees, are frequently met

with. As a considerable part of the low ground is covered with moss to the thickness of several feet, the gentlemen in different parts of the county have followed the example of the late Lord Kaimes, of letting parcels out to people at a small rent for a number of years, who clear the moss, and bring in the ground. These have got the appellation of moss-lairds *.

SLAMANNAN, lying in the S. E. corner of this county, is about 5 miles long, and 3 broad, and contains somewhat more than 1000 inhabitants. The river Avon runs through it, the banks of which are a light fertile soil; as you recede, it becomes a stiff clay, and the high ground is bleak and moorish; the best rents at about 21s. per acre, the whole parish producing nearly 2000l. per annum. The fields are open, and agriculture but in a slow state of improvement here.

Muiravenside, also situated upon the Avon, is about 6 miles long, and 2 broad, containing upwards of 1000 inhabitants. The surface is, on the whole, slat; the soil on the east is light and gravelly; towards the west clayey; but in both productive, when properly managed; the rent, in general, 40s. per acre, producing in whole 2000l. per annum. The old Castle of Almond is still entire. Coal and ironstone abound here.

POLMONT, situated on the frith of Forth and the river A-von, is 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and contains 1400 inhabitants. The surface is flat and productive. There are confiderable coal works here belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, but no manufacture is carried on.

LARBERT and DUNNIPACE. These united parishes extend from east to west 8, and from north to south 2 miles, and contain upwards of 4000 persons. The soil is not naturally sertile, though bearing, in many places, good crops. There is here a bleachfield and manufactory for spinning cotton; but the Carron works, employing about 1000 hands, surpass every thing of the kind in the world. The samous Falkirk cattle tryst, where, in the month of October, between 20,000 and

^{*} A model of it is erected at Pennycuick.

^{*} They who wish to obtain a minute description of the antiquities of this county, may consult a History of Stirling-shire, published by the Rev. Mr Nimmo, and the Edinburgh Magazine and Review for the year 1774.

heamatural bosonies here need

30,000 cattle are annually collected, is held on a muir in this parish. Coal and ironstone abound here.

DENNY is about 4 miles long and 2½ broad, containing 1400 persons. The soil is in general a thin clay, and very unproductive. The river Carron waters this parish, and the

great canal paffes through it.

ST NINIANS from east to west measures 15, and from north to south about 6 miles, and contains near 8000 inhabitants. Like other parishes, in a similar situation, it divides into the carse land, drysield land, and muir. The appearance is enriched by a great many seats and thriving plantations; the cultivation is well managed. The river Endrick, samous for its trouts, takes its rise here; after watering the parishes of Fintry, Balfron, Killean, Drymen, and Buchannan, it empties itself into Loch-lomond. This extensive parish also enjoys the benefit of the rivers Carron and Forth. The minerals are coal, lime-stone, and sand-stone. The manufactures carried on in this parish are chiefly tartan for the army, cotton cloth, tanning of leather, and making nails.

Fintry, situated in the midst of the Campsie hills, meafures from W. to E. 5, and from N. to S. 4 miles; it contains nearly 550 inhabitants. Both the rivers Carron and Endrick take their rise here; two small vallies on their banks is
the only slat arable ground in the parish. The hills afford,
however, good pasture, being clothed with sine verdure. The
Loup of Fintry is a remarkable cataract, the river Endrick falling over a precipice 91 feet in height. Auchin lily Loup
is another cascade of the same kind, formed by the Carron.

KILSYTH is the most southerly parish of the county; its length is 7, and breadth about 3 miles; and contains about 2450 inhabitants. The general aspect is naked and hilly; from the top of the highest the eye is carried to the Atlantic ocean on the west, and to the German ocean on the east, so that nearly one half of Scotland is under the eye at once. Upon the whole, the soil is light and dry. The Carron and the Kelvin are the two principal rivers which water this parish. In a field where the bloody battle of Kilsyth was sought, are found a variety of ancient coins of gold, silver, and copper. In the Bullet-now, leaden balls or bullets may be dug up at every step. Vestiges of Graham's dyke, and of various fortifications, may be traced. There is a wide field for the mi-

neralogist to walk in here: Coal of various qualities they have in abundance; ironstone of different kinds; the most remarkable are the ironftone balls, or feptaria, found in beds of blaes, lying in feemingly regular strata, but at unequal and irregular distances; they are uniformly of a round flat shape. but smallest at the top, and larger the deeper in the bank; they are effeemed at Carron as among the richest of their ores. Immediately under this stratum of blaes, lies a fine nost or stratum of limestone, in which the figures of shells, in great variety, may be traced. Mr Raspe examined a draft in the hills near Corri, where he found a vein of heavy spar, or vitriolated barytes, in some parts thinly sprinkled with copper ore. He found also specimens of red and yellow jafper, and nodules of agate and porphyry, all of which took a fine polish, and were extremely beautiful, and very fit for the lapidary. At Garrel Glen, there is a fine fandstone quarry, many parts of it a fine white colour, decorated with delicate impressions of vegetables, as black as coal. There are also curious trunk-stones (stelechites quincunx) found in this quarry, indeed the most complete we have heard of. do allid

Campsie, at a medium, may be reckoned a square of 6 miles, containing 2520 inhabitants. It consists of two hills with a strath between them. In this strath run the rivers Kelvin and Glazart, the banks of which are a rich loam. On the hills are some natural wood, though much less than appears formerly to have grown there. The highest ridge of the Campsie Fells is 1500 feet above the level of the sea. In these hills there are appearances both of lead and copper, though neither have ever been wrought. There is here a fine range of basaltic columns, and some beautiful Scotch pebbles have occasionally been found. Here is coal, lime-stone, and clay marl, all in great abundance. The Kincaid and Lennox-mill printfields employ a great number of hands, and

yield to government about 4000l. per annum.

STRATHBLANE, situated in the north-west corner of this county, stretches in length 5, and in breadth 4 miles, and contains about 620 inhabitants. On both sides of the river Blane, and in the valley to the west, the soil is a light sand, mixed with mud, deposited by the river and brooks, and affords good crops. The hills, being part of the Lennox hills, are finely skirted with wood, rendering the prospect

very

very pleasing. The natural beauties here are numerous. The spout of Ballagan is a cascade of 90 feet. Opposite the old tower of Mugdoch, and at the distance of about 300 yards is a remarkable echo, which repeats distinctly the length of six syllables.

BALDERNOCK, situated on the banks of the Kelvin, contains about 620 inhabitants; the slat grounds to the east, and on the banks of the river, are rich and sertile; a light gravelly soil prevails in the west quarter, but almost the whole is arable. Several vestiges of Druidism are traced

BALFRON from W. to E. measures 8, and from N. to S. 23 miles. It contains near 1400 inhabitants. The soil is in general wet and tilly, and agriculture but in its infancy here. There is limestone and freestone, but no coal yet discovered in the parish.

KILLEARN. This parish forms the western extremity of the beautiful Strath of Blane, is of confiderable extent, being from north-east to south-west 12 miles, but less than three in breadth, and contains near 1000 inhabitants. The hills on both fides afford good sheep pasture, and the Strath, watered by the river Blane, meandering through well cultivated fields, and fertile pastures, render this parish picturesque and beautiful. The minerals are lime-stone and fand-stone; specimensiof a beautiful jasper are occasionally found scattered amongst the fragments of the basaltic columns, which abound here. Ballikinrain, the residence of Robert Dunmore, Esq; is the most elegant mansion in the parish; in the peighbourhood of which stands the old castle of Balglass, The farm of Moss, on the banks of the Blane, about two miles from the village of Killearn, is the fpot where the illustrious George Buchannan was born, in the year 1506; his father was tenant of the farm. A very handsome monument was lately erected in the village of Killearn, in honour of Buchannan, by voluntary fubscription.

DRYMEN lies on the western extremity of the county, and is of great extent, about 15 miles long and 9 broad. It contains nearly 1600 inhabitants. The greater part is hilly and mountainous; the banks of the Forth here is for the most covered with moss. This parish is remarkable for nothing

Seclare with courseness about the

but being the birth place of Napier of Merchieston, the celebrated inventor of the Logarithms.

BUCHANNAN is 18 computed miles long, and 6 broad; it extends 14 or 15 miles on the banks of Loch Lomond, and the Grampian hills run through it. The number of its inhabitants is about 1100. The river Forth takes its rife here, but it is called Dow, not getting the name of Forth till it reaches the kirk of Aberfoil. Loch Lomond, and Buchannan house, with its woods and plantations, are the

ornaments of this parish.

KIPPEN. The extreme length of this parish is 8, and its breadth 4 miles; the number of its inhabitants is about 1780. The appearance of this parish, and division of the soil is exactly similar to that of Gargunnock, described below. The yearly rent is about 4000l. Sterling. This is the head of the Strath, which commences at the castle of Stirling. Gartmore house, the property of Mr Graham, stands at the top, commanding an extensive view of the plain below; and four miles further down is the house and beautiful policy of Mr Erskine of Cardross. The minerals are lime-stone and free-stone.

GARGUNNOCK from north to south measures 6, and from east to west upwards of three miles; the number of inhabitants is about 840. From the river Forth the ground rises gradually to a considerable height, which causes three divisions of soil. 1st, The carse ground; 2dly, The drysield, as it is called, covered, until cultivated, with surz and broom; 3dly, The moor, consisting of about 3000 acres. The rent is about 3000l. Sterling. The attention of the traveller is attracted by the plantations and policy of Boquhan, the property of General Fletcher, and by Gargunnock house, the seat of Col. Eidington.

STIRLING. The parish is confined to the town, and a small portion of land between it and the Forth; it contains nearly 4,700 inhabitants. The town, which is a royal burgh and presbytery seat, and the castle, commanding one of the most extensive and noble prospects almost any where to be met with, are well known, and need not here be particularly described. The insulated mount of Craigforth, on which stands the mansion-house of Colonel Callendar, a little to the west of the Castle, is a striking seature in the picture. The similarity of its situation to that of Edinburgh is

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very remarkable. Plaiding, coarse shalloons, and carpeting, have long been made here. These are in part yielding to the cotton manufacture. hereather her at the was to a

Locis, fituated about 2 miles north from Stirling, lies in three shires, but chiefly in this. It is a square of about 4 miles, and contains 1500 inhabitants. The furface is partly rich earse ground, and partly hilly, and very fit for pasture, being part of the Ochil hills. The ruins of the famous abbey of Cambus-kenneth, where James III. of Scotland was buried, and the abbey of Craig, erected by Oliver Cromwell, fland here. So late as the 1764, a filver mine was wrought on the estate of Aithrey. Copper and cobalt have also been found. We stated alde to some source out

ALVA. This parish, situated at the foot of the Ochil hills, is totally disjoined from the county of Stirling, the' it belongs to it, being almost furrounded by Clackmannanshire; it extends from north to fouth about 4, and from east to west 24 miles, and contains nearly 620 persons. The greater part is hilly, affording excellent pasture for sheep. On the banks of the Devon, the foil is chiefly a deep clay. Alva hill rifes 1600 feet above the level of the river. The manfionhouse stands on an eminence projecting from the base of the hill; it is pleasantly figuated and furrounded with thriving wood. On the grounds of Alva very rich filver ore has been discovered, yielding 12 oz. of filver out of 14 of the ore, and it is faid at one time to have produced 4000l. per week to the proprietor while it lasted. On this estate there is alfo copper, lead, cobalt, and iron, but none at present wrought.

AIRTH. This parish stretches along the Forth upwards of 5 miles, the breadth is 2; the number of inhabitants is about 2,300. Excepting two small risings, the hills of Airth and Dunmore, the parish is flat, and confists mostly of rich carfe ground, producing all kinds of grain. There are two ferries, viz. Kersie, and Higgin's Neuck, and 3 harbours, in the parish. Part of the house of Airth is made up of Wal-Jace's tower, once the abode of that heroe. There is also an old eastle at Dunmore, and a third at Powfouls. At Airth and Dunmore, there is abundance of coal and freestone.

BOTHKENNAR is a small parish, situated in the Carse of Falkirk, measuring 21 miles each way, and containing about 600 inhabitants. The furface is flat, and the foil a deep rich clay, which produces all kinds of grain, and lets in general at 45s. per acre.

FALKIRK, fituated a little to the fouth, is a populous town, but remarkable for nothing but its tryfts or cattle markets, held in the months of August, September, and October, where 24,000 head are fold annually. siere, maken a mengenable turn to the Well, at a place collect

the design of the source of th

modern hour lane property of Mr. Mare of Keener. The

cataire is miles in sored to the firther city, which entired the COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

THIS small county is bounded on the South and West by the Frith of Forth and Stirlingshire, and on the North and East by Perthshire, excepting at one point, where it joins the county of Fife. Its greatest length does not exceed 8, and greatest breadth 51 miles. On the banks of the Forth, the country is flat and rich; the Ochil hills afford good pasture for sheep and black cattle. The flat behind them is rather bleak, and the foil unproductive. Besides the Forth, the Devon and Black Devon water this county. The want of turnpike roads has been long felt as a drawback to improvement in this district. The counties of Clackmannan and Kinrofs fend only one representative to Parliament.

ALLOA. This parish, situated on the Frith of Forth, measures 4 miles from E. to W. and 2 from N. to S. confisting of about 3,900 acres; it contains nearly 4,800 inhabitants. The fituation of the town is pleafant, and it has a good harbour. Near it stands the Tower of Alloa, the residence of Mr Erskine, the representative of the Marr family. The town and gardens have been confiderably modernized, and the furrounding park contains a quantity of very fine timber. There is a confiderable coal trade carried on here; there is likewise a glass-house, a tile and tan-work. An iron foundry, upon a small scale, has been lately erected. Coal has been long wrought in this quarter; that on the barony of Alloa is thought to be the farthest west of any north of the Forth. Here lie Tullibody, the feat of Gen. Abercromby, and Shaw-park, the elegant refidence of Lord Cathcart.

CLACKMANNAN parish extends from W. to E. about 6, and from N. to S. 5 miles, and contains upwards of 2,500 inhabitants. It is all cultivated, a great part being carfe ground, and highly productive; that on the north of the town is clayey and wet. Here some large fields have been gained off the Forth. Clackmannan is the county town, beautifully situated on an eminence. At the west end stands

seen long famous; it produces also prodicious quantities of

cela, which are eagent chiefly to Fait when

the old Tower of Clackmannan, said to have been built by Robert Bruce, from which there is one of the richest views in Scotland. This parish is watered on the North by the river Devon, which, after running ten miles in an easterly direction, makes a remarkable turn to the West, at a place called the Crook of Devon. Near the town stands a handsome modern house, the property of Mr Bruce of Kennet. Agriculture is much indebted to the farmer club, which instituted ploughing matches here in the 1794. The great distilleries

of Kilbagie and Kennetpans lie in this parish.

TILLICOULTRY. The extreme length of this parish from E. to W. is 6, and the extreme breadth 23 miles; the number of its inhabitants is fomething above 900. The furface confifts of part of the Ochil hills, and the flat ground below upon the Devon; which last confists of about 2000 acres. The Ochils here afford fine pasture. The flat ground is in general light, much of it covered with fmall round stones; but it is well cultivated, and yields good crops. Buccleugh, the highest of the Ochils, is 2,300 feet above the level of the fea; the fummits are in general composed of red or grey granite, and specimens of various metals are occasionally found, such as filver, lead, copper, cobalt, and ironstone. Some years ago copper was wrought; now only the ironstone, which is chiefly of the kidney kind, is wrought by a company lately erected. In the low grounds there is abundance of coal. The banks of the Devon here are extremely beautiful, and the air very temperate; fo much so, that Newt calls it the Tempe of Scotland. Tillicoultry Serge has been manufactured here fince the days of Queen Mary; it commonly fells at 1s. per yard.

Dollar confilts chiefly of an inclined plane at the foot of the Ochil hills, beautifully smoothed and spread out by the hand of nature. Its length is about 3, and breadth 2 miles; the number of inhabitants 510. The hills here afford excellent pasture, and the low ground is of a light and gravelly soil. On the banks of the Devon which nearly divides the parish, a clayey soil prevails. At the Cairnglen, specimens of silver ore have been found, and at the White Wisp pebbles remarkable for size and beauty are often met with. The greatest natural beauty are the glens and wood around the ancient Tower of Castle Campbell, which is always visited by travellers. It is the property of the Duke of Argyle, and was once the samily residence.

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county of kingoss.

they has uphase in a bar enger, of a limber all and THIS is a small district, which divides with Clackmannan the privilege of fending a representative to Parliament. In circumference it does not measure above 30 miles. The county of Fife bounds it on the east, Clackmannan and Stirling shires on the South, and Perthshire on the West and North. The middle of the county is flat, but rifes on all fides. The town was once famous for coarse linen cloth, and for cutlery ware; but both these manufactures have been for some time on the decline. The loch is a noble sheet of water, fituated at the foot of the westmost of the hills called the Lomonds; its circumference is about 15 miles, and its furface is varied by several islets, the largest containing 48 English acres, in which stood the ancient priory of Loch-leven. On another stand the ruins of a castle once belonging to the Douglasses of Loch-leven, but more remarkable as the prison of Queen Mary, in which she was closely confined for 11 months. enno 1568. the I is writer him bid in middle for

But naked stand the melancholy walls,
Lash'd by the wint'ry tempests, cold and bleak,
That whistle mournful thro' the empty halls,
And piece-meal crumble down the tow'rs to dust,
Equal in age, and sharers of its fate.
A row of moss-grown trees around it stand;
Scarce here and there, upon their blasted tops,
A shrivell'd leaf distinguishes the year.

BRUCE.

The loch is well flored with trout of a fuperior quality, and

Ass someway occ. bending

eels; it rents at about 100l. per annum.

Kinross. This parish measures about 3½ miles where it extends most each way, and contains upwards of 1800 inhabitants. The surface is slat, and the soil, chiefly a thin blackish earth, has a gravelly bottom. The town which gives its name to the county stands upon the West bank of Loch-leven. It is the stage between Perth and Queensferry, being sistem miles from each. At a little distance from the town stands Kinross house, a large elegant structure, built by Sir William Bruce in 1685. Several small rivers, well stocked with trouts, empty themselves into the loch. The trouts of the loch have

been long famous; it produces also prodigious quantities of cels, which are caught chiefly in September.

PORTMOAK, fituated on the South bank of Loch-leven, extends 7 miles in length and 5 in breadth, and contains about 1,100 inhabitants. The furface is various, fertile fields, rich meadows, barren moss, craggy mountains, and thriving plantations. There is here great abundance of fine lime-stone. Michael Bruce, the Poet, was born in this parish *.

CLEISH, fituated on the North fide of the Ochil hills, extends in length 6, and in breadth little more than 1 mile, and contains about 650 inhabitants. The aspect is hilly, and the soil but indifferent. On the tops of the hills several remains of Roman encampments may be traced. There is both coal and limestone here; and the appearance has been much changed of late, by the improvements and plantations of Mr

Adam of Maryburgh, and the said said said laters yo bester

Fossaway and TullyBole. These united parishes, situated to the North of Cleish, extend to nearly a square of 4 miles, excepting some corners which stretch a mile or two farther. They contain upwards of 1500 inhabitants. Fosfaway lies mostly in the county of Perth. The most part of the parish is high ground, and the soil is of all varieties. A fhort time will improve the face of the country much, there being large plantations in a very thriving state. There are three natural curiofities formed by the Devon, well worthy of notice. 1st, The Devil's Mill, about a mile below the church, where the river, falling over a cafcade, precipitates itself into a large cavity of the rock below, making a noise which very much refembles the dashing of water upon a mill-wheel: From its continuance, Sunday as well as Saturday, the country people have given it the name of the Devil's Mill. 2d, A few yards below this frands the Rumbling Bridge; the tumultuous dashing and boiling of the water, as it tumbles from rock to rock over a height of about 90 feet, is the cause of the name: The view from the bridge is romantic and terrible. 3d, Near a mile further down we meet with the Caudron Linn. Here are two falls, one of 34, the other almost perpendicular, of 44 feet: The water is received from each into large cavities, hollowed out of the rock, which have the appearance of large caldrons. The effect produced from viewing these cannot well be described.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Achale, Magazelly Beadalbane, Brig adder,

THIS shire is the most considerable in Scotland, both as to extent, population, and variety of furface. Its boundaries on the East are the counties of Fife and Angus, and the Frith of Tay; on the South the thires of Fife, Kinrofs, Clackmannan, and Stirling; on the West the shires of Dunbarton and Argyle, and, on the North, Inverness and Aberdeen shires. A detached portion is interjected between the shires of Clackmannan and Fife. It can truly boast of all the variety to be met with in Scotland. It extends about 70 miles in length, and near 60 at its greatest breadth, exhibiting a variety of highlands and lowlands, dales, straths, meadows, and corn fields; lakes, rivers, forests, woods, and plantations; towns and villages, and a great number of noblemen and gentlemen's feats, beautifully fituated, and highly ornamented. The principal rivers are the Tay, the Teath and the Erne, besides a great number of subordinate streams. The Tay and the Teath are famous for their falmon: Loch Tay and Loch Erne, Loch Rannoch and Loch Ketterin. are the chief lakes. The Grampian mountains, which commence in the vicinity of Ben-Lomond, extend across this county from N. West to S. East. The Ochill hills form the Southern boundaries, and the mountains in Breadalbane the West and North. The highest mountains are Bennore. measuring 3,900 feet, and Shehallion, measuring 3,550 above the level of the sea. The higher hills are in general thinly covered with vegetation, but in many places compensate by the stately oaks which grow on their shelving sides. The inhabitants of the Highlands of Pertbshire freak the Erse language, most of them now indeed speak English aifo; their drefs is the ancient garb of the country, the bonnet, thort coat, philibeg, and tarran hofe. Their houses are miferable hovels, without chimney or window, the door ferving for entrance to the light and exit to the fmoke. Sometimes an opening, with a few cross bars of timber, forms a window. They are one flory high, and are built of alternate layers of stone and divot. I he inhabitants, however, are inquisitive, intelligent and hospitable, but rather superstitious, and very tenacious of old cultoms. The lowlands are no way different from the other cultivated parts of Scotland. This county, from its great extent, has been divided into the dif-

^{*} See Mirror, No. 36.

tricts of Athole, Rannoch, Breadalbane, Balquhidder,

Strathern, and Perth Proper.

CULROSS. We shall begin the account of this very extensive county with the fouthern district. It commences on the banks of the Forth, taking in the parishes of Culross * and Tullyallan +, both of which lie on the north shore of the Forth. The ground rises pretty abruptly from the water fide, and hangs with a gentle acclivity to the fouth west. The foil is naturally rich, and is daily receiving improvement, chiefly by liming. Culrofs was once a place of confiderable trade in falt and coal, but has decayed much of late. It was also famous for the manufacture of girdles. Above the town stand the old church of Culross, and the abbey, a princely manfion belonging to the family of Dundonald. A few years ago Lord Dundonald erected a very complete fet of works for the purpose of extracting a species of oil or tar, and volatile salt, &c. from coal, but failed in the success, we know not from what cause. Near this stands Valleyfield, a neat modern house, belonging to Sir Charles Preston. The chief fishing is carried on at Kincardine, a small creek, but where there is a fine road-stead. The castle of Tullyallan is an old ruin, about 1 a mile from the water-fide. Besides coal, there is fine sandstone here; it is faid the Stadthouse of Amsterdam is built with it.

MUCKART, is of a triangular form, 5 miles in length, and between 2 and 3 in breadth, containing about 520 inhabitants. Lying west from Dollar, it comprehends part of the Ochil hills, which afford fine pasture for sheep. The river Dovan, with its beautiful and romantic banks, waters this

parish t. There is both coal and limestone here.

GLENDOVAN parish lies in the heart of the Ochil hills, and extends about 6 miles in length and 4 in breadth, containing only about 240 inhabitants. It is a hilly district,

but well adapted for sheep pasture.

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BLACKFORD lies at the extremity of the Ochil hills, and contains about 1360 inhabitants. The interior is a dead flat, through which the Allan runs. The foil is thin, gravelly, and unproductive. Mr Haldane of Gleneagles has excited some spirit for agricultural improvement here.

KINCARDINE, fituated in the strath of Monteith, at the

confluence of the Teath and Forth, measures from its extreme points about 12 miles, its breadth is 7. It contains upwards of 2060 inhabitants. The general appearance is a dead flat, and is mostly carse ground. The Forth ceases to be navigable about 300 yards below its junction with the Teath.

LECROP lies at the confluence of the rivers Teath and Allan; its greatest extent is about three miles both ways; its inhabitants amount to about 420. The low ground is a rich clayey soil, without a stone upon it; the high ground is dry and gravelly. The prospects from the heights here down the vale of Stirling, and the windings of the Forth are much admired. This parish is remarkable for the quantity of sine honey produced in it. The house of Keir is pleasantly situated on a bank, and commands a noble prospect.

CALLANDER. From the banks of Teath, the most confiderable branch of the Forth, this parish extends into the Grampian hills 16 computed miles, its greatest breadth is about 10. About the village which is pleasantly situated, there is a beautiful and very fruitful valley, but on the west and north it is all mountains. The wild and romantic scenery and the noble prospects here are much admired. The Trosacks and the banks of Loch Ketterin almost exceed description. In travelling to Loch Erne head, the banks of

Lock

COR-

In length and breadth 4 miles, containing 1440 inhabitants.

+ Nearly a square of 4 miles, containing above 1100 inhabitants.

The Rumbling bridge, and other remantic feenes on this river, are noticed, page 166.

[†] The following, given by the minister of the parish is not exagge-

[&]quot;Travellers, who wish to see all they can of this singular phenomenon, generally fail W. on the S. fide of the lake, to the Rock and Den of the Ghoft, whose dark recesses, from their gloomy appearance, the imagination of superstition, conceived to be the habitation of supernatural beings. In failing you discover many arms of the lake. Here a bold head-land, where black rocks dip into unfathomable water; there, the white fand in the bottom of a bay, bleached for ages by the waves. In walking on the north fide, the road is sometimes cut through the face of the folid rock, which rifes upwards of soe feet perpendicular above the lake: Sometimes the view of the lake is loft; then it burfts suddenly on the eye; and a cluster of islands and capes appear, at different distances, which give them an apparent notion of different degrees of velocity, as the spectator rides along the opposite beach: At other times, his road is at the foot of rugged and stupenduous cliffs; and trees are growing where no earth is to be seen. Every rock has its echo; every grove is vocal, by the melodious harmony of birds, or by the fweet airs of women and children, gathering filberts, in their season. Down the fide of the oppo-

Loch Lubnig afford a pleasant variety, where stands Mr Bruce's hunting seat. Ben-le-di is 3,000 seet above the level of the sea, and it commands a most extensive prospect, there being no hill of equal altitude down the tract of the Forth to the German ocean. There are a variety of other Lochs in this parish worthy of being visited. The hills abound in minerals; in Ben-le-di both lead and silver have been found. There is a beautful lime-stone which takes a polish like marble on the estate of Long. In various places state of disterent qualities is found and wrought. There is a remarkable vein of coarse plumb-pudding stone runs from Callander across the mountains to Crieff.

ABERTOIL stretches from the banks of the Forth 11 miles to the west; from north to south it is 5 miles. The general aspect is hilly. The scenery here, particularly the banks of Loch Ketterin (before described) is not exceeded by any in the Highlands. Benivenon, the highest hill, is about 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The whole is the property of the Duke of Montrose.

lite mountain, after a shower of rain, flow a hundred white streams, which rush with incredible velocity and noise into the lake, and spread their froth upon its furface. On one fide, the water eagle in in majesty, undisturbed, on his well known rock, in fight of his nest on the face of Ben-venu; the heron stalks among the reeds in fearch of his prey; and the sportive ducks gamble on the waters, or dive below: On the other, the wild goats climb, where they have scarce ground for the foles of their feet; and the wild fowls perched on trees, or on the pinnacle of a rock, look down with composed defiance at man. (In one of the defiles of the Trofachs, two or three of the natives met a band of Cromwell's foldiers, and forced them to return, after leaving one of their comrades dead on the spot, whose grave marks the scene of action, and gives name to the pass. In one or other of the chasms of this singular place, there lived, for many years, a distiller of fmuggled spirits, who eluded the most diligent search of the officers of the revenue, although they knew perfectly he was there; because a guide could not be bribed to discover his retreat.) In a word, both by land and water, there are fo many turnings and windings, fo many heights and hollows, fo many glens, and capes, and bays, that one cannot advance 20 yards without having his prospect changed, by the continual appearance of new objects, while others are constantly retiring out of fight. This scene is closed by a west view of the lake, for feveral miles, having its fides lined with alternate clumps of wood and arable fields, and the smoke rising in spiral columns through the air, from villages which are concealed by the intervening woods; and the prospect is bounded by the towering Alps of Arrochar, which are chequered with snow, or hide their heads in the clouds."

PORT of MONTEITH. This parish adjoining to Callander contains about 1800 inhabitants. The general aspect is mountainous and rocky; on the banks of the Forth, however, it yields good crops. It is remarkable for several fine lochs, the largest of which is the Loch of Monteith, about miles in circumference, and adorned with two small islets.

To the north well lies the parish of BALQUHIDDER, still more hilly, of a great extent, being in length 15 and in breadth about 7 computed miles. Its population is only about 1,300 persons. The mountains in this parish rise to a great height, and in general are very steep. Ben-moir, of a fine conic shape, measures 3,903, and Benvoirlich 3,300 feet above the level of the sea. There is a considerable quantity of natural wood, and many fine streams and beautiful locks here. The military road to Fort William passes through it, and there it a tolerable Inn at Loch Erne head.

DUMBLANE is about 9 miles long and 6 broad, containing 2,750 inhabitants. The aspect is bleak, though the surface is pretty level, but chiefly moor ground. A great part of the cathedral is standing; it has been once an elegant structure. The bishop's palace is in ruins. The river Allan which runs through the parish, abounds with excellent trout. At Kippenross there is a plane tree, supposed to be the largest in Scotland, the trunk being 27 feet in circumference. In this parish lies Sheriss-muir, famous for the battle fought

there in 1715.

MUTHIL. Situated in the borders of the Highlands about 9 miles from Dumblane, on the great military road to Inverness, stretches near 10 miles, its breadth is from 6 to 9 miles, and contains about 900 persons. The aspect is partly hilly, and partly haugh ground. On the banks of the rivers Allan and Erne is a light gravelly foil, and in many places a rich loam. It has been much improved of late, owing to the discovery of two pits of excellent marl in the parish. The village is pleasantly situated in the valley, above which, on a commanding eminence, stands Drummond castle, the ancient seat of the noble family of Perth; a little to the eastward of which is the present mansion of the representative of that family, a plain but commodious building. There are two Roman camps in this parish, one at Stragaith, and another at Ardoch. This last is perhaps the most complete of any in Scotland.

PORT

Strathern.

Stratbern.

This is a beautiful and extensive valley, about 30 miles long, having the river Erne running through the middle of it, from west to east. It reaches from Loch Erne nearly as far as to Perth, and is bounded on the north by the Grampian mountains, and on the south by the Ochil hills. On the banks of this beautiful stream the Erne, are many villages and country seats distinguished for romantic situations. In variety, contrast, and beauty this valley is scarcely to be paralleled in Scotland. In this district, as well as in Breadalbane, many vestiges of Druidism are pointed out. About

4 miles from the east end of Loch Erne lies

COMRIE. Here the hills open a little and discover a beautiful plain, interfected by feveral fine rivers. The village stands on the confluence of the Erne and Ruchil. The extent of the parish is 13 miles long and near 10 broad, containing 3,000 inhabitants. Loch Erne is 8 miles long and about 1 broad, having its banks beautifully wooded. Duneira, the handsome hunting seat of the Rt. Hon, Henry Dundas, lies about 3 miles below the east end of the Loch. The hills are high. Benvoirlich's top rifes 3,300 feet above the level of the sea, and is seen from the Castle hill of Edinburgh. Few parishes afford more variety of Highland scenery than Comrie. The village is pleasantly situated and very thriving; it is famous for the many shocks it has of late sustained from earthquakes. At Dalginross there is the remains of a Roman camp. Descending along the banks of the Erne we next enter the united parishes of

STROWAN and MONIVAIRD*. The fine woods and plantations of Ochtertyre and Lawers add greatly to the beauty of the scenery. The hills begin to diminish in height, Benchowrie is 2,922 feet above the sea. Torlum, the highest on the southern boundary, is only 1,400 feet above that level. Still descending in this tract, we next enter

the parish of

CRIEFF, lying near the fouth east termination of the Grampian mountains, about 18 miles above Perth. It is in part lowland and part highland, and contains about 2,700 inhabitants. The village is beautifully lituated on the fouthern declivity of the hill, having the Erne running at the bottom. The town is the fecond in Perthshire and is very thriving.

Monzie is a mountainous district on the South fide

of the Grampian hills, adjoining to Crieff. The hills are partly green, but mostly covered with heath. It is well watered by several rivers, the chief of which is the Almon, and there are several pretty extensive woods in it. This parish abounds with natural curiosities, such as cascades, caves, echoes, &c. and many places are celebrated as the scenes of Fingal's heroes. Here too Ossian lies, near the edge of the highway. His tomb was discovered by General Wade's servant, when working at the public road. The greatest extent is about 12 miles, and the number of inhabitants 1,136.

AUCHTERARDER. The greatest extremities of this parishmeasure 5 miles each way. The number of inhabitants is about 1670. The town consists of one large street, and is a presbytery seat. It lies on the south side of the Erne, the banks of which are a light loam, and yield good crops.

TRINITY GASK stretches on both sides of the Erne for several miles, containing nearly 800 inhabitants. Almost the whole is arable.

Gask is nearly a square of somewhat more than two miles each way, and contains about 500 inhabitants. It lies in a sloping direction on the river Erne. A Roman causeway runs through the middle of the parish to the Camp at Muthil, the general breadth of which is twenty feet.

ABERNETHIE. This parish forms a part of the Ochil hills, and is watered by the rivers Tay and Erne, both of which are navigable here; its length is 5, and breadth 4 miles. The number of its inhabitants is about 1,420. The surface is partly hilly, and partly flat. The soil upon the banks of the rivers is light and sandy. What is very remarkable, about 25 feet below the surface of the flat ground, on the banks of both rivers, there is always found a stratum of moss, from one to three feet thick. The moss is chiefly composed of decayed wood of various kinds. There is a remarkable circular tower in the church-yard, 74 feet in height and 48 in circumference, supposed of Pictish origin. This, with one at Brechin, are the only ones of that structure in Scotland. In the S. West corner stands Balvaird Castle.

ARNGASK, on the western confines of the county, is of a circular form; the diameter is about four miles. It is partly hilly, and partly slat ground. The arable commonly sents at 20s. per acre. It contains 554 inhabitants.

DUPLIN

The extent is 8 miles long and 6 broad. The number of inha-

DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.

DUPLIN and ABERDALGY*. These consist chiefly of flat ground upon the river Erne; the soil is good, and well cultivated. Duplin Castle, the elegant seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, stands on a rising ground surrounded with fine timber, and commands a most delightful prospect. The family portraits, and the library, are much admired by all visitors.

FOULIS WESTER, lying on the North fide of Strathern, is about eight miles long and fix broad, and contains about 1,230 inhabitants. The face of the country is rather hilly. The foil in general is a red clay; here stands the elegant seat of Mr Moray of Abercairny, with its extensive woods and policy.

Breadalbane +.

This district extends about 32 miles in length, and 13 where broadest; it is very mountainous, the chief produce being cattle. In the glens and haughs, good lint, oats, and potatoes are produced. It is chiefly the property of Lord Breadalbane, and gives the title.

Athol

Is the most northern district of Perthshire. It extends 43 miles in length and 30 in breadth, having Breadalbane on the South West. It is also very mountainous, and contains some ancient forests. The most noted seat in this district is Blair Castle, situated on the river Tilt. It belongs to the Duke of Athol, who derives his name from the district.

Rannoch

Is a very mountainous district, forming an angle between Athol and Breadalbane. Loch Rannoch is a fine sheet of

water, from which the Tummel iffues.

FORTINGAL is the most highland parish in the county, lying in the middle of the Grampian mountains, extending to the North West. It is 37 miles in length and 17 in breadth, containing 4,900 inhabitants. Besides the district of Fortingal, it comprehends Glenlyon and Rannoch. It abounds in lakes, rivers, and woods; the highest mountain is Thichallin, a fine conic hill, measuring 3,564 feet above the level of the sea. This parish is so wild and mountainous, that prior to the 1745 the civil power could not reach it.

* They contain upwards of 520 inhabitants.

It was the receptacle of those freebooters who laid the country under that species of contribution, so well known by the name of black mail. They are now a sober industrious people.

ELAIR-ATHOL, and STROWAN. These are also very extensive highland parishes, measuring nearly 30 miles in length and 18 in breadth, and containing about 3,120 inhabitants. The appearance resembles very much that of Fortingal, to which it joins, the mountains being about the same height. There are the vestiges of many fortified places to be seen on the tops of the hills. In travelling southward, the eye, after being wearied with bleak and barren mountains, is delighted with the rich verdure and elegant appearance of Blair, a residence of the Duke of Athol. In both these districts there are veins of lead; and though the mountains are of schissus and granite, limestone is found in different places.

Moulin, another large highland parish, extending towards Athol 7 miles, and about the same extent in Strathardale, contains 1,740 inhabitants. There are several locks in the parish well stocked with trouts, particularly Loch Broom. In this district the women employ themselves chiefly in spinning linen yarn. Near the village stands the old castle of Moulin. In this parish lies the pass of Killicrankie, samous for the battle sought there in July 1689, between the King's troops commanded by General Mackay, and a body of highlanders under the Viscount of Dundee.

KIRKMICHAEL, from N. to S. extends about 17 miles, and is between 6 and 7 broad, and contains about 2,200 inhabitants. This extensive parish comprehends several highland districts, Glenshee, part of Strathardale, &c. On these hills many of the Fingalian exploits were performed.

as their names indicate.

Killin is a mountainous parish of great extent, being 28 miles in length, and about 7 at an average in breadth, and contains about 2,360 inhabitants. The soil upon the banks of Loch Tay, and in the glens, is very sertile. The situation of the village at the West end of the Loch is picturesque and delightful in summer. Near this, the two rivers, Lochy and Dochart, unite their streams before falling into the Loch. This, as well as Loch Dochart, with St Fillan's Chapel, have been made the subject of landscape by Mr Pennant and others. The hills here are mostly all green, and afford good pasture; at Carn-Drom a lead mine was wrought

[†] Breadalbane fignifies the highest part of Scotland. The waters rifing here, tall part of them into the eastern, and part into the western seas.

for many years. In many places there is lime-stone. At the east end of the Loch *, which is 15 miles long and 1 broad, lies

Kenmore †. The ride down the banks of the Loch is delightful, the hills being wooded a considerable way up their sides. The outlines of the scenery is much the same as at Killin, but the grand and magnificent seat of the Earl of Breadalbane never sails to leave strong impressions of the sublime and beautiful on the minds of the traveller ‡. The house is old, and indifferent, but there are in it several good paintings. One has here the additional comfort of a commodious inn, and good cheer. About a mile from Kenmore, the proprietor has taken advantage of a fine cascade to form a grotto, which should not be passed without a visit. A few miles down the Tay is

WEEM, an extensive highland parish, containing nearly 1,370 inhabitants, and yielding of rent about 1650l. Sterling. Here stands Castle Menzies, with its losty turrets, surrounded with sine wood and extensive policy. Interwoven with this

parish is

Dull, the length of which is about 30, and the breadth 12 miles; it contains upwards of 4,670 inhabitants. Though a great part of this parish be hilly, yet there are pretty extensive flats, which produce good crops of corn. The total rent is about 4,500l. Sterling. Besides sisteen lakes in this parish, which abound in fine trout, there are two rivers, the Tay and Tummel, which produce good salmon. The military road to Inverness passes through the parish.

LOGIERAIT. Advancing towards Dunkeld we pass through this parish, which contains about 2,200 inhabitants. Here the hills open, and the prospects are more varied and agreeable. Logierait is a small ill built village, samous for the distillation of whisky. It has the honour of being the birth place of Dr Adam Fergusson. Further down the Tay lies

DUNKELD. It was the capital of ancient Caledonia

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+ The general breadth is 7, and length 8 miles. The num-

ber of inhabitants about 3,500.

† Ben Lawers, on the N. W. fide of the Loch, is the highent hill in Perthshire, being 4,015 feet above the sea. Here stands the shell of one of the greatest Cathedrals in Scotland. Adjoining is a modern house of the Duke of Athol, small but neat. The grand cascade on the water of Bran, the extensive woods and plantations, with the sine gardens, are the frequent resort of all lovers of rural scenery on both sides of the Tweed. The extreme points of this parish are about 16 miles as a funder. The Tay makes a fine appearance here. The planes are very sertile, and the glen which reaches from Inverto Amulrie, is of considerable extent. The hill of Birnam, immortalized by Shakespear, abounds with a fine blue slate; here specimens of lead ore have also been found. The house of Murthly, the residence of Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, forcibly strikes the eye of the traveller.

Strathmore.

This is a strath or plain, extending from near Perth to Brechin, forty miles in length, and from four to six in breadth. It is beautifully diversified with plantations of trees, cultivated sields, villages, and gentlemen's seats. On the north are the Grampian mountains; on the south a ridge of hills called Sidla. The highest of which are King's Seat 1,238, and Dunsinnan hill 1024 feet above the level of the sea.

CAPUTH. This parish is scattered among three counties; it contains about 2,050 inhabitants. It lies in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld, and is watered by the Tay and Isla. The hills on the West afford excellent blue slate.

AUCHTERGOVAN, through which the road from Dunkeld to Perth passes, is about 9 miles from E. to W. and 5 in breadth, and contains 1,780 inhabitants. A great proportion is hill, muir, and uncultivated ground. There is a cotton mill at the thriving village of Stanley.

LETHENDY is about 5 miles from E. to W. and between one and two miles from N. to S. containing about 370 persons. The ground rises gradually from the east, and is in general a good soil, producing all kinds of grain.

CLUNIE, about six miles east from Dunkeld, extends nearly nine miles N. W. and S. E. Its greatest breadth is sour. It takes in part of the lower tire of the Grampians, which are bleak and barren. This is a very romantic district, having wood and water in abundance. The most remarkable of its lakes is the Loch of Clunie, about 2½ miles in circumference. On an islet supposed mostly artificial, stands

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an old castle, occasionally the residence of Lord Airly. The Admirable Crichton is said to have been born in it. He was the son of Sir Robert Crichton, Lord Advocate for Scotland, proprietor of the barony of Clunie. In the immediate neighbourhood stands Forneth, the seat of Thomas Elder, Esq. and Gourdie, the seat of David Kinloch, Esq. Below this lies the well-cultivated estate of Delvin, and the

fruitful haughs on the river Tay.

BLAIRGOWRIE is the northern extremity of the beautiful valley of Strathmore; it extends about nine miles in length and about two in breadth, though in some places much broader. On the banks of the Isla, which waters this district, the soil is a deep rich loam, renting at about 30s. per acre. A good number of horses are reared here. Newton house commands a fine prospect down the Strath. Provost Drummond, to whom Edinburgh is so much indebted for its police and improvements, was a native of this parish.

RATTRAY is 4 miles long and 2 broad, producing 1600l. Sterling of rent, and containing 5,000 inhabitants. The house of Craighall stands upon an elevated rock a little north

of the village.

Kinloch. To the east of Blairgowrie lies the parish of Kinloch, extending 9 miles in length, and little more than in breadth, and containing only about 370 inhabitants. The aspect is finely varied with wood, rivers, and lochs. In general it is flat and well cultivated, to which the rich mark

got in the lochs contributes not a little.

MRIGLE, fituated in the centre of Strathmore, measures upwards of 4 miles in length, and between 1 and 2 in breadth, and contains about 1,150 inhabitants. Here stands Belmont castle, with its fine inclosures and plantations, in one of which is pointed out the tumulus which fixes the place where Macbeth sought and fell. A number of stones and monuments, supposed to be of Pictish origin, are to be seen here.

Coupar of Angus makes also a part of Strathmore, and is five miles long and between one and two broad, containing upwards of 2,070 inhabitants. The surface upon the whole is hilly, excepting the haughs of the river Isla. It is mostly all inclosed, but has a naked appearance for want of wood. The town is pleasantly situated, and is greatly on the increase. Here are considerable manusactories of linen, and making of leather.

CARGILL composes a part of Strathmore, extending from W. to E. 6, and from N. to S. 4 miles, and containing 1,720 inhabitants. The surface is finely diversified with gentle swells and declivities, with wood and water, and the soil is extremely various; but it is mostly all arable. The river Tay forms the west, and the Sidla hills the south boundary. In various places are seen the vestiges of camps, and ruins of castles.

ALYTH. This parish lies on the north side of Strathmore, and is about twelve miles long and three broad. The low grounds are very rich, and yield good crops of all kinds of grain. In the village a considerable quantity of yarn and brown lineus are made. Mount Blair is a very conspicuous point of land, rising about 1,200 feet above the sea. Kingseat is about 1,179 above that level. The river Isla, and several others, waters this parish.

Perth proper.

PERTH. The extent of this parish is 4, and breadth 3 miles, it contains 19,870 inhabitants. The surface is flat on the banks of the Tay. The town stands most delightfully in a bason, surrounded with rising ground at some distance, having the spacious plain of the north and south Inches extending on both sides. The town is regularly built, and was often made a royal residence; the parliament house is still standing. It has been a place of great trade. Its manufactures are also in a very flourishing state; besides the linen which may be considered as the staple article, they have now cotton-works, paper-mills, and leather manufactories of some extent. The salmon fishing in the Tay is reckoned to produce 7,000l. per annum, of which the com munity of Perth draws 1,000l. Perth bridge is reckoned one of the finest in the island, it consists of 10 arches, extending over a clear water way of 589 feet 9 inches: it is built of a beautiful fand stone, and cost 26,4461. Sterling.

Scone. This parish, samous for being the residence of the Scots monarchs, and the scene of many splendid actions, is nearly a square of 3 miles. The ground rises gradually to the east, and is beautifully varied with gentle risings. Upon the whole, it has a rich and cultivated appearance, and is mostly all inclosed. It contains nearly 1445 inhabitants. The late Earl of Manssield was born at the family seat in this parish. Both the Abbey and Palace were spoiled and burnt

CAR-

burnt at the Reformation. The present house stands upon a rising ground, about a mile north from Perth, it commands a charming prospect, and is surrounded with extensive policy. The rooms are stately and elegant, and contain many ancient paintings. It is generally known that the coronation chair, a coarse wooden chair with a stone bottom, was carried from Scone, by Edward I. and lodged in Westminster Abbey, where it now is. The following prophetic distich is said to be the reason of its being removed:

Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum, Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

The Scots shall brooke that realm as native ground, If Weirds fail not, where're this stane is found.

And the prediction was confidered as verified when James

VI. ascended the throne of England.

ST MARTINS extends eastward from the banks of the Tay about 4 miles, its breadth is about 1, and contains upwards of 1000 persons. The surface is considerably elevated, but not hilly; the soil, in general, is a black mould, on a bottom of till, producing all kinds of grain. Mr McDonald is setting a laudable example of agricultural spirit, and has built a handsome house on his estate here.

DUMBARNY. This parish takes in the richest part of Strathern; it is four miles in length and three in breadth, and contains 1250 inhabitants. Pitkeathly wells, so long famous for giving relief to those troubled with gravel and scurvy, are situated in this parish. On account of the variety and richness of the view from the hill of Morcum, Mr Pennant calls

it the Glory of Scotland.

Dron stretches along the bottom of the Ochil hills, and forms the fouth boundary of Strathern; its length is sive, and breadth between three and four miles, and contains 450 inhabitants. The general appearance is hilly; the soil in the lower part is a strong clay, mixed with loam, and produces

abundant crops.

Kinnoul, lying on the banks of the Tay, which separates it from Perth, is a square of about two miles, and contains 1465 inhabitants. The grounds upon the river are flat and produce good crops. The hill of Kinnoul is remarkable for its beauty, and the sine prospect from its top; the height is 632 feet above the run of the Tay. It is also samous for the number and beauty of Scots pebbles got from it. Near the top of the hill there is an echo, which repeats pretty distinct-

ly the length of nine times. The late Earl of Kinnoul is considered as the father of agricultural improvement in this

part of the country.

Kinfauns extends about five miles along the north banks of the Tay, commencing about 1½ miles below Perth, and contains 630 inhabitants. The surface is slat on the banks of the Tay, but rises gradually on the west, terminating in the hill of Kinnoul, about 632 feet above the bed of the river, from the top of which the eye is delighted with rich and extensive prospects. In the Castle of Kinfauns is kept a large two-handed sword, supposed to be 500 years old.

RYND lies at the confluence of the rivers Tay and Erne; it extends about 4 miles along the Tay; its breadth is only 1 mile. It contains nearly 500 inhabitants. The foil in ge-

neral is a rich deep clay.

ST Madois, situated at the western extremity of the Carse of Gowrie, upon the north bank of the Tay, is about a mile square in extent, containing 300 inhabitants. The general appearance is flat, rising a little from the water. It is all arable and productive. The average rent is from 25s. to 30s. per acre.

ERROL parish includes a large and beautiful part of the Carse of Gowrie. It stretches 5½ miles over almost the whole breadth of the Carse, and is all of excellent quality; in some places a strong clay, in others a rich black mould, producing 8000l. of yearly rent. The number of inhabi-

tants is about 2,680.

KILSPINDIE extends acrofs the Stromanat hills, which are very bleak. The length is five, and breadth 3½ miles; the number of inhabitants about 720. About the end of October large flocks of wild geefe come down from the high grounds; fometimes 1000 may be feen on one field here.

KINNAIRD, composed partly of the Carse of Gowrie, and partly of the Carse hills, is about three miles long and two broad, containing 400 inhabitants. Here stand the ruins of Kinnaird Castle, once the residence of that noble family.

INCHTURE, lying on the banks of the Tay and Erne, extends four miles in length and three in breadth, and contains about 1000 inhabitants. Almost the whole is in tillage, pro-

ducing about 6000l. Sterling of yearly rent.

Perth, is about five miles in length and two in breadth, containing about 970 inhabitants. In part it takes in the foot of

the Ochil hills. The greater part however is Carfe ground, and very productive. In these hills, on the banks of the river Mey, specimens of copper ore are occasionally found; and there is a fine chalybeate spring on Mr Oliphant of Rosse's

ground.

ABERNYTIE is fituated among the hills which rife above the Carfe of Gowrie, and is about three miles long and two in breadth, containing about 350 inhabitants. The total rent is L. 830 Sterling. It reaches the top of Dunfinnan hill, which is about 1050 feet above the fea. The valley and lower extremities of the hills are fertile; towards the top they are rocky and barren. On Dunfinnan stood the famous castle of Macbeth, admirably chosen for a place of defence.

Monepie in length and breadth is about three miles, containing 520 inhabitants; from the river Shockie the ground rifes gradually. In feveral places circles of stones are pointed out as the remains of Druidical temples. Here stands the tomb of Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, famed in Scotch

fong.

METHVEN situated in the valley of Strathmore, extends in length 5, and in breadth 4 miles, and contains 1780 inhabitants. The surface is agreeably varied by hill and dale, and well watered. Methven castle is well known in Scotish

history.

REDGORTON. This parish from its extreme points meafures 6 miles, the medium breadth is 2, and contains 2120 inhabitants. The country here is pretty elevated, but the soil is dry and tolerably productive. The cotton-mills and bleachsields at Cromwell park, Longarty, and Stanley, are all in 2 thriving way, and employ a vast number of hands.

TIBBERMUIR. This parish extends in length about 5 miles, and from 2 to 3 in breadth, containing nearly 1300 inhabitants. The surface is considerably varied but not hilly. On the banks of the river Almond the soil is sandy and light, in other places it inclines to clay. Here stands Ruthven castle, distinguished as the place where an attempt was made to assassing to large the said of Ruthven.

COUNTY OF FIFE.

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THIS fine and populous county, extends nearly 60 miles in length, and about 16 in breadth. The Frith of Forth washes the fouth, the British ocean its eastern boarders; on the north-east and north, the Frith of Tay is its limits; on the north-west it is bounded by the shire of Perth, and on the west by Kinross and Clackmannan shires. Having two of its fides begirt with the Friths of Forth and Tay, the towns and villages are thick planted on its borders; in proportion to its extent, it is the most populous county of Scotland. From its fituation, it must have been inhabited at an early period; the fishings, coal mines, and advantages for navigation, would attract fettlers, the coalt would therefore be first peopled, and best cultivated; this appears to have been the case in the time of James VI. who compared this county to a grey mantle, with a gold fringe. Many of the burghs on the coast, are faid to have enjoyed his peculiar regard and attention. As is generally the case, the land rises gradually from the shore, but not to any great height, excepting the two conical hills, called the Lomonds. The peninfula which projects to the east, also rifes to a considerable eminence too at Largo Law: there are also some continued ranges of hills, but their height is inconsiderable. Though the coast be in general rich and well cultivated, the interior was till lately greatly neglected. Planting and improvements now go on with spirit in most quarters. The rivers are inconsiderable, the Eden and the Leven are the largest. The black cattle raised in this county were long esteemed the largest and the best which were produced in Scotland; but in this many other counties now rival Fife. The best crops are barley, oats, peas, and potatoes, wheat is also raised, but not generally. Fife can boast of possessing several antient seats of royalty. At Dumsermline, Kinghorn, Falkland, and St Andrews, vestiges of regal fplendour may yet be feen. The famous M'Duffs, Earls of Fife, inhabited castles in this county, so early as the reign of Malcolm III.; and the Abbies of Dunfermline, Balmerino, and Lindores, with that on Inchcolm, were among the most antient and richest in Scotland. It has been observed, that landed property in Fife always fells at a higher price than in any other county in Scotland; this is faid to be owing, chiefly to

the more minute division of property here, than in most other counties, few gentlemen possessing such large estates, as to set them far above the rank and fociety of their neighbours. In describing this county more particularly, we shall begin at the fouth-west point, with the parish of

DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.

TORRYBURN which lies on the western extremity of this county, and extends from N. W. to S. E. about 8 miles, from E. to W. 2, it contains 1600 inhabitants. The country is on the whole flat and well cultivated, fituated on the frith of Forth, it has a tolerably good harbour, to which there belong 13 vessels large and small. The great export is coals.

INVERKEITHING, this parish extends around a bay of that name, about 3 miles on both fides; it contains rather more than 2200 inhabitants. The furface is considerably varied: but the greater part is under tillage, and yields good crops, the foil being chiefly a marly clay. The town is a very antient royal burgh, pleasantly situated above the bay, which affords a fine anchorage for shipping, and good protection from all storms. There is little trade here, coal and falt are the principal exports. The revenue of the town is about 2001. per annum: The land rent of the whole parish nearly 3000l. A little to the west of the Ferry, stands Rosyth Tower, a favourite relidence of Queen Mary. The famous Admiral Greig, the father of the Russian navy, was a native of this town. Immediately adjoining to the east, lies the parish of

DALGETY, which extends along the Forth about 3 miles; from N. to S. it is about 4, and contains 870 inhabitants. The furface is confiderably varied with small hills, and it rifes confiderably from the water's edge; the foil inclines to a loamy clay, and is productive, and would yield in whole about 200cl. Sterling per annum. The Earl of Moray's residence of Dinibirftle, and the island of St Comb, give a picturesque appearance to this quarter. The coal and falt trade are carried on to a confiderable extent upon the property of Sir John Henderson. Going eastward on the coall, we meet with the parish of

ABERDOUR, the average extent of which is about 3 miles each way, the number of inhabitants about 1280. The ground rifes to the north confiderably above the level of the sea, and is a cold and four soil. Aberdour has a small harbour, frequented by a few small vessels. The situation of the old castle of Aberdour rising amidst wenerable trees, has been much admired. The views of the Forth and the op-

polite

polite coast are highly beautiful. Off this coast lies the island of Inchcolm, with its antient monastery, already noticed.

BRUNTISLAND also extending on the bank of the Forth about a miles, contains nearly 1100 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated upon a peninsula surrounded with hills, and possesses a safe and commodious, though small harbour. It was constituted a royal burgh by King James VI. Before the Union the trade to this port was very confiderable, fince that period it has been trifling. The herring fishery during the season, has drawn considerable numbers to it these two last years. There is also a sugar house and vitriol ma-nusactory carried on here. The rocks about half a mile north of the town have much the appearance of volcanic incrustation. Rude basaltic columns in masses, from 2 to 4 feet long, are to be feen at Duncarn hill. On the hill of Orrock, a little to the north east, tradition fays, that diamonds were found. There is a mineral fpring, too, upon it, which has not been analysed. The shore abounds with beautiful flags of shell marble. The stallactites and incrustations found Still following the at Stanly burn, have been long admired. coast eastward, we enter the parish of

KINGHORN, the length of which is 4, and the breadth 31 miles, containing 1767 inhabitants. The furface is rugged and hilly; the foil, where capable of being ploughed, is a rich black mould, and very productive. Kinghorn stands pleafantly upon the declivity of the hill facing the Forth. It is a royal burgh of confiderable antiquity. Near it are feen the ruins of an old castle, once a kingly residence. The tower of Seafield, fituated on the beach about one mile to the east, and St Leonard's tower in the heart of the town, are places of great antiquity. Kinghorn has two harbours, the Pettycur for the convenience of the ferry boats, and one at the foot of the town. The trade is very inconsiderable. It has long been famous for the knitting of thread stockings. There has been within thefe few years machinery erected for spining cetton and flax, which bids fair for success. A very good specimen of basaltic columns may be seen about half way between Kinghorn and the Pettyeur, close by the sea.

ABBOTSHALL is a small parish also on the coast; extending about 2 miles each way, and contains about 2140 inhabitants. A confiderable part on the coast is level, and the foil light and good, farther inland it rifes to beautiful floping banks. It abounds in coal and lime. The quarry of Inner-

as we have no counterpart in the recent state. On a rising ground near Raith house, Mr Ferguson has erected an observatory, which commands a noble prospect. Adjoining to

this lies the parish of

KIRKALDY, of irregular shape, where longest the extent does not exceed 3, and the breadth about 1 mile. The furface, rifing gradually for a quarter of a mile above one of the finest extents of fand any where to be feen, is pretty flat, and the foil a rich fertile black loam; many parks around the town, let at 51. per acre. Having the Forth in front, and the policies and parks of Raith and Dinnikier in the back ground, this may be reckoned one of the finest situations to be met with. As a town, Kirkaldy has little to boalt of, its long, narrow, ill paved, and dirty streets, have often been the fubject of complaint; and the houses, excepting a few lately built, are but indifferent. It is in a very thriving state, and perhaps there are few towns in Scotland of the fize, where a more respectable and wealthy society is to be met with. Kirkaldy is a royal burgh, and a presbytery seat. In the parish there are about 2670 inhabitants; this population, and that of Abbotshall, is owing to the manufacture of checks and tickings which has long been the staple of this place. The harbour, though none of the best, has been constructed at a considerable expence, and there are no less than 26 square rigged veffels belonging to it, besides smaller craft. They are chiefly employed in the carrying trade. There is coal, limestone, and ironstone here. On a bold eminence on the east of the harbour, stands the castle of Rivenscraig, but which is locally situated in the parish of Dysart. (See Dysart, below.) Kirkaldy has produced many eminent men, among these we may name Michael Scot, the Friar Bacon of Scotland, who flourished in the 13th century, Messrs Geo. and Pat. Gillespy, the former of whom, with Mr R. Douglas also minister of Kirkaldy, had the honour of being appointed commissioner to the assembly of Divines at Westminster, in the 17th century. The Rev. Dr John Drysdale of Edinburgh, and that famous patriot and statesman, the late Mr Ofwald of Dunnikier, deserve also to be particularly mentioned. This town has also the honour of giving birth to Dr Adam Smith, author of the Wealth of Nations, and other valuable works. Adjoining is the parish of

DYSART, the extreme length of which is 4, and the breadth

breadth 3 miles, containing no fewer than 4860 inhabitants, though the number of acres in the parish be only 3054. The ground rifes from the sea for about a mile northward, the foil in general is light and well cultivated; the coast is high and rocky; coal and lime stone abound. The Dysart coal was amongst the first wrought in Scotland, about 300 years ago: there are two strata lying about 81 inches separate, the upper is 5, the under is 8 feet thick. Dyfart was created a Royal Burgh in the beginning of the 16th century; 23 square rigged vessels and 2 sloops belong to it, value 30,000l. Sterling; its harbour is good, the chief trade is coal and falt. Path-head was long famous for the manufacture of iron nails; it is faid that Dr Adam Smith took his first notions of the advantages of the division of labour from seeing the smiths at work here. Of late this manufacture has declined much; but there is a great increase in the manufacture of checks, tickings, &c. There are at present 43 smiths who make about 6 millions of mails annually, value about 1000l. Sterling. Below Path-head on the point of the rock stands the castle of Riven's Craig. It was gifted by King James III. to St Clair Earl of Orkney, with the lands adjoining, when he refigned that title. It has ever fince been possessed by the family of St Clair. It was inhabited in Oliver Cromwell's time, but has for a long period been in a ruinous state. It stands upon a fand-stone rock which is much excavated by the fea.

WEMYSS parish, adjoining to Dysart on the east, is about 6 miles in length, and 11 in breadth, containing not less than 3020 inhabitants, in this small bounds. The appearance is varied, the ground rifes from the shore, and is considerably broken, the foil is partly clay, and partly of fand. It contains 4 confiderable villages, Wemyss Easter and Wester, Buckhaven and Methil. Buckhaven used to be a great fishing town, but fince the haddocks left the coast it has fallen off; 40 years ago it was no uncommon thing for the fishermen of this town to catch 25,000 haddocks in one day, which were fold from 6d. to 10d. the 100. The fishers here came originally from the Netherlands, about the time of Philip II. Their vessel was stranded on the shore, and they agreed to fettle here. Coal and falt are the great articles of export. There are ten square rigged vessels belonging to the parish, but they are chiefly employed in the carrying trade. The most remarkable residence is Wemyss Castle, the

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property

property of Colonel Wemyss, furrounded with fine planting and extensive policy. The neat and romantic gardens at Chapel, deserve to be visited. All the rocks being composed of fandstone, many of them are excavated in a remark. able manner, which circumstance has given rise to the name. Wemyss, in Gaelic, fignifying a cave. The river Leven is

the eastern boundary of this parish with

Scoonie or Leven, 9 miles in length and about 2 in breadth, containing 1670 inhabitants. The foil is good, and mostly all inclosed, the rent is about 2000l. per annum. There is some salmon caught in the river Leven, coal is the chief export. In this parish lies the estate of Durie, which was for near two centuries in the possession of the family of Gibson, some of whom were very eminent men. One was Lord Register, and another Lord President of the Court of Session. Adjoining to Scoonie is the parish of

LARGO, of an irregular figure, extending from S. W. to N. E. nearly 6 miles, and containing upwards of 1900 inhabitants. On the west it is washed by the frith of Forth, forming a beautiful bay, which takes its name from this place; the fouth part of the parish exhibits a picturesque and delight. ful scene of elegant country seats, skirted with thriving plantations, and interspersed with populous villages, and fertile fields. The foil towards the fea is fendy, but inland it is a black mould, or black loam. Largo Law, a conical hill in the back ground, rifes about 800 feet above the level of the fea. This parish has given birth to several eminent men; the brave Sir Andrew Wood, who flourished in the reign of James III. and IV. was proprietor of the barony of Largo. After him, it came into the possession of the family of Durham the present owners. The celebrated Mr James Durham who was first a Captain of dragoons, and afterwards minister of the High Church of Glasgow, during the usurpation of Cromwell, was a younger fon of this family. Alexander Selkirk fo well known by the name of Robison Crusoe, also contributes to the celebrity of his native parish; the chest and musket which he had with him in the island of Juan Fernandez are still in the possession of his grand nephew John Selkirk weaver in Largo. Adjoining to Largo on the east is

NEWBURN in extent 31 miles long and 2 broad, containing 460 inhabitants. Almost the whole land is arable and inclosed, producing good crops. The appearance is delightful,

the parish of

the scenery variegated, and the views extensive, and upon the whole, may be reckoned one of the finest parishes in the

county.

KILCONQUHAR extends 8 English miles in length and 2 in breadth. The number of inhabitants is upwards of 2000. The appearance is confiderably varied, but the greater part is arable and fertile. In this parish stands the once Royal Burgh of Earlsferry, now an inconfiderable village. To the west of the town stands Kincraig rock, remarkable for caves, one of which, called Macduff's cave, penetrates about 200 feet into the rock; the roof is 160 feet high, forming on the whole a very majestic alcove. This parish is adorned with feveral elegant country feats, among which are Balcarras, Kilconquhar, Newton, Lathallan, Kincraig, and Grange. The eye of the traveller is attracted by the castle of Rires situated on an eminence, and commanding an extensive prospect. It appears to have been intended for a place of strength, having a ditch furrounding it 70 feet wide.

ELY is a small parish, 14 miles in length, and I in breadth, and contains 620 inhabitants, the whole land is inclosed, and mostly the property of Sir John Anstruther, who has an elegant residence here called Ely house. The town is a Royal Burgh, and has an excellent harbour belonging to it. Rubies of a brilliant lultre are frequently found in the fands

here. Adjoining to Ely on the east is

ST MONANCE, a very small parish, little more than a mile square. It is washed by the sea, above which the land rises suddenly, but to no great height; after which it is generally flat. It is all inclosed and well cultivated. The great employment of the inhabitants of this place is fishing, which has rather declined of late years, from the scarcity of hadcocks on this coaft.

PITTENWEEM extends in length little more than an English mile, in breadth about half a one; it contains 1160 inhabitants. The ground is flat, the foil in general a black loam and very fertile. Pittenweem was constituted a Royal Burgh by King James V. Dr Douglas present Bishop of Salisbury, is a native of this town. The greatest curiosity here, is a cave situated within the burgh, confifting of two spacious apartments, the innermost having a well of excellent water at the farther end of it. They seem to have been connected with the Abbey by a subterraneous passage. Going still eastward along the coast, we enter the parish of

ANSTRUTHER

Anstruther Wester, a small parish, consisting of about 550 acres of land, almost all in culture, and containing 370 inhabitants. The town, a Royal Burgh, is but an insignificant sishing village; off the coast, about 6 miles to the east, stands the Isle of May, about 1 mile long, and \(\frac{1}{2}\) broad. One side of the rock is composed of stately basaltic columns. It is inhabited by a family who have charge of the lighthouse and a few sheep.

ANSTRUTHER EASTER adjoining to the former, is also a small parish, containing about 1000 inhabitants, next to it is

KILRENNEY, also a small parish, measuring about two miles each way, and containing nearly 1100 inhabitants, and yielding about 2200l. Sterling of rent yearly. Nothing remarkable occurs in these three parishes, they were all more considerable some years ago from the sishing on the coast, which is now almost nothing to what it was 40 years ago. On the eastmost

point lies the parish of

CRAIL, 6 miles of length, but of an irregular breadth, containing about 1710 inhabitants; the furface is flat and naked. Being much exposed to the east wind, trees do not thrive well. The borough is of great antiquity, and bears evident marks of having seen better days. In conjunction with the two Anstruthers, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, Crail sends a member to Parliament. There are several gentlemens seats here worth viewing, as Balcomie, the residence of the late General Scot, and Airdrie, the residence of the late General Anstruther. Leaving Crail and turning northward round the east nook of Fise we enter the parish of

Kingsbarns which formerly made a part of Crail, it is nearly a square of 4 miles, and contains somewhat above 800 inhabitants. The manufacture of Osnaburgh linen is carried on to a small extent for the Dundee market. Next to this

lies

Denino, also of small extent, being only three miles in length, and about 1\frac{1}{2} in breadth. The number of its inhabitants is scarcely 400. The appearance is very naked and bleak, the soil sour and swampy. Next to this is the parish of

ST ANDREWS, an extensive and populous parish, upwards of 10 miles long, and 4 broad, and containing nearly 4340 inhabitants. The ground rises gradually from the shore, and forms a beautiful semicircle, in which all the variety of soil is to be met with, behind are moors covered with heath and surze. The rivers Eden and Kenlowie discharge themselves

here into the ocean. The town is pleasantly situated on a bay, and was once very famous and opulent, at the annual fair, no less than from 2 to 300 vessels resorting to this port. Now the chief support of this Royal Burgh is the University, which is the oldest in Scotland, being founded in 1444. It formerly confifted of 3 colleges; in 1749, St Salvator's and St Leonard's were, upon a petition to Parliament, united into one. The ruins of the cathedral which was demolished by the hands of the mob, instigated by a sermon of John Knox's, the much admired ruins of the chapel of Grayfriars, and those of Cardinal Bethune's castle, contribute to the picturesque appearance of this venerable city. The cathedral was founded in 1162, and finished in 1328. It was in length from East to West 370 feet, the cross 180, and common breadth 65: The height was 100 feet: For height, the beauty of the pillars, symmetry and proportion of the whole, it was esteemed one of the finest gothic structures in the world. Near the ruins of the cathedral are still remaining the walls of the ancient chapel of St Rule with its square spire 105 feet high, and still very entire. It is furprising how well the stones of this edifice have withstood the ravages of time. In the west end of the church of the Holy Trinity, there is a fine monument of Archbishop Sharpe. The ancient society of archers, now golfers of this place, has long been famous.

CARNBEE. Is nearly a square of sour miles, containing 1040 inhabitants. The surface rises gradually, and terminates in little hills, of a conical form, called Laws; the highest of which, Kelly Law, rises 800 feet above the level of the sea. From the high grounds down to the sea it is loamy, and produces good crops.

LEUCHARS is of a very irregular shape; its greatest length is 8 miles, and breadth five; the number of inhabitants 1620. The fishing upon the coast had once been considerable, but is now neglected, except of salmon in the river Eden. Pitlethie was a hunting seat of James the VI.

FORGAN parish is in length 4 miles, in breadth 2, and contains about 880 inhabitants. It lies upon the north side of the river Tay, opposite to the town of Dundee. The soil is for the most part light, but of late considerable progress has been made in cultivating and improving it.

Logie lies about 3 miles from Cupar: It extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west, and 1 from north to south. The country is in general hilly, but fertile; the highest is Luck-

lane

law hill, anciently a hunting park of the kings of Scotland. The number of inhabitants in the parish is 425.

FERRY PORT-ON-CRAIG, fituated on the river Tay, contains above 2000 inhabitants. It prefents a rocky and broken appearance. Before the bridge was built over the Tay at Perth, this paffage was much frequented. The manufacture of brown linen for the Dundee market employs a good many hands here.

NEWBURGH situated at the soot of the Ochil hills, is of a very irregular sigure, it forms the N. W. boundary of the county, and contains upwards of 1660 inhabitants. It lies on the banks of the Tay, and the tide slows here, so as to carry vessels of 500 tons burden, it has the appearance of an arm of the sea. The surface is upon the whole slat, and the soil rich. In the midst of a rich and extensive plain, stand the ruins of the ancient Abbey of Lindores. Here too stand the same crosses of M. Duss and Mugdrum. The town is a place of considerable antiquity, had been long on the decline, but now begins to assume a better appearance, and seems to keep pace with the general improvements of the country. The chief employment is the wearing trade.

ABDIE. This parish is of a very irregular form and much detached, but the extent is considerable, it contains 500 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and naked, there being no planting or wood of any extent, though very sit for carrying timber, Norman's Law, one of the Ochils, is of considerable height. The number of old mansion houses in this parish bespeak it to have been once better inhabited and more esteemed. The sine lake of Lindores is well stored with perch and pike. The stone quarries of this parish yield between 5 and 600l. per annum. They are exported for paving the streets of London.

KILMANY, about 3 miles distant from the port of Balmerino on the Tay is 6 miles in length, its greatest breadth is 4. It consists of a fine valley or strath, of about a mile in breadth, surrounded with hills on each side. The river Motray, flowing gently through it, fertilizes the sields and beautises the scenery. The want of sufficient planting is much felt. On the top of the hill lies the parish of

CAMERON naked and bleak, regarding which nothing par-

of 3 miles, the breadth fomewhat exceeds 2; it contains 700 inhabitants

inhabitants. This parish presents two ridges of hills, the soil of which is thin and sharp, but productive, especially in barley and potatoes. The workmanship upon some of the pillars of the abbey of Balmerino is much admired.

FLISK situated on the river Tay, opposite the Carse of Gowrie, extends 3 miles in length, and one in breadth. The number of inhabitants is only 330. Here stands the old castle of Ballenbreck, once the residence of the Rothes family. From the top of Norman's Law, there is a very extensive prospect.

DAIRSIE. This parish extends about $2\frac{\pi}{2}$ miles each way, and contains 470 inhabitants. The general appearance is that of a gentle rising ground, terminating in two hills of a very moderate height, called *Foodie*. The soil is good, and in some parts extremely rich. It is watered by the Eden, which abounds with excellent trout. Dairsie house, situated on the banks of the river, is a pleasant and romantic residence, the property of the Marchioness of Titchsield.

Dunbog lies between two hills, having a large bog or morals at the west end, from which it derives its name. It is 3 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and contains 235 inhabitants. The greatest part of the land is arable, but wet.

KEMBACH from east to west measures 4, and from north to south 1 mile. It contains about 1850 acres, of which 1500 are arable. The number of inhabitants is 590. The surface is considerably diversified, and all kinds of soil are to be met with. The river Eden is the northern boundary, and abounds with trout here. At Myrtown, on the estate of Blebo, specimens of lead ore were discovered, and about the year 1748 attempts made to work it. From some circumstances, the attempt, though abundantly promising, was abandoned, and has not since been renewed.

CUPAR is intuated in the middle of the peninsula of Fife. The extent of the parish is nearly 5 miles, when measured both ways; this district is watered by the river Eden, on both sides of which the ground rises considerably. The soil on the north side is a black mould, on the south it is cold and thin, with a bottom of till. Capar is a royal burgh and the county town. It boasts of high antiquity, as the Thanes of Fife, according to the earliest accounts, held their courts of justice here. The town, when approached from the east, has a neat and elegant appearance. The chief manusacture is linen of va-

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rious forts, of which there is annualy stamped, to the value of

20,000l. Sterling.

CULTS, lying in the vicinity of Cupar, and on the banks of the Eden, stretches upwards of 2 miles from north to south, and 1½ from east to west. The number of its inhabitants is nearly 540. The general appearance is hilly, except on the banks of the river, but they do not rise to any great height.

College extends 6 miles in length and 5 in breadth, and contains 950 inhabitants. On the north-west it is hilly, the south is slat and uncultivated. Not far from the village, are the remains of two castles or fortifications, but no

distinct account of them can be given.

MONIMAIL. This parish contains upwards of 1100 inhabitants. It is in general a dry foil, and well cultivated. The house of Fairney, situated here, is said to have been one of Macduss's castles. Melville house, the seat of the Earl of Leven, with its extensive plantations, is an ornament to this quarter.

CRIECH. This parish is from east to west 2, and from fouth to north, 3 miles, and contains 360 inhabitants. There are to be seen here the vestiges of two Roman camps upon

two hills.

AUCHTERMUCHTY is a small parish, 2 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth, and containing 1440 inhabitants. Around the village the ground is pretty flat and tolerably sertile; towards the north it rises to hills, which are covered with heath. The manufacture of linen cloth is carried on to some extent.

CERES. The length of this parish is about 8 miles, its breadth 4, and it contains 2320 inhabitants. It is generally hilly, but none are of great height, and almost all of them are cultivated to the top. The river Eden runs along the north west side, the banks of which are rich and well cultivated. The venerable tower of Struthers, formerly the seat of the Earls of Crawfurd, stands about a mile and a half from the village; about the same distance also, upon the estate of Scotslarvet there is a conspicuous tower about 60 feet high, built of polished free-stone. Here lies also the estate of Craighall, the property of Sir Thomas Hope, advocate to King Charles the first, and from whom the principal families of the name of Hope are descended. In this parish too is Maggurt moor, famous for being the scene of Archbishop Sharp's

death, in the 1697. Lindsay of Pitscottie, author of the History of Scotland was a native of this parish.

KETTLE is of an oblong and irregular figure, nearly 8 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It contains 1650 inhabitants. The fouth-east and south-west parts are hilly and bleak, the other pretty level, but, upon the whole, the land is well cultivated; from the want of wood it has rather a bleak appearance.

STRATHMIGLO is 5½ miles long, and 3½ broad, and contains 980 inhabitants. It is partly flat, and partly hilly. The yearly rent of the whole is nearly 3000l. per annum.

FALKLAND, once the residence of the Scottish Kings, is now an inconsiderable village; a palace in ruins being almost the only remains of its former grandeur. The parish consists of the two conic hills called the Lomonds, with the intermediate space. The number of its inhabitants is about 2200, the weaving of coarse linen is the principal branch of manufacture. On the eastern Lomond, there is limestone, coal, and lead ore, which of late has been opened for working.

MARKINCH. This parish extends from north to fouth 54 miles, and from west to east 5 miles, its form is irregular, but it confifts of about 7000 acres, which would rent at about 5000l. The number of inhabitants is nearly 2,800. The ground rifes gradually from the Frith of Forth, terminating in fwelling hills called Laws, but of no great height. The ground is either strong clay or a light loam, and the whole mostly is arable. This parish is watered by the Leven and the Ore, in both which are falmon and trout. A confiderable number of horses and black cattle are bred here. Near Balbirnie bridge there has been a manufacture of lint-feed oil carried on for some time. Here stands Balgonie castle, once a place of great strength, the property of the Earl of Leven. Near it is the old house of Balfour or Balfor. Not far from the parish church is Balbirnie, a delightful and elegant spot, the residence of Mr Balfour.

Kennoway is an oblong square, 5 miles in length and 2 in breadth, and contains 1500 inhabitants; the whole parish lies on a bank gradually ascending from south to north. The soil is light and gravelly, all arable and in general fer-

tile.

Leven, and contains about 1220 inhabitants. The furface

B b 2

is in general flat and almost all arable. The chief employ.

ment in the town of Lefly is weaving.

KINGLASSIE. The extent of which from west to east is 6 miles, and from north to south 2. The number of its inhabitants is 1200. This district is slat on the banks of the small waters of Lochty and Ore; from thence it rises gradually into two ridges; about one third of the land is in tillage, and the whole yields about 3000l. per annum.

AUCHTERDERRAN is of an irregular form, 4 miles long and 3 broad, and contains 1200 inhabitants. The whole parish stands upon coal, is a wet unproductive soil. It is naked and bleak, and improvements go on but slowly, owing chiefly to the badness of the roads, which are here much neglected, and, during a great part of the year, almost impassable. There is a mineral well here, which is mentioned for its medicinal qualities in Cambden's Britannia, and Gordon's Itinerarium. Of late it has been quite neglected, and seems never to have been analysed.

AUCHTERTOUL is a fmall parish, 2 miles long and one broad, containing 335 inhabitants. The surface is varied with rising grounds and little hills, but it is rather naked and

exposed.

BALLINGRAY is an oblong, measuring 3 miles by one; it contains only 220 inhabitants. The soil is light, but not unproductive; improvements of late have gone on with spirit here, particularly on the estates of Lochore, Balingray, and Navity. A little to the westward of the house of Lochore may be seen the outlines of a Roman camp, very entire.

BEATH is a small inland parish about 4 miles long and three broad, situated at the west end of this county; it contains about 630 inhabitants. From the top of the hill of Beath, there is one of the finest prospects to be met with, upon

which account it is often vifited by strangers.

DUMFERMLINE. This parish is of an irregular form; the average extent may be reckoned 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The number of its inhabitants is 9550. From the town, southward, the ground slopes gently to the sea, which is about 3 miles distant. The soil here is fertile and mostly in tillage. To the north of the town it is hilly, naked, and in general barren and uncultivated. Dumfermline is a royal burgh and the seat of the presbytery. It is situated on a rising ground, 150 feet above the sea, and commands various and beautiful prospects. This town has long been

distinguished for its excellence in the manufacture of diaper or table linen. The value of goods annually manufactured, for some time past, has been from 50 to 60 thousand pounds sterling. The ingenuity of the inhabitants in weaving appeared at an early period; there is preserved in the chest of the incorporation of weavers, a man's fhirt wrought in the loom more than a century ago, by a man of the name of Inglis, which is without a feam or the least assistance from the needle; the only part he could not execute was the neck buttons. Dumfermline was a royal refidence at an early period. The chimney of the apartment may yet be seen where the unfortunate Charles I. was born. Within these 30 years there was to be feen, in an inn here, the nuptial bed of Queen Anne; it was made a present of by Mrs Walker, the proprietor, to the Earl of Elgin. The bed is of walnut tree, ornamented with feveral antique figures, neatly carved The monastery was one of the most ancient in Scotland, it was raised to the dignity of an abbey, by king David the I. In 1593 it was erected into a temporal lordship, and bestowed on Anne of Denmark, Queen to James the VI. The principal part of this magnificent building, was demolished at the Reformation. The view from the town steeple repays the labour of ascending a long and narrow staircase. The late Mr George Chalmers of Pittencrief contributed much to the beauty and improvement of this place. The most extensive lime works in Britain are those belonging to the Earl of Elgin, so far as discovered the seam is a mile long, and from 20 to 50 feet thick. This quarter also abounds with coal and iron

CARNOCK, lying in the western extremity of the county, is nearly a square of about 3 English miles, and containing about 770 inhabitants. Towards the east it is pretty level, but rises to the west. There is coal and iron ore over the whole parish, and several quarries of uncommonly fine sand stone. John Erskine of Carnock, professor of municipal law in the college of Edinburgh, and author of the Institutes, was a native of this parish. From the ink craig of Carnock there continually drops a liquid resembling ink. It proceeds from the coal.

SALINE is 7 miles long, and 6 broad, and contains 950 inhabitants. The surface towards the west, to the extent of nearly one half of the parish, is pretty level; the east part is hilly, some of which rise to a considerable height. The

which

yearly produce is about 2500l. Rerling per annum. There are feveral ruins of old towers in this parish, the most remark.

able of which is Killerny.

The whole of this county may be said to stand upon coal, and in most quarters it is wrought. We believe that there is no coal discovered of any consequence, north of the Lomonds of Fise. In many places too there is abundance of limestone, and in several places marl is found. Iron stone, in considerable quantity, is wrought in the west quarters of the county, and some of the more precious metals, as mentioned, have been discovered. At Balmerino, beautiful eyed pebbles are got, also Carnelians, both red and white, which take a polish equal to those from the East Indies. Some pebbles have been found near Cupar also, which are singular on account of their colour. We have been informed that there is in the possession of Lady Anstruther, a pair of buckles, set with rubies, found at Ely, of a large size, and peculiarly fine lustre.

COUNTY OF ANGUS OR FORFAR.

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This county measures from east to west about 25 miles, and nearly as much from north to fouth. The frith of Tay divides it from Fise on the south. On the east it is bounded by the British ocean, on the north and north-east by the shires of Kincardine and Aberdeen, and on the west by Perthshire. From the sea coast where the ground is generally level and fertile, the country becomes elevated till you arrive on the west boundery, where the mountains vie with almost any in Scotland in height and magnificence. A portion of the Grampian mountains runs through it. Favoured with the fea coast, some of its towns, as Dundee and Montrofe, rank high in the scale of manufacture and commerce. This county, from many monuments, from the ancient erection of its burghs, and from its advanced state of cultivation, appears to have been inhabited at an early period. The furface is adorned by many fine gentlemens feats. Though there is both lime stone and marl in this district, yet no pit-coal has been discovered in it.

DUNDEE. This parish extends from west to east about 6 miles, its breadth varies from 1 to 4; the number of inhabitants is 23,500. The furface is on the whole uneven and hilly, but on many places the foil is good, and the greater part of the arable ground is inclosed. The Law of Dundee, the highest hill, is only 525 feet above the level of the fea. The town, which is a royal burgh, stands on the estuary of the river Tay, is in general well built, and has a confiderable trade. Tay falmon are carried fresh to London in ice packages, an invention of George Dempster, Efq; the whole fishery lets at about 3000l. annually. The chief manufactures are ofnaburgs, and other coarse linen, leather, and thread. There are about 116 vessels belonging to the port, measuring 8550 tons. Dundee has given birth to a considerable number of useful and eminent men. The Fletchers of Salton, Wedderburn Lord Loughborough, Dempster of Dunichen, and the gallant and modest Lord Duncan, are names which would add celebrity to any place, and will be always respectfully remembered by every Scotsman. On the hill of Dundee there are the remains of a fortification. On the hills of Balgay and Blackness, fine specimens of porphyry are found; Scots pebbles of confiderable variety are also met with, but no metallic substances have yet been discovered.

Monifier h is pleasantly situated on the south border of the county. It is of the form of a wedge, the extreme points of which are about 6 miles distant. It contains 1220 inhabitants. Broughty castle stands here, once of considerable note as a place of strength. Salmon sishing in the Tay, and the white sishing on this coast, have been greatly on the decline for years past.

PANBRIDE is 5 miles long and 2 broad, and contains 1460 inhabitants. The shore is flat and rocky; the interior is considerably diversifyed with gentle risings, and produces all forts of grain.

ARBROATH OF ABERBROTHOCK is pleasantly situated within an amphitheatre, formed by a ridge of small hills, having a fine south exposure, and an open prospect to the eastern ocean and the Lothians. It is a royal burgh of very ancient creation. The trade is very considerable; it confists chiefly of ofnaburgs, brown linen, and sail cloth, of

which they manufacture here, and in the immediate neigh. bourhood, to the extent of 70,000l. or 80,000l. worth annually. The harbour is but indifferent, though finely fituated for trade; there are 32 fail of veffels belonging to it. The ruins of the Abbey, one of the finest and largest in Scotland, never fail to attract the notice of travellers. Near the town are some chalybeate springs not inferior in strength to any in Scotland. The inhabitants are about 4700.

DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.

ST VIGEANS extends where largest 7, and where broad. est 3 miles. The number of inhabitants is nearly 3336. It is watered by the river Brothick, which divides it into two parts. The shore rises boldly about 100 feet above the level of the fea; from that the alcent is gradual to the top of the hill called Dirkmountlaw. The fea washes the western border for about 3 miles, terminating at the promon-

tory called the Red-head.

INVERKEILOR extends from the coast westward nearly 8 miles, and in breadth 3. The number of inhabitants is 1750. In general it is pretty level, except on the north fide, where the ground rifes from the river Lunan, and forms a beautiful bank. The Red-head is a remarkable promontory, near which lies Ethie house, a feat of the Earl of Northesk. The rock affords Scots pebbles of the finest colour, and capable of the best polish. At the mouth of the Lunan stands Redcastle, a venerable ruin of great antiquity. The remains of Danish camps, as well as the ruins of several religious houses, may still be feen. .

LUNAN is an oblong square, 2 miles long, and one in breadth, containing nearly 300 inhabitants. On the coast the foil is fandy, the ground rifes pretty rapidly from the fea, and is on the whole flat, producing tolerably good crops of all kinds of grain. The rent is from 10s. to 20s. per acre.

Logie and Pert. These united parishes are of an eliptical form, measuring where longest 4, and where broadest 3 miles; and they contain nearly 1000 inhabitants. The aspect is rather flat; the low grounds on the banks of the North Esk are level and rich. A limestone rock was discovered in 1780, and continues to be worked with great advantage. The rent is from 10s. to 15s. per acre for arable land: the whole produces about 2000l. per annum. The Laws of Logie are three remarkable tumuli near the public road leading to Montrofe.

BRECHIN, the extent of this parish is nearly 8 miles both

ways; it contains nearly 5000 inhabitants. The ground rifes gradually from the banks of the South Esk, which runs through the middle of the parish. The soil is in general good. There is a confiderable extent of planting and wood, which add both to beauty and utility. The rocks on the bank of the river are of freestone. The town of Brechin stands upon the river side; it is a presbytery seat, and of confiderable antiquity. The bridge is one of the most ancient in Scotland. The monumental pillar in the church yard, is a remarkable piece of ancient architecture, and is thought to be Pictish.

STRICKATHROW is 7 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and contains 670 inhabitants. The middle is level, but it rifes to each extremity, and comprehends the whole breadth of Strathmore at this place; the foil is various, but clay prevails. It is well watered by the North Esk and other smaller streams. There is a bed of lime-stone of considerable extent, which proves highly useful. The church-yard of Strickathrow is faid to be the spot where Baliol surrendered the crown of Scotland to Edward I. in 1296.

Dun may be considered as nearly a square of 4 miles, containing 500 inhabitants. It is pretty much elevated. In the river Esk, which waters this parish, there are trout

and falmon.

MARYTOWN comprehends only two estates, viz. old Mona trofe and Dyfart, containing together between 2500 and 3000 acres of land, giving 1800l. Sterling yearly. Lying on the fea coast and the banks of South Esk; it is generally flat. There is a small ridge of hills which runs through the parish from east to west, and divides old Montrose from Dyfart. From an eminence, partly artificial, called Marytown Law, there is a most extensive and delightful prospect. In this parish there are about 530 inhabitants.

LETHNOT furrounded by the Grampian mountains, is of confiderable extent, but contains only about 500 inhabitants. There is a remarkable rich vein of stone marl, and many cha-

lybeate springs here.

CORTACHY and CLOVA. These united parishes form a Highland district of great extent, the extreme length of both being about 23 miles, their breadth uncertain. The Clova hills are part of the Grampians. On the banks of the Esk, which runs through the parish, there are many delights ful and romantic spots. The number of inhabitants is about 1020. The Earl of Airly and his brother, are proprietors

of the whole parish.

KIRRIEMUIR, in its greatest extent, is between 7 and 8 miles both ways. The aspect is hilly and uneven. There is a considerable quantity of natural wood, particularly in Glenprosen, which comprehends the north district of the parish. The number of inhabitants here is between 4 and 5000. Osnaburgs, course linens, and shoes, to the value of nearly 40,000l. Sterling annually, are manufactured in this

parish.

FORFAR is of a very irregular form, its greatest extent from north to south is 6, and from east to west 5 miles; it contains 4760 inhabitants. Excepting the hill of Balnashinar, the surface presents a level prospect. On the north and south districts the soil is light and thin, in other parts it is rather clayey and rocky. There were several fine lakes in this parish, but almost the whole have been drained to obtain the mail found in their beds. There is a considerable quantity of sine wood and planting on several estates. Forfar is a royal burgh of considerable antiquity, and the capital of the county of Angus or Forfar; it is also a presbytery seat. The castle was a place of considerable strength, and frequently made a royal residence. The chief manusacture is ofnaburgs for the Dundee market, which is their nearest seaport town.

RESCOBIE, pleasantly situated between two hills, is of an irregular figure, the contents of which are between 16 and 18 square miles; it contains about 940 inhabitants. The greater part is under culture, producing grain of various kinds, but chiefly peas and oats. This parish is well watered by lochs, which abound in marl, that called Rescobie is the

largest.

ABERLEMNO. This is an inland parish, extending from west to east 6, and from north to south about 5 miles; the number of inhabitants is 1040. The low grounds on the banks of the Esk are rich and fertile, the higher part is rocky and thin, most of the hills are covered with heath; the best let at 20s. per acre, and the whole produces nearly 2000l. per annum. A good deal of coarse linen is manufactured in the parish.

RUTH-

acres. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Grampian mountains. Sloping gently to the south, the soil is light and productive. The country is adorned both with natural wood, and plantations. The number of inhabitants is about 220.

GLENTRATHEN measures 8 miles from north to south, and

RUTHVEN is nearly a square, containing about 1700

4 from west to east, and contains 900 inhabitants. It is hilly and mountainous; elevated on the Grampians, it has a

bleak and barren aspect.

GLENISLA, a considerable glen through which the river Isla runs, measuring about 19 miles in length, but only about 2 in breadth; it contains 1020 inhabitants. Most of the parish is naked and poor. Reeky Linn is a remarkable cataract, the perpendicular fall being nearly 80 feet. Here are the ruins of the two old castles of Forter and Newtown.

KINNETTLES is an oblong square, 4 miles long and 2 broad, containing about 620 inhabitants. The hill of Kinnettles nearly divides the parish. The inclosures and policy of Brigton, Kinnettles, and Inverighty, contribute to the or-

nament and utility of this quarter.

KINGOLDRUM is 7 miles from north to fouth, and 2½ from east to west. The aspect of the whole is hilly and uneven. Oatlaw hill is 2264 feet above the level of the sea. Where cultivated it yields good barley and oats. The number of

inhabitants is about 600.

AIRLY is of an irregular form, about 6 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. It contains 865 inhabitants. In the lower part it has a flat aspect, though very uneven, it is mostly inclosed, and well cultivated. Airly castle was long a ruin; lately an elegant modern house has been built upon its soundations, it is beautifully situated at the conflux of the rivers Isla and Elm, and exceeds every thing of the kind in this country. The castle of Balrie, considered once as almost impregnable, exhibits only a few ruins. In Balriemoss a stratum of shell marl, upwards of 16 feet thick, was discovered about 40 years ago, and has contributed much to the improvement of the country.

KETTINS from east to west measures 4, and from north to south 3 miles, containing 1100 inhabitants. It is in general slat, and inclosed with dykes and hedges; it has a gradual rise to the Sidla hills. The soil is tolerably fertile, and well cultivated. At Baldowrie there is a Danish mo-

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nument

nument 6 feet high, having some figures carved upon it. Haliburton house, a modern mansion, now the property of Lord Aboyne, is pleasantly situated in a plain surrounded with stately plantations.

TEALING lies along the fouth fide of the Sidlaw hills, extending from east to west 3, and from north to south about 2 miles, and containing 800 inhabitants. The cultivated part of the parish forms a plain, gently declining towards the fouth. Craig-owl, the highest hill, measures 1100 feet from the plain, and 1600 above the fea. From a variety of relics of various kinds, occasionally found, there is little room to doubt that the Romans had inhabited this corner.

Mains of Fintry, the length of this parish is 4, and the breadth at an average 2 miles; the number of inhabitants 880. From the water of Dighty, which runs from west to east, and nearly interfects the parish; the ground rifes gradually on both fides. The face of the country has a fine appearance, the whole almost is inclosed with hedges, and is remarkably well cultivated; the usual rent is 30s. per acre. The old castle was long the residence of the Grahams of Fintry. In this small space there are 9 beachfields, and no fewer than 33 mills of different kinds, driven by the river in the course of 4 miles.

STRATHMARTIN is a small parish about 2 miles square, and contains 340 inhabitants. Dighty water runs through the middle of this pleasant strath, the soil is light, the air

fine and healthy, and the inhabitants long-lived.

INVERARITY is a square of about 3 miles, containing 900 inhabitants. It has a bleak and barren appearance from the want of inclosures; but the spirit of agriculture, now so general, makes good crops appear even on unpromiting foil.

MONIERE is 6 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and contains 1280 inhabitants. The north quarter is hilly; to the fouth it is pretty level and fertile. The want of good roads

keeps back the improvements of this parish.

BARRIE extends about 3 miles from east to west, and 4 from north to fouth, and contains nearly 800 inhabitants. It has the advantage of the Tay and the ocean, from which the ground rifes abruptly, after which it continues flat. The foil is on the whole good, and produces grain of every kind. As in most other parishes of the county, the manufacture of linen is a principle object. a lead to the facilities about

CARMYLIE extends from north to fouth 4, and from east to west 3 miles, and contains nearly 700 inhabitants. It is hilly and mountainous; but of late a spirit of agricultural improvement has changed the fe face much, and meliorated it greatly. It yields toool. per annum.

LIFF and BENVIE are of a very irregular form. Their geatest extent is 3 miles each way, and contain 1500 inhabitants. The ground rifes with an easy ascent from the river Tay, interrupted, however, on the fouth east by the river Balgay. The general appearance is rich and pleafing. The principle manufacture is weaving of linen for the Dundee

MONTROSE. The extent of the parish is 3 miles from north to fouth, and 21 from east to well; the number of inhabitants is 6200. The general appearance is flat, but it rifes gradually to the north, terminating in the hills of Montrole, from which there is a very extensive and delightful prospect. It has the advantage of two confiderable rivers, the North and South Elk; over the former, the North Elk, a very fine bridge was built in 1775, confishing of 7 arches. The foil in the low parts is light, but productive. There are about 3000 acres in the parish, which, at a medium, rent at 30s. per annum. The town is pleafantly fituated on a gentle eminence, in a peninfula, formed by a fine bason, of the river South Esk, and the German Ocean. The port of Montrole has 103 ships (5850 tons burden) belonging to it. The principal manufacture is ofnaburgs, fail cloth, and coarfe linen. There is a considerable fishing on the coast, and they have also 3 ships employed in the whale sithing; upon the whole, Montrose may be considered as one of the first provincial towns of its fize, in the island .- The French sleet first made land at this port by mistake, when they had the Pretender on board; which for them turned out very fortunate, as had they gone up the Frith of Forth, in all probability they would have been burnt or destroyed by Sir G. Byng, who with a fuperior fleet lay waiting for them.

FERN extends from north to fouth 5, and from east to west 2 miles, and contains about 500 inhabitants. The greater part of the furface is light loam, the rest takes in a corner of the Grampian hills.

MENMUIR is about 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, containing 900 inhabitants. The furface is in general flat,

except

except the northern division, which is hilly, and covered with heath. The parish is remarkable from the fortress on the top of the hill Caterthun, supposed to have been a Danish camp. Pennant thought is worthy of a fine drawing. The parish is watered by the river Cruick. The chief employment is agriculture and spinning of linen yarn.

EDZELL is a fort of peninsula, formed by two branches of the North Esk; it also stretches up the East water a considerable way. The number of its inhabitants is nearly 970. The whole belongs to the Hon. W. Maule, and Sir A. Ramfay Irvine. The castle of Edzell is one of the most magnificent ruins any where to be met with. In several places

Druidical temples are also pointed out.

LOCHLEE, fituated in the north corner of the county, is 12 miles long, and where broadest 8; it contains upwards of 600 inhabitants. The whole is hilly, part of the Grampians have an opening on the east, through which the North Esk runs. The appearance is bleak and disgusting, steep rocky mountains covered with heath. The rental of the whole does not amount to 400l. per annum.

CARESTON is an oblong square, 3 miles long, and 1 broad. The appearance is beautiful; it lies with a gentle slop from north to south, without any interruption; and the soil is generally deep and fertile. It is watered by the South Esk and Norin. All sorts of timber thrive remarkably well

here. The cumber of inhabitants is about 260.

FERNELL is about 3 miles long and 2 broad, containing 620 inhabitants. It is fituated in the middle of a strath, which extends to Montrose, and is generally low. The soil is partly clay and partly loam, is sertile, and carries all sorts of crops. It is watered by the Esk, which abounds in salmon and trout. Not far from the church stands an old castle,

once a residence of the family of Airly.

CRAIG is between 5 and 6 miles long, and 2 broad, and contains about 1320 inhabitants. The ground rifes confiderably on the fouth and west, but is almost all arable, and produces excellent crops. There is a considerable fishery of white fish of various kinds on this coast, besides falmon in the river Esk. The celebrated Bishop Leighton is descended from the samily of Uson in this parish. The improvements in agriculture which have been carried on in this quarter, have been chiefly indebted to a lime rock in this parish.

Essis

Essix and Nevay, these parishes extend from west to east about 4, and from north to south, 3 miles, and contain 630 inhabitants. They lie on the north declivity of the Sidla hills, and confirm the observation that the northern sides of hills in Scotland are in general more fertile than the southern. This, however, cannot be called a rich district; standing about 100 feet above the sea, it cannot enjoy many of the advantages of a more sheltered exposure. The best arable ground gives 20s. per acre. Specimens of silver ore were discovered in the south east part of this parish, some years ago, but no attempt has been made to work it. Vestiges of encampments can be traced in different parts.

NEWTYLE is about 2 miles long and 1 in breadth, containing 600 inhabitants. On the fouth are the Sidla hills, on the north it is flat, and is in general well cultivated. The tower built on the hill of Kinfurney, ferves as a land mark,

and it is seen at a great distance.

KIRKDEN is about 5 miles in length, and at the broadest 2, and contains about 730 inhabitants. The soil is barren, but the greater part is tolerably good. A considerable quantity of yarn is spun here for the weaving of osnaburgs. The rivers

of Finny and Lunan run through this parish.

GUTHRIE. This parish is very improperly divided into two parts, the one nearly 6 miles distant from the other. The whole contents are nearly 2700 acres, whereof about 2000 are arable, renting on an average at 15s. per acre for the south district, and 10s. for the north district; the whole producing about 1000l per annum. From the top of the hill of Guthrie, which is 500 feet above the level of the sea; the north part slopes gently to the east. The castle of Guthrie, which is still pretty entire, denotes the grandeur of that ancient family. On the moor the vestiges of a Roman camp are distinctly traced.

Kinnell. This parish contains about 2500 acres, of which 2000 are arable, the rest muir. The principal crops are oats and barley; turnips, potatoes, and clover, are also raised here. The number of the inhabitants is about 833.

ARBIRLOT is 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and contains about 1050 inhabitants. Though the general appearance be hilly, yet these are of no great height, and are all green to the top. The manufacture of flax is carried on

to

of the Hon. W. Maule; it is watered by the river Eliiot, whose banks exhibit many romantic and beautiful scenes, of which those about the castle of Kelly are not the least.

OATHLAW is 5 miles long and 2 broad, and contains 430 inhabitants. The general appearance is flat. On the fouth stands the hills of Findhaver, above 1600 feet above the level of the sea. On the top are the remains of a fort, one of those which are generally called vitrifyed sorts. The vestiges of one of two camps are also very observable. The parish is watered

by the river Esk.

GLAMMIS is an extensive parish, measuring 12 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; the number of inhabitants 2040. The appearance of this parish is uncommonly rich and beautiful. It lies in the heart of the extensive plain of Strathmore, fituated at the foot of the Grampian mountains. The Sidla hills run along the fouth fide of it, the fields are regularly divided and fenced by hedge rows, and the large plantations of trees give the country here a rich and finely varied appearance. Besides the river Dean, several small rivulets water the parish. There are two obelisks erected here, the one near the manse, the other in a neighbouring field, in memory, as is supposed, of the murder of King Malcolm II. There are a variety of figures carved on them, reprefenting the shocking barbarity of the crime, and the fate of the murderers, who, missing their way, were all drowned in a neighbouring lake. About a mile from Glammis, stands another obelisk, called St Orland's stone, having figures also radely carved upon it. Denoon castle, on the top of a hill 2 miles from Glammis, has all the appearance of having once been a place of great strength. The venerable structure of Glammis castle, still the chief residence of the family of Strathmore, has long been famous. In this quarter there is fine grey flate, and about 20 years ago a lead mine was begun to be wrought near the village, but foon given up.

DUNICHEN, from east to west, extends 4 miles, and from north to south 3; the number of inhabitants is about 870. The surface is composed of hill and dale. Dunichen the highest hill is elevated about 720 feet above the level of the sea. The arable ground produces grain of all kinds. The chief manusacture is coarse linen. There is no coal, but marle is

found in several of the lochs. George Dempster of Dunichen so well known, is the chief heretor of this parish.

TANNADICE is a very extensive parish, measuring from east to west 12, and from north to south 8 miles where broadest, and contains about 1500 inhabitants. The greater part is hilly and mountainous. The banks of the river Esk, which runs through the parish, are light and fertile, and present many beautiful and romantic scenes. At the golden craig and the devil's bollow, there are appearances of metallic veins, but no investigation by any person of skill seems to have been made.

Murrhouse or Murroes. Is a small parish containing 460 inhabitants. It has been considerably improved within these 30 years, the new turnpike road from Dundee to

Brechin goes through it.

Lundle and Foulis were united in 1618, though Foulis lies in Perthshire, and they still in a manner continue distinct parishes. Lundle is the largest, of a circular form, comprehending about 3250 acres, 2000 of which are arable. On the north and west it is surrounded with the Sidla hills; the soil is pretty state and tolerably productive. There are 4 lakes here, all of which abound in marle. The number of inhabitants is 330. The greatest extent of Foulis is 4, and medium breadth 1 mile; the number of inhabitants is about 320. Excepting one hill called the Black Law, the surface is stat, with an easy slope to the south. It is all inclosed and well cultivated. The whole is the property of Sir William Murray of Ouchtertyre, and yields above 1000l. per annum.

AUCHTERHOUSE lies about 7 miles west from Dandee, and comprehends about 420 acres, which yield 2000l. per annum. The number of inhabitants is 600. Lying on the south declivity of the Sidla hills, the general aspect is pretty good, but the soil is rather thin and poor. It abounds with free stone, marle and moss. The agricultural exertions of Captain Laird of Strathmartine, have added much to the value as well as the appearance of this part of the country.

The great want in this district is coal; they have limestone in several places, but the expence of coal for burning it is so great as in many places to preclude the use of lime as a ma-

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Besides pebbles of various kinds at Blackness near Dundee,
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and east Balgay, nodules of porphyry are to be met with all along the coast. At Balmerino, two miles above Dundee, there are a variety of jasper rocks; and at Lithro, 3 miles from Balmerino, beautiful mochos are found; calcedony, and both red and white carnelians are often to be met with in this district, they are in nodules, and frequently turned up with the plough. Flints in the shape of arrows heads, called by the country people elf arrows, are found in the neighbour. hood of Brechin and Montrofe. Pebbles of various kinds are found in the rotten rock near this last place. Fine agates are picked up below the rocks of the Red-head on the fea shore. In the neighbourhood of Brechin, pearls used frequently to be found of a fine water, some so large as to be fold for L. 40 Sterling: they were found chiefly by the country people in the horse muscle in fresh water streams, The practice of fifthing them has been discontinued for some time. In the parish of Essay and Nevy, towards the south corner, a vein of filver was discovered some time ago, it was tried but found to be too small for working with profit There is a vein of lead running through the parish of Lochlet nearly from west to east.

DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.

According to Camden, the Frith of Tay was the utmost northern boundary of the Roman empire in Britain; that Agricola, going northward, faw no end of a barbarous country, and no advantage by the conquest of it; he therefore withdrew and fixed the Roman eagles here: that though they frequently harraffed the Picts by excursions and inroads, they always returned to their posts here, making the Tay the from

tier.

Dundee, the largest town in this county, is well situated for trade, having a fine corn country, the Carle of Gowry behind, and the British and German ocean in front. The exports are corn, ofnaburghs, fail cloth, and other courle linen, and falmon; the imports are flax, timber, iron, &c The town is one of the best built and handsomest in Scotland, and the public buildings are no fmall ornament to it.

In travelling along the coast from Dundee to Montrole, at the 2d mile stone, stands the mansion of Graham of Fintry; after croffing the water of Dighty at the end of the 3d mile, the road goes on through the parish of Murroes; on the left hand at the 5th mile, stands the ruins of Duntroon: at the eighth mile is Newbigging: between the 11th and

12th mile is the plantations and pleasure grounds of Panmure. From that to the 16th, the appearance of the country is bleak and naked; at the 18th mile stone stands Aberbrothock. Paffing St Vigeans on the left, at the 23d mile is Ethie house, the property of Lord Northesk, near it is the kirk of Innerkeilor on the right; near the 26th mile stone, the road passes thro' the river and village of Lunan; leaving the beautiful bay of Lunan on the right, the road goes through Dunninald and Craig, and terminates at Ferryden the mouth of the South Esk at the 29th mile stone: at the 30th stands Montrose, making on the

whole an agreable ride of about 30 miles.

Besides the above there is an inland road northward by Glammis, Forfar, Brechin and Laurencekirk, &c. to Aberdeen. Near the 3d mile stone it crosses Dighty water at Mr Graham of Balmuir's house, and goes over the Sidla hills, reaching Glammis at the 11th mile. At the 15th mile stone is Forfar, where the Perth road also joins. The road from Forfar is through an uncultivated country to Brechin till it reaches the banks of the Elk; at the 5th mile stone from Forfar is Aberlemno, at the 7th mile stone it approaches the South Esk and runs along its banks till it reaches Brechin between the 10th and 11th mile stones. Forward to Lawrencekirk is 10 miles. Another road leads from Brechin to Montrose also about 10 miles.

COUNTY OF KINCARDINE, OR MEARNS.

THIS shire is of a triangular form; its greatest length is about 30, and its extreme breadth 20 miles. It is bounded on the fouth and fouth-west by the county of Angus; on the north and north-west by Aberdeenshire; and on the east and fouth-east by the British ocean. A part of the Grampian hills run through this county from fouth-west to north-east; from their base in the parish of Fordun, there extends a wide and fertile plain called the How of the Mearns. It reaches to Mary-kirk, and forms a part of Strathmore, a tract which is extremely flat and fertile. The sea coast is, on the whole, flat. flat, rifing inwards to ridges and hills. The shore is hold and rocky, having no harbours of consequence; the sea ports of Bervie and Stonehaven scarcely deserving the name. The most considerable rivers are the North Est, which divides the county from Angus, the Cowie, the Carron, and the Bervie. For the last 20 years, agriculture has been much attended to in this county, and has changed the appearance of it much. A number of gentlemens' seats, such as Blackhall, the seat of Mr Russel; that of Lord Adam Gordon, on his lands of Wotton, and the mansion-houses of Laurieston and Usie serve to adorn this county.

As formerly observed, there is no workable seams of coal from Fise to Sutherland, this county, therefore, labours under the general calamity. In several places there is limestone, when near the sea it is burnt with coal, if otherways, they use pear and wood for that purpose, but from the scarcity of suel the use of lime in a manner is much restricted. Beautiful jaspers and fine pebbles are found in the parish of St Cyrus, being a

continuation of the same rock at Montrose.

From Montrose the road enters this county after crossing the North Esk at the 3d mile stone, it passes the kirk of St Cyrus at the 5th mile, leaving Mr Falconar's of Lauriston on the lest hand at the 7th; it reaches the kirk of Benholm at the 10th mile stone; and lands in Inverbervie at the 13th. Two miles on from Bervie is the kirk of Kinness: betwixt the 5th and 6th it passes Harviston and Katerline, and at the 9th it reaches Stonehaven, near which lie Dunnotar and Fetteresso. From Stonehaven, passing Mr Barclay of Urie's on the lest, the road goes at a little distance from the coast but through rather a moorish country, to the river Dee the boundary of Aberdeenshire, about 11 miles; crossing the Dee it terminates in Aberdeen at the 13th mile stone. Another great road goes through the inland part of the county by Lawrencekirk and Fettercairn to Kincardine.

Ecclescrate, or ST Cyrus, fituated at the fouthern extremity of the county, measures 5 miles from east to well, and 3 from north to south. The road from Montrose to Aberdeen runs through it. The surface is varied by gradual risings and declivities. The soil, in general, is wet and clayey. It is watered by the North Esk, which separates it from Montrose. There are several remarkable dens and cascades in this parish, worth visiting. There is sine lime-stone here, but

no coal. The Castle of the Kame of Mathers, once the residence of the Barclays, and a place of great strength, is now all in ruinst. The Castles of Lauriston and Murphy, once of considerable note, also stand in this parish.

Benholms is nearly a square of 3 English miles, bounded on the east by the German ocean, and containing 1560 inhabitants. The soil upon the shore is light and gravelly; farther upward it becomes deep and loamy; but the want of planting gives the whole a bleak and naked appearance. The trade consists in exporting grain, and importing coals and lime. Benholme Castle, a square tower, is still kept in

repair, though not inhabited.

Bervie, or Inverbervie, is about 2 miles long, and somewhat more than 1 broad, and contains 1200 inhabitants. Of 1600 acres, one half only is arable. Bervie water is the only river in the parish. The proprietors are Viscount Arbuthnot and Mr Barclay of Urie. Bervie is a royal burgh and the head town of the county. It got its charter from King David, who, in the 1342, was forced into this port by stress of

iom the Earl

weather in his return from England.

ARBUTHNOT. The greatest extent of this parish is 6, and breadth about 3 miles; the number of inhabitants is 1040. The surface is unequal, presenting two ridges with valleys betwixt them. In one of these valleys runs the river Bervie, the scenery of whose banks is highly picturesque and beautiful. The mansions of Arbuthnot and Allardyce add to the richness of the prospect. In the south quarter, the soil is a strong clay; in the north, where the ground rises, the soil is light and dry. A rock here yields beautiful pebbles, and some green jasper of a sine polish is occasionally met with. Some chalybeate springs indicate the presence of iron, but none has been discovered. Dr Arbuthnot, the companion of Pope and Swist, and physician to Queen Anne, was a native of this parish.

DUNNOTTAR is of a triangular form, whose sides measure about 4 miles, containing nearly 2000 inhabitants. The strath called the How, or Hollow of the Mearns, begins here, and, running through the parish, divides it nearly into two equal parts. The surface is generally uneven, but there are no risings that deserve the name of a hill, except the Granpians, which are the boundary on the west. There is a fort of gradation in the nature of the soil: On the coast it is

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light and fandy, gradually tending to loam inwards; in the middle it is wet and mosfy; towards the west it is gravelly and moorish. Carron is the only stream that deserves to be named. The coast is bold and rocky, formed chiefly of a coarse plumb-pudding stone, which is hard and durable. At the mouth of the river Carron, stands the sea-port of Stonehive or Stonehaven. The harbour is well sheltered, and has a great depth of water at all times; but there is little or no trade, Of late improvements go on rapidly; ground lets from 8s. to 40s. per acre, the whole yielding about 2100l. annually. Dunnottar Caffle, the property of Mr Keith of Ravelston, is of great antiquity, and forms one of the most majestic ruins in Scotland. The rock upon which it stands is of feveral acres extent, level at the top, and, excepting a small neck, is completely separated from the land by a very deep chasm. It was the feat of the Marischal family, and was famous at the time of the contest between Bruce and Baliol. Before the use of fire-arms, it was confidered as almost impregnable, and was used for the deposit of the regalia of Scotland, to preserve them from the English army in 1661.

FETTERESSO is about 5 miles long, and 6 broad, containing nearly 3400 inhabitants. Of 25,000 acres, the contents of this parish, one-third are arable, the rest moor or moss. The richest part lies between the rivers Cowie and Carron. Improvements in agriculture go on with spirit, after the example of Mr Barclay of Urie. The coast is bold and rocky. Near Stonehaven the remains of Thane's Castle are still to be seen.

KINNEFF extends along the fea coast about 5 miles, and contains 1000 persons. The soil along the coast is rich, producing grain of all kinds. Inward it rifes to hills, which are in general covered with heath. The shore is bold and rocky, composed mostly of a mixed stone, a coarse plumb-pudding stone. The late Mr Barclay of Urie, a considerable proprietor here, deserves to be mentioned as one of the first fystematic improvers, and one of the most benevolent and public spirited gentlemen in this part of Scotland.

MARYCULTER is of an oblong form, 6 miles in length and 2 in breadth, extending from the river Dee to the Grampian mountains. The number of inhabitants is 630. In general it is rugged and stony, but the foil on the banks of the river is light and productive; the whole yields about 1000l. Sterling yearly. The knitting of worsted stockings is a considerable part of the employment of the women.

Nigg. This parish forms the north-east corner of the county. and is a fort of peninfula, confilting of about 3375 acres. It contains about 1100 inhabitants. The Dee, a clear rapid ftream, well stored with falmon, falls into the sea here. The shore is bold and rocky. Being destitute of wood, the face of the country is naked.

Duris is an oblong square, 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, containing nearly 650 inhabitants. Part of the Grampian hills run along the fouth fide of the parish. The grounds on the banks of the Dee are pretty level, and a light foil. Cairn Monearn, the highest hill, is about 1200 feet above the level of the fea.

STRACHAN measures 11 miles in length, and comprehends about 40,200 acres English, of which only one-fiftieth part is arable. The number of inhabitants is 700. Situated on the north fide of the Grampian mountains, it is bleak and cold. Mountbattack, the highest hill, is 1150 feet above the level of the sea, and is used as a land-mark.

BANCHORY FARNAN contains about 15,000 Scots acres, and yields 2000l. Sterling of rent. The number of inhabitants is 1300. There is a great deal of muir and hilly ground in this parish. The spirit of agricultural improvement has not reached this quarter; the same plans have been followed for near a century past, and this although there be plenty of lime-stone on both sides of the Dee.

GARVOCK measures about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and contains about 460 inhabitants. About one-third only is arable. Situated at the top of the vale called the How of the Mearns, it is chiefly high ground covered with heath and whins; the whole yields about L. 1000 Sterling of rent

FORDOUN is of confiderable extent, being from east to west 10, and from north to fouth about 7 miles; it contains 2250 inhabitants. Comprehending part of the How of the Mearns, and part of the valley of Strathmore, it is here flat and fertile, the foil being a deep clay. It rises to the north, terminating in the Grampian hills, which are the boundary. About one half may be considered arable, the whole producing between 3000l. and 4000l. Sterling annually. In the west of the parish, the yestiges of a Roman camp may be

traced, where urns, and different utenfils of Roman fabric are occasionally dug up; and the ruins of the royal residence of Kenneth III. are still to be seen. This parish is remarkable for being the residence, if not the birth-place, of John Fordoun, author of the Scotichronicon; and of the present Lord Monboddo. Linnen cloth is the chief manufacture of this corner.

FETTERCAIRN. This parish, containing 14,360 acres English, yields of rent about 3 500l. Sterling yearly, and contains 2000 inhabitants. The general appearance of this parish will soon be changed greatly to the better, in consequence of the improvements by planting and inclosing, carrying on by Lord Adam Gordon and Sir A. Ramfay. Gannachie bridge, built in 1732, over the North Esk, is considered as a great curiofity: It confifts of one arch, 52 feet over, whose pillars rest upon tremendous rocks. On the estate of Balbigno, there is the foundation of a very old building, commonly called Fenella's Cafile, where Kenneth III. was murdered. Crathilinthus, the son of Fenella, had been put to death by order of the king, for crimes which are faid to have deserved that punishment. Fenella bore-Kenneth a deadly grudge on that account, and executed her horrid purpose in this castle in the year 994. The king's train discovering his cruel fate, fet fire to the building, and reduced it to ashes.

of the Mearns, is a square comprehending nearly 8200 Scots acres, and containing 1480 inhabitants. The aspect is rich and luxuriant, fine level fields interspersed with a number of gentlemens' seats. The village is small, but pleasantly situated on the banks of the North Esk, about half way between Montrose and Laurencekirk. The whole is well cultivated, and produces about 3300l. Sterling per annum.

LAURENCEKIRK measures from east to west 4, and from north to south 3 miles, and contains about 1200 inhabitants. The parish consists of one large ridge, extending from east to west, and sloping gently on both sides. The bottom is chiefly clay. It is watered by the Leuther. The village of Laurencekirk, by the exertions, and under the patronage of the late Lord Gardenstone, from a paltry village, rose to a place of manufacture and consequence. Every traveller feels the effects of his Lordship's generosity in the comforts of a good inn, with a well chosen library.

GENBERVIE, situated on the banks of the river Bervie, extends 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and contains about 1300 inhabitants. The soil in the low parts is a light loam, in the upper part it is wet, upon a blueish clay bottom. Here, too, the example of Mr Barclay of Urie has led to considerable improvements. The village of Drumlithie is chiefly inhabited by weavers.

COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

ABERDEENSHIRE is bounded on the east and north by the German Ocean; on the west, by the counties of Inverness and Banff; and on the fouth by the counties of Kincardine, and Angus, and part of Perthshire. It is of an oval form, the length of which, from north-east to fouth-west, is about 80 miles, and its greatest breadth 30. It is divided into three districts; the southern of which is called Marr, the north-east Buchan, and the third Aberdeen proper. The district of Marr, on the confines of the shires of Banff, Inverness, Perth, and Angus, may be confidered as the centre of Scotland, being at the greatest distance from the sea in every direction. The appearance of this district is wild, rugged, and mountainous; some of these measuring upwards of 2000 feet above the level of the fea; in approaching the east and north east, the country becomes more level, but is moorish and barren. The woods in this district are extensive, and produce fine timber. The diffrict of Buchan is not so hilly, lying mostly on the east and north coasts, but being almost destitute of wood, its appearance is bleak and naked. From the quantities of large timber found in many moraffes, no doubt can remain, however, of it being once well wooded. This county is well watered by some fine rivers, as well as by smaller streams every where to be met with. The Don and Dee * are the most famous,

When the foil of the lands adjacent to these two rivers is compared, the Don has greatly the advantage. Hence the old rhyme; A foot of Don's worth two of Dee, Except it be for fish and tree.

both which are of confiderable magnitude, and furnish great quantities of fine falmon, particularly the Dee, which goes mostly to the London market. The river Ythan, which discharges itself into the sea about 12 miles northward from the mouth of the Don, deserves to be mentioned on account of the pearl fishing once carried on in it with great success. On the fea shore are several remarkable caves, curious per. forations in the rocks, and echoes which reverberate founds with wonderful diffinctness. A considerable traffic is carried on in conveying granite from this county for paving the ftreets of London. The Aberdeenshire women have long been famous for knitting worsted stockings on wires, which is still a con. fiderable article of manufacture. They make some so fine as to fell at 30s. a pair. The mineral wells at Peterhead and Pannanach have been long reforted to during the fummer feafon, both for health and amusement. Besides granite then are other stony bodies and minerals in this county deserving of notice. In the parish of Lesly there is found a beautiful species of amianthus of a greenish colour with grey specks. Being eafily worked, the country people make it into four boxes and ornaments. Specimens of plumbago of a good quality have been found on the banks of the Deveron, near its junction with the river Bogie. Along the shore at Peterhead, pebbles, chiefly of the onyx class, are to be met with; they are apt to separate in working. The largest rock crystal ever found in Scotland is in the possession of Mr Farguharfon of Invercauld, found upon his estate in this county, it is nearly the fize of a child's body at the age of four, and has a small crystal shot out from it! On Mr Farquharlon's estate have also been got amethysts and aqua murines, equal both in colour and hardness, to the oriental. Talc, mica, asbestus, and amianthus, commonly called mountain cork and mountain leather, in great variety, are found in the hills in different places. At Craig near Aberdeen there is fine flaxen asbestus, both green and white. This county, tho' remote, if the residence of some of the first and most antient families of Scotland; of these may be mentioned the Earls of Aberdeen and Errol, Forbes of Forbes, Forbes of Pitsligo. the family of Erlkine of Mar, besides many Gordons, Keiths, and Farquharfons. Slains Caltle, formerly belonging to the noble family of Errol; the feats of the Earls of Aboyne, Aberdeen, and Kintore, are some of the most distinguished residences of the county. Severa

Several great roads interfect this extensive county; from Braemer to Aberdeen, being 56 miles, there is a good road, along the banks of the river Dee, in many places of which the scenery is highly romantic and pleasant: four miles from Aberdeen, the road passes Benchory Davenich, at the 5th mile stone is Murthel; between the 7th and 8th lies Culter, the feat of Mr Duff, and the kirk of Peterculture; near the 10th mile stands the kirk of Drumoak, a little to the right of which is Mr Irvine of Drum's house. At the the 13th is the Kirk of Durris. The road passes Mr Burnet of Leys' residence at the 15th, and at the end of the stage is Benchory Farnan, being 18 miles from Aberdeen. Leaving Benchory the road continues on the north fide of the river, and passes Blackhall on the left, and Inchmarlo on the right at the 20th mile, from this the county is moorish till it reaches Kincardine-Oneil, at the 25th mile stone; at the 29th is Charlestoun. Here the traveller is relieved by the prospect of the extensive woods and plantations around the castle of Aboyne. After this there is little to amuse the eye till it reaches Pannanach betwixt the 38th and 39th mile stones: This is a very romantic watering place. From this the banks of the river are well wooded on both fides. At the 44th mile stone, is Mr Farguharson of Micrass; near the 46th, on the opposite side of the river, lies Abergeldy, the property of Mr Farquharfon, and celebrated in fong for the sweetness of its birch woods. The kirk of Crathy stands near the 47th mile stone; between the 48th and 49th is Monaltree. The road goes close by the river, till it reaches Invercauld, terminating at the inn of Castletown near Braemer.

There is another great road runs through this county from East to West, terminating at Huntly. It goes by the south side of the river Don till it reaches Inverory: it then takes the river Urie for its guide for the greater part of the way. At the 2d mile stone from Aberdeen lies Hilltown, Mr Johnson's mansion; at the 5th, a little to the lest, is Newhills kirk. Going over Crosshill it passes by Caskieben, Mr Burnet's, and lands at Kintore at the 12th mile stone. It crosses the Don at Keith-hall, (15th mile) and passing Inverury which stands on the other side of the water, it crosses the river Urie at the 17th mile stone, and passes by Logie, the seat of General Horne near the 22d, landing near Old Rein at the 24th. At the 25th it passes Mr Leith's of Freesield, and the kirk of Culsalmond at the 27th. From this the road is very hilly all the way to Huntly.

A road goes diagonally to Banff by Old Meldrim, Chapel of Seggat and Turreff; but it is not so good, nor so much frequented as the Strichen road.

In the east division the road goes from Aberdeen along the coast to Peterhead, and from thence to Fraserburgh through Ellon; another leaving the coast cuts off a considerable cir-

cuit by passing through Old Deer and Strichen.

Leaving Aberdeen to go to Ellon, the road paffes Balmadie at the 8th stone, and crossing the Ythan river lands in Ellon at the 16th mile. At the 19th is Turnerhall; and near the 20th are the feats of Fullerton of Dudwich and Gordon of Coldwells. Passing through a muir it reaches Crichy and Auchluchries near the 26th mile stone, landing in Old Deer at the 28th. Here it croffes the Urie, on the banks of which is the extensive woods and plantations of Pitfour (Mr Ferguson's, M. P.); at the 33d stone lies the village of Mormounth, near which is the pleasant refidence of Mr Fraser of Strichen. The road passes Hatton at the 36th mile, and Auchiries and Mernsie near the 38th; going over the Sinclair hills it reaches Fraserburgh at the 42d mile

The Peterhead road leaves Ellon on the left, and passing through Balmakeskie at the 17th mile, reaches Cruden kirk at the 25th. From thence it goes by Gask, Burnhead, and Invernetty terminating in Peterhead at the 24th mile stone from Aberdeen. Across the country again from Peterhead to Banff measures 25 miles. It crosses the river Ugie at the 2d mile stone near Inverugie, and without swerving much from the banks of that river, reaches Strichen at the 14th mile stone. Crossing the new Deer road at the 20th mile stone it passes Mr Urquhart of Byth's house near the 21st. Going through the village of Fishery at the 28th, it

lands in Banff at the 33d mile stone.

CRATHY and BRAEMAR is of great extent, being from east to west 40 miles, and about 20 in breadth, and contains 2250 inhabitants. It is fituated in the heart of the Grampian mountains, and is supposed to be farther distant from the sea, and more elevated than any other district in Scotland. On some of the mountains snow may be found all the year round. The emerald, amethyst, and topaz, are found in the mountains, equal in hardness and lustre to the oriental gems

whalf or vow our flowing view at broads

of these kinds. Perhaps the most beautiful is the topaz, commonly known by the name of Cairn-gorm stones, from a hill in Strathspey where they have been found in the greatest plenty. There is flate here, as well as plenty of limestone. The hills are covered with fine wood in many places and

plentifully stocked with rein-deer.

BIRSE, the most southerly parish of this county, is a square of about 10 miles. It confifts of feveral districts or straths, whose boundaries are rivers, hills, and woods. The surface being on the whole much diversifyed. Part of the Grampians are in this parish, and the river Dee runs through it. The number of inhabitants is 1250. On Birfe moor there is an extensive lime-work belonging to the Earl of Aboyne. Large stones, cairns, and other relics of Druidism are frequently to be met with in this parish. At Fillyfrusky, on the banks of the river Teugh, there is a stony substance found much refembling lava.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL is 7 miles long, and 5 broad, containing upwards of 2000 inhabitants, Of late a good deal has been planted here. The chief manufactures are spinning

of lint, and knitting worsted stockings.

Coul, situated at the west end of the strath of Cromar. is of a triangular form, measuring 5 miles where longest, and 3 where broadest, it contains about 460 inhabitants. The hills which furround the strath are bleak and barren. The Castle of Coul, a ruin of great antiquity, is still to be seen.

ECHT is nearly a square of 42 miles each way, containing about 10,000 acres, the number of its inhabitants is ofc. Its aspect is hilly, but none are of great height. The soil is in general light and productive. There is a neat mansion house built at Housedale by the Hon. A. Duff, the proprietor.

ABOYNE and GLENTANNAR. Aboyne is the inland district of these united parishes, and extends in length 4, and in breadth 3 miles. The hills of Glentannar reach 5 miles farther, the river Dee running betwixt them; the highest mountain Firmouth is 2500 feet above the level of the fea, and commands a very extensive prospect. The forest of Glentannar is of prodigious extent, and all of natural wood. The Earl of Aboyne has done much to the improvement of this quarter.

CLUNY, Stuated in the district between the Don and Dee, extends from west to east 10, and from north to south 3 miles, and contains 885 inhabitants. The furface is con-

fiderably

fiderably varied, on the banks of the Dee the foil is rich, but there is no wheat raised, the total rental is somewhat 24 bove 1100l. Sterling, and lets from 3s. to 21s. per acre. Knitting of stockings is t heprincipal manufacture. It abounds in

granite.

MIDMAR lies also between the Don and Dee, its greatest length and breadth is between 5 and 6 miles; it contains about 950 inhabitants. The appearance is hilly; the hill of Tare which is the south boundary, is 1793 feet above the level of the sea. Many Druidical fanes are pointed out here. Granite in great abundance, some beautiful when polished.

LUMPHANAN measures 8 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and contains 620 inhabitants. The parish is a slat, mostly surrounded with hills. The erops are pease, oats, and bear.

The rental is about 1000l. Sterling, per annum.

TARLAND was united to the parish of Migry, and the two now form a very irregular and disjoined district. It contains 1100 inhabitants. It is watered by the Don and

the river Ernon, and several smaller streams.

LOGIE COLDSTONE, fituated in the centre betwixt the Dee and Don rivers, measures from north to fouth 6, and from east to west nearly 4 miles. The number of inhabitants is 1180. The country is here interspersed with a number of small hills, and large barren moors. The hill of Morven one of the highest in the country, bounds the parish on the west.

ALFORD. This parish is part of a district of that name, it extends from north-east to south-west 8, and is about 3 miles in breadth. Of about 8000 acres, the contents of the parish, scarcely one half is arable, there is about 700 acres of wood. The number of inhabitants is about 670. It is surrounded by hills of considerable height. Besides inferior streams, it is watered by the Don, which is of considerable size here. The knitting of worsted stockings for the Aberdeen market, is the chief manufacture.

MENNETHMONT from west to east is about 6 miles, from north to south 3, and contains 830 inhabitants. The surface is varied by hills and eminences, considerably parts of which are planted. The hill of Christ's kirk, with its double green top is very conspicuous. The soil is in general a light loam. The situation being pretty high, none of its numerous rivers are of great size. There are several chalybeate springs

here; upon the estate of Leith-hall there is a marble quarry, and there is marl and limestone at Cults.

Towis is 3\frac{1}{2} miles long, and 2 broad, containing 550 inhabitants. Its general appearance is hilly, but not rocky, for the most part they are covered with heath. On the banks of the Don however, the soil is deep and fertile.

STRATHDON is the most westerly situation of the county, and measures from east to west 20, and from north to south 7 or 8 miles. The number of inhabitants is 1530. The arable part is the strath along the banks of the Don, which divides the parish nearly into two equal parts. The hills are

mostly covered with heath, and abound in game.

KILDRUMMY is a level valley, furrounded with hills, in the form of a square of about 3 miles extent; it is unequally divided by the Don. The soil is in general a rich loam, and very productive, when properly managed. The number of its inhabitants is 570. Kildrummy castle is a ruin of considerable magnificence. Many subterraneous caves are pointed out, some of which measure 16 and 20 feet. The external appearance is that of a shapeless hillock, suggesting no idea of its contents. At what period, or in what state of society these gloomy abodes were necessary no tradition or history informs us, but they are certainly very ancient.

TULLYNESLE is 4 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth, and contains nearly 400 inhabitants. The appearance is hilly and mountainous. The interjected flats and the flopes upon the declivity of the hills is a light loam and very improveable. The Don runs on the fouth fide of the parish for about a mile. It is also watered by several smaller streams, all

well stored with trout.

CLATT is an inland parish, surrounded with hills, it is extremely cold, and subject to be deluged with heavy rains. It contains 425 inhabitants. The gross rental is about 600l. per annum. There are several mineral springs here, chiefly of the chalybeate kind, and a vein of fine variegated marble at Craig-hill, which has hitherto been most unaccountably neglected.

FORBES and KEARN, these united parishes are about 6 miles long and 2 broad; and contain 370 inhabitants. Forbes lies on the Don, and Kearn on the river Bogie. The general appearance is hilly. The hill of Correen is about 1500 feet

above the bed of the river Don.

GLEN-

GLENBUCKET is about 4 miles long and 1 broad, and contains 450 inhabitants. It lies on each fide of a fmall rivulet called Bucket, and is for the most part a light loam, with a

mixture of clay.

LOCHELL is of a triangular form, 5 miles long and 4 broad, containing 570 inhabitants. The general appearance is hilly, they are all covered with heather. The foil is in general a strong clay, and remarkably free of stones. Knitting of worsted stockings for the Aberdeen market is the principle manufacture. Different individuals of the family of Forbes of Corse, have at different periods distinguished themselves. The castle of Craigievar is still kept in repair.

Tough from fouth to north measures 5, and where broadest about 3 miles; it contains 560 inhabitants. The appearance is variegated with hill and dale. The foil is in general light and stony. The rental is about 600l. per annum. Several chalybeate springs have been discovered here.

AUCHINDOIR measures from north to south 6, and from east to west 5 miles, and contains 570 inhabitants. The form of this parish is very irregular, being intersected by several others. By far the greater part is hill and moor, there not being above 2000 acres of arable ground. The Buck the highest mountain measures 2377 seet above the level of the sea; and altho' 30 miles from any sea, it is seen ten leagues from land. This parish is watered by the Bogie. There is freestone, and on the Towerees as selections is found. The naked aspect of this district is likely soon to be changed by the exertions of the proprietors, particularly of Mr Gordon of Craig, who is planting with indefatigable industry.

CHAPEL OF GARRIOCH is of a very irregular figure, its greatest extent from north to south is 8, and from east to west 7 miles, containing 985 inhabitants. The appearance is hilly. It is watered for several miles by the Don and the Ury. There is a considerable quantity of wood in the parish, which thrives well. Garrioch is a presbytery seat, lying in the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness. Near the Castle of Balquhain there is one of the finest echoes to be met with in Scotland. The Maiden stone, having a number of curious sigures upon it, is described by Mr Pennant, who has given a fine engraving of them.

Monymusk is of an irregular figure, the greatest extremities of which measures 7, and the greatest breadth 4 miles:

it contains 1130 inhabitants. The river Dee runs through the parish; the soil is in general good, and almost all capable of culture. The hilly part is mostly covered with wood. Sir Francis Grant, one of the Senators of the College of Justice by the title of Lord Cullen, and his posterity since then, are proprietors of the whole parish.

OYNE is of a very irregular form, but its extreme measurement is about 4 miles each way, it contains nearly 630 inhabitants. The foil is in general rich and fertile. It is water-

ed by the Don, and the small river Ury.

INSCH is an oblong square 5 miles long and 3 broad. The number of inhabitants is 900. The general appearance is hilly; but along the skirts of the hills and in the glens the soil is light and sertile; about one third is cultivated. The highest hill is Fondland 800 seet above the level of the sea, it contains in its bowels vast quarries of sine blue slate. Near the town of Insch is the noted hill and castle of Dun-o-deer, the materials of which appear to be vitrissed. The chief employment of the women is the knitting of worsted stockings. This parish is very naked and open.

PREMNY is 4 miles long and 13 broad, containing about 3000 acres, exclusive of the mountain of Bennochie: the number of inhabitants is 450. The rent is about 1000 l. Sterling, per annum. The banks of the river Gady, along which this parish runs, are in general rich and productive. Bennochie is 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and is chiefly

composed of fine granite.

Davior is nearly 5 miles in length and 4 in breadth; the number of inhabitants is 900. The whole rents at about 950l. Sterling. The farms are small, some 20, and none ex-

ceeding 100 acres.

KEITH HALL and KINKELD, these united parishes extend 6 miles in length and 5 in breadth, comprehending about 11,000 acres; they contain 900 inhabitants. The appearance is hilly but not mountainous; the soil in the western part is fertile, the eastern is in general barren. They are watered by the Don and Ury. The knitting of stockings is the principal manufacture of the district; it is carried on by the women, old men, and boys. Johnstone the best larin poet, next to Buchannan, of modern times, was born at Kaskilbean in this parish.

RAYNE is a small parish of about 2 miles square, contains

ing 1180 inhabitants. Excepting a hill on the north side, this parish is pretty flat, and the soil tolerably good; the new improved method of cultivation is daily gaining ground here.

Leser is nearly a square of 3 miles, containing 390 inhabitants. The general appearance is hilly, but these are of no great height, being cultivated mostly to the summits. The water of Gadie divides it nearly into equal parts. On the banks of the water, and in the lower grounds, the soil is a deep mould on a bottom of clay, producing good crops of oats, bear, and pease. Jasper, and amianthus of a fine green tinge are found here. Vestiges of encampments and of Druidical temples are pointed out in different places.

Bourrass is 4 miles in length, and z in breadth, confissing of 4000 acres. The number of inhabitants is 450. It is nearly all inclosed, and there is a good deal of thriving plantations coming forward. Two ranges of hills run through the parish, but of no great height, having been sometimes cultivated to the top. The common produce is bear and oats, it is not uncommon to see 10 oxen in one plough. Peat and turf is the principal suel. The vestige of a camp is pointed out where Thomas de Langueville, the companion of Wallace, is said to have fallen. Several Druidical temples are also shown.

KEMNAY is about 5 miles long and 3 broad, it is hilly, but mone rife to a great height. The number of inhabitants is 610. The foil is in general a light mould, and very stoney. It is watered by the Don, the banks of which are a deep rich loam. The common fuel is peat. This parish belongs in property to Mr Burnet of Kemnay and the Earl of Kintore.

CULSALMOND is nearly a square of 3 miles, and contains about 620 inhabitants. It is very flat and level, (excepting two small hills) and of a deep fertile soil: Several large and thriving plantations have been made lately. The gross rental does not exceed 1200l. per annum.

North to South, and contains 869 inhabitants. The ground about the town, and on the banks of the Don are flat and fertile. The northern part is hilly, the southern marthy.

Ury, contains about 4000 acres, the one half of which are a-rable:

rent 7001. Sterling per annum. On the banks of the rivers, the soil is light and productive, from the rivers it rises gradually to the skirts of the mountain called Benochie. There is a fine bridge lately built over the Don at the south end of the town, but none over the Ury. Inverury is said to have obtained the privilege of a royal burgh from King Robert Bruce, on occasion of a signal victory obtained by him over Comyne the adherent of Edward I. of England, who them held Scotland in subjection. This was the sirst victory King Robert obtained, and said the soundation of the English overthrow in Scotland. Near the same place too, Stuart, Earl of Mar, defeated Donald of the isles, anno 1411.

Logie Buchan extends in length 4, and where broadest about 2 miles, and contains nearly 540 inhabitants. The surface is slat, with some rising grounds in it, but none which are not both arable and improveable. The river Ythan intersects the parish pretty nearly in the middle, and abounds in salmon and trout. At the mouth of the river, there is a samous bed of muscles and cockles, which supplies the whole district. In this river there was formerly a pearl sishery of considerable value. The real rent of this parish is nearly 1500l. per annum.

RHYNIE & Essie are nearly a square of 5 miles, and contain 680 inhabitants. They comprehend part of the antient lordship of Strathbogie, originally one of the 5 divisions of Aberdeenshire. The soil is rich and sertile on the banks of the Bogie; towards the hills it is light and gravelly, yet productive. The highest hill is Noth, of a sine conic shape, about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. On the top are the remains of a vitrifyed fort.

CAIRNY, also part of the lordship of Strathbogie, the original estate of the family of Gordon, contains 2600 inhabitants. The lower part is a deep loamy soil. From the introduction of the manufacture of linen and cotton cloth, two villages, Huntly and Keith have risen to considerable opulence. Huntly indeed hids fair to be the Pailley of the north.

HUNTLY was formerly two distinct parishes, called Dumbenan and Kinore. In 1727 they were annexed under the name of Huntly. The extent is between 7 and 8 miles, and the number of inhabitants is 3600. The general appear-

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ance is rugged and hilly. On the north top of the hill of & Mungo, there is an opening, which in general is filled with water, tho' in dry feafons peats are got from it, strongly impregnated with fulphur, and pieces of lava have been often found around it; these give strong conjectures of this having once been a volcanic crater. The town of Huntly is a presbytery feat; it confilts of two streets croffing each other at right angles, and forming a spacious square in the centre. -I'wo fine rivers, the Doveran and Bogie, run on each fide of it, and unite their streams about half a mile below. Near this junction there have been found specimens of plum. bago, and some years ago there was an attempt made to difcover a lead mine, but it proved unfuccessful. Near the bridge of Doveran stand the remains of Huntly Castle, which still afford a striking proof of the grandeur and hospitality of the family of Gordon, tho' one part only of the original plan feems to have been completed. The chimneys are ornamented with curious sculpture of various figures, and several of the ceilings are adorned with paintings in small divisions, containing emblematical figures with veries in doggerel rhime, expressive of some moral sentiment, all, considering circumstances, in tolerable preservation. It appears to have been built about the year 1600.

Cushnie is a small parish, yielding of yearly trent about 460l. Sterling, and containing 430 inhabitants. There is little or no wood here; the women are employed in knitting

of stockings.

MELDRUM is of an irregular figure measuring from North to South 5, and from West to East, where broadest, 4 miles; it contains 1490 inhabitants. The general appearance is slat; the north is the highest, and the soil thin. The southern part is a rich loam upon clay. With the exception of some mosses, the whole may be cultivated by the plough. Old-Meldrum is a considerable village containing about 600 inhabitants.

GLASS measures 8 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and contains 970 inhabitants. The country is variegated by a number of green hills which afford pasture for black cattle and sheep. The river Doveran runs through this parish, the banks of which are a pretty deep loam, and carry good crops. The total rental is somewhat above 1000sl. per annum, the ground letting at from 6s. to 20s. per acre.

Turrer. The extreme points of the parish are nearly 9 miles distant each way, in the centre of which stands the village of Turreff. The number of inhabitants is about 2030. The aspect is diversified with considerable risings, but of no great height. About two thirds of the parish is arable; the whole yields nearly 2,800l. Sterling per annum. Besides the produce of the ground, the manufacture of linen yarn is carried on to some extent in this parish.

Monoutitar extends from west to east 6, and from north to south 9 miles, and contains 1470 inhabitants. The general aspect is hilly, though they rise to no great height, but they are covered with heath, and have a gloomy and

forbidding appearance.

Forgue, measures from north to fouth 9, and from east to west 5 or 6 miles, and contains 1780 inhabitants. The soil along the lower parts of the parish is generally a deep loam, upon a stiff clay. The southern districts are mostly covered with heath. There is a great deal of fine scenery on the banks of the small rivers Forgue and Irondraught, of which advantage has been taken by Mr Morison of Bognie in the disposal of his pleasure grounds. From the hill of Forenan there is a very extensive and sine prospect, to the beauty of which the policy of Cobairdy, the property of Sir E. Gordon, contributes not a little.

FYVIE is about 13 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, containing nearly 2200 inhabitants. There is about 8000 acres under culture, and 1200 of wood, The furface is very uneven and a confiderable part barren hills. It is watered by the Ythan. The chief manufacture is spinning wool and knitting stockings which are performed chiefly by the women.

King Edward or Ken-Edar is about 12 miles long, and from 2 to 5 in breadth, it contains 1580 inhabitants. The aspect is varied with considerable risings, but on the whole it is rather flat than hilly. Besides the river Doveran, it is watered by a number of small rivulets. Of 14,000 Scots acres in the parish, nearly one half is arable. There is a considerable extent of planting. The rental is about 2,3col. Sterling. The Castle of King Edward stands on the toad from Turress to Banss, and appears to have been once a place of great strength.

DRUMBLADE from north to fouth measures 6, and from west to east 5 miles, and contains about 890 inhabitants.

The furface is confiderably variegated by hills and vallies, The foil of the vallies is a deep loam, and almost the whole is arable, even to the hill tops. The chief manufacture is linen

yarn.

AUCHTERLESS is about 7 miles long, and 3 broad, and contains 1200 inhabitants. It is free of mountains or hills, and the foil is in general light and gravelly, and produces good crops. The whole yields about 1500l. per annum. Peat and turf is the common fuel. The veltiges of a very

extensive camp may be traced here.

Tyrie is 10 miles long and 4 broad and contains 870 inhabitants. The furface is diversified with hill and dale, heath, mols, meadows, and corn fields. Sir William Forbes of Pulligo, and the other heretors, are railing planting, which will foon be of great use, as well as an ornament to this diffrict. A fine bleachfield has been laid down, and encouragement held out to fettlers at the village of New Pitfligo,

and the linen manufacture is in a thriving state.

ABERDOUR, lying on the Murray Frith, extends about o miles in length, and nearly 7 in breadth, and contains 1300 inhabitants. The furface is very uneven, and partakes of almost all the varieties of foil. The coast is bold and rocky; a number of caves and dens are to be met with. The cave called Cows-haven is the most remarkable, no person having ever penetrated to its bottom. The suins of the antient Caltle of Dundarque still overhang the boilterous surge. The chief manufactures are making lerges and spinning of linen

yarn.

Pirsuigo lies along the Murray Frith, in an octangular form; its length is nearly 4 and its breadth 3 miles, the number of inhabitants is 1300. The general appearance is level; there is no rifing that can be called a hill in it, and there is neither river nor lake in it. The parish is very naked, from an opinion universally received, that trees will not thrive so near the spray of the sea. It is certain, from the trunks of oaks being found in many places, that wood had grown here to a good fize; and Sir William Forbes has lately made the experiment by planting forest trees of all kinds, which are thriving well. The making of kelp, and the white fishing, employ a number of hands, but no manufacture is carried on to any extent.

FRASERBURGH, from north to fouth, measures 8, and from

from east to west nearly 4 miles, containing 10,000 acres : the number of inhabitants is 2200. The general appearance is flat, except the hill of Mormond, which rifes 810 feet above the level of the fea. From the top there is a fine prospect, the country, for many miles round, being low and champaigne. There is good fishing of cod, ling, &c. on the coast, and the harbour, though small, is good. Here stands Philorth house, the feat of Lord Salton, who is the principal heretor.

NEW DEER, one of the largest parishes in the county. measures from fouth to north 14, and from east to west 7 miles, at a medium; it lies about 18 miles distant from the fea in all directions, it contains 2,800 inhabitants. The furface, on the whole, is flat, there being no rifing that deferves the name of a hill. On the north and east about 8 miles, it has the appearance of one continued corn field. The west quarter is rather moorish. The principal crops are oats, bear, and peafe.

LONMAY is 10 miles long, and 4 broad, and contains 1650 inhabitants. Lying on the coast, it is exposed to a cold east blast from the ocean. There is limestone in abun-

dance here.

DEER lies almost in the centre of the district of Buchan : its greatest extent is 10 miles, and about one half of that in breadth; it contains 3270 inhabitants, and is watered by a branch of the Ugie. The appearance is varied by hill and dale, but there are no rifings of any eminence. The woods of Pitfour, in the middle of which stands the seat of James Ferguson, Esq; M. P. diverfify and beautify the aspect : The foil is, on the whole, light and gravelly. The principal manufacture is the fpinning of flax. The parish abounds in quarries of good limestone; granite abounds also; and, in some places, there are confiderable quantities of felt spar, which is fometimes used in the glass houses. Druidical temples, cairns, and vestiges of entrenchments, are pointed out here and in most places of the county.

RATHEN is 7 miles long and 2 broad, and contains 1730 inhabitants. The low grounds, and the haughs of the river Rathen, are in general rich and productive; the high ground, in which is part of the Mormond hill, is bleak and barren. The rental is about 2000l. Sterling per annum. The coast affords good fishing. There is no natural wood growLONGSIDE is of an irregular square, measuring about 5 miles each way, and containing 1800 inhabitants. It is, like the district of Buchan in general, pretty level, there being no hill of any consequence in the parish. The manufacture of thread, and lately of woollen cloth, give employment to a considerable number of hands. The want of wood as a shelter in this corner of the country is severely felt. This parish abounds in granite.

CRIMOND measures 5\frac{1}{2} miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and contains 920 inhabitants. The figure is triangular, of 4,600 acres, 3000 are arable, and produce 1300l. sterling per annum. From the shore the ground rifes almost perpendicularly to the height of 200 feet. The middle of the parish is flat. There is no considerable river in the parish, though several small streams feed the loch of Strathbeg. The coast

abounds in fith, particularly in cod.

STRICHEN confilts of about 8000 acres, and is of an oblong form, floping gradually towards the banks of the river Ugie, which divides the parish. The number of inhabitants is upwards of 1000. There is a good deal of linen yarn manufactured in this parish. The appearance of this quarter was a good deal changed by the plantations and improvements of the late Lord Strichen. The face of a hill in this parish is covered with white stones, it is probable they are of the petunse kind, similar to those on Pentland hill.

PETERHEAD extends from North to South 5, and from East to West nearly 4 miles, and contains 4100 inhabitants. The ground is in general flat, with some little eminences. It is watered by the river Ugie, whose banks are beautiful and water pure. Nothing but plantations is wanting to make this one of the most beautiful districts in the country. About a mile from the town lies the How or Holm of Buchan. The fea forms a beautiful bay here, which affords a fafe anchorage for ships of any burden. The soil is various, but in general is capable of cultivation. The wells of Peterhead have long been reforted to; they are of the chalybeate kind, and often very efficacious in debility of stomach, and disorders in the bowels, and have been in repute for near 200 years. The strongest is called the wine well. During the summer feafon, Peterhead is a very chearful gay place; pleasure parties and dancing go on here, as at most other watering places, where good spirits, exercise, and freedom from care, contribute not a little to the reconvalescence of the patient. A variety of sofil shells are sound in considerable quantities 20 and 30 seet above the level of the sea, and these of kinds the counter parts of which are not to be met with here in a fresh state. On the shore great variety of pebbles are to be found.

CRUDEN extends between 8 and 9 miles along the British Ocean, and about 7 into the land westward; it contains 2030 inhabitants. Along the coast the soil is a deep rich clayed loam, on the west and north it is light and gravelly. The traveller who visits this parish, and who delights in grand natural objects will be much gratisted with the sight of several stupendous arches, formed in the rocks here, with the bullers (or boilers) of Buchan, so well described in Johnson's tour, and other muniscent natural curiosities.

METHLICK from east to west measures 6, and from north to south 5 miles, and contains 1040 inhabitants. The appearance is rather hilly, but none rise to a great height. It is about 10 miles from the sea, and is watered by the Ythan, which abounds in excellent trout here, and occasionally in salmon. The knitting of stockings is the chief manufacture. Dr Cheyne late Physician at Bath, and Dr Charles Mailand who first practised innoculation in Britain, were both natives of this parish.

UDNY is a square of 7 miles each way, and contains 1140 inhabitants. The general appearance is pretty flat, with little hills covered with grass. There are several

quarries of granite here.

ELLON measures from North to South 9 and from East to West 5 miles, and contains 1830 inhabitants. The aspect is rugged and uneven, bur not hilly. On the banks of the Yihan the soil is light and good; the northern district is wet and mossly. There is a considerable salmon sishing at Ellon. Oats and bear are the principal produce. The chief employment of the women and children is spinning linen yarn, and knitting of worsted stockings.

FOVERAN extends 4 miles in length from West to East, and about 2 in breadth; the number of inhabitants is 1250. The general aspect is flat, though the ground rises gradually from the sea; from the want of wood it has a naked appearance. The river Ythan waters the parish, at the mouth of which

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lies the village of Newburgh. Next the fea the foil is fandy, but inland it is a loam on a bed of clay, and almost the whole is arable. The real rent is between 2400l. and 2600l. per annum.

SLAIMS measures from 5 to 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and contains 1120 inhabitants. The river Ythan, which divides it from Foveran, abounds with falmon and various other fish at the mouth of it. The loch of Slains is a beautiful piece of water, well stocked with pike, perch, and eels. There are several chalybeate springs here, and the caves along the shore, particularly the Dropping Cave, deserve a visit; it is lined with a beautiful white incrustation, and in some places fine stalactitical petrifactions are obtained.

DYCE is of confiderable extent but is thinly inhabited, they amount only to 350 persons. The aspect is hilly, that called Tyre beggar runs quite cross the parish, on the top of which there is a Druidical temple. Along the banks of the Don however the foil is a deep rich mould. Land lets at

from 5s. to 20s. per acre.

NEW HILLS is of an irregular figure, whose largest dimensions are about 6 miles each way; it contains-1150 inhabitants. The general appearance is hilly, which, to the west, rise to the fize of mountains. There are feveral small streams, befides the river Don, that water this parish. The principal

crops are bear, oats, and potatoes.

PETERCULTER stretches from east to west 8 miles; its breadth is between 5 and 6; containing about 1000 persons. The face of the parish is rugged and uneven, with slopes and hollows, rocky eminences, and marshy flats interspersed. It is watered by the Dee, the banks of which are a light foil.

Belhelvie situated on the sea-coast between the rivers Don and Ythan, contains 1320 inhabitants. The coast is fandy and free of rocks; the middle part is a black mould on a red clay. There are few trees in this parish, and the general appearance from the road is unpromising. Thomas Gordon, the author of the Independent Whig, is faid to have been a native of this parish.

DRUMOACK is 4 miles from East to West, and 2 from North to South, and contains upwards of 700 inhabitants. The aspect is hilly and the soil light and shallow, the chief

crops are barley and oats.

KINNELLAR forms an area of 4000 acres, and is of narrow extent. The number of inhabitants is 340. The aspect is hilly, but these are of no great height, and are mostly cultivated to the top, or covered with thriving plantations. The low grounds are all inclosed and well cultivated. Being of fmall extent, the rental does not exceed gool. per annum

FINTRAY extends 5 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and contains 920 inhabitants. The haughs upon the river Don. which are extensive, are a rich loam, and yield fine crops. From the river the ground rifes, and the foil becomes moorish. The rental of the whole is about 1300l. Sterling per annum. There is nearly 300 acres of wood in the parish.

BANCHORY-DAVENICK. This parish lies partly in this county, and partly in that of Kincardine, being divided by the river Dee, its greatest length is 7 miles. The general appearance is rugged and stoney. The hills are covered with

heath and very bleak.

Skene is of an oblong form, the greatest diameter of which is 6, and the tranverse 4 miles. The appearance is hilly and rocky, and the predominant quality of the foil is gravel. The parish abounds with mineral springs, which have proved very efficacious in removing scorbutic complaints. The country here is very naked, and improvements in agriculture make but flow progress. The number of inhabitants in this parish is 1230.

NEW MACHAR is 9 miles in length, and 21 in breadth, containing 1030 inhabitants. The general appearance is pretty flat: a variety of foil prevails; in some places clayey and wet, in others dry and gravelly. There are feveral mineral springs here, and a beautiful lake called Bishop's Loch.

ABERDEEN confests of two parishes Old Machar and St Nicholas. The whole is of a very irregular form, its greatest length from north to south is about 8, and its greatest breadth 4 miles. The total number of inhabitants is about 34,500, of whom 16,120 relide in the town or parish of St Nicholas. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Don and Dee into the German Ocean, and enjoys an extent of coast of about 5 miles. The ground rises in a gentle slope from the sea, and though there is no eminence in it that deferves the name of a hill, its surface is beautifully diversifyed by rifing grounds. The windings of the Don and Dee, the manufactories, the plantations, gentlemens feats, and villas,

together with the various prospects of the sea, of the city

and of the neighbouring villages, give a richnels and a variety to the prospect, seldom to be met with. The foil in some places is naturally fertile, but in others barren. Much has been done in many parts to improve and fertilize it. The bridge over the Don, built by Bishop Chyne in 1329, confifts of one majestic gothic arch. That over the Dee is a handsome modern piece of architecture, of 7 arches, built about 1724. Granite abounds here, there are also several lime quarries; at Grandhome several veins of manganese were lately discovered. Aberdeen was erected into a Royal Burgh by King Gregory the great, in the 9th century. It has been favoured with various grants from other Sovereigns fince that period, but its present municipal constitution has subfifted without variation, for no less than two centuries. It confifts of what they call the old and new towns. Old Aberdeen, the original city, still exhibits the cathedral of the bishoprick, with the college erected by Bishop Elphinstone, where Heator Boece once prefided. New Aberdeen contains also a college; and the other buildings are in general much better than those of the Old town .- Prior to the 1745, the principal manufacture of this place was knitting stockings. After that period the linen manufacture was introduced and

brought to confiderable perfection. Now a variety of manu-

factures have been introduced, and go on with great spirit.

The falmon fishing, and other fishings upon the coast, con-

tribute also not a little to the wealth of this place. Aberdeen has long been a noted feminary of learning, and its two

colleges have produced at different times men of great talents

and learning. The cathedral of St Machars, a large and

Stately structure, suffered greatly at the Reformation; but the

chief ornament, as a building, is the King's College, which

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COUNTY OF BANFF.

THE county of Banff is bounded by Aberdeenshire on the east; by Moray or Elgin, and a part of Invernesshire on the west; by Invernessihire on the fouth; and the ocean on the north. Its breadth bears no great proportion to its length; the extreme points are upwards of 50 miles afunder, and the average breadth scarcely 15, being somewhat in the form of an Isosceles triangle; the base upon the coast is however about 25 miles broad. The river Deveron separates it from Aberdeenshire; and the Spey forms the greater part of the west outline, dividing it from the shire of Elgin. The southern district presents an affemblage of wild and lofty mountains, whose tops are all the year round covered with snow. They are rendered awful by deep glens and precipices; extensive forests allo overspread great part of them. The middle district is tolerably flat; but it is again elevated to a new range of hills towards the verge of the ocean. Besides the Deveron and Spey it is also watered by the Isla, the Conglas, Avon, and Fiddick. The mansion houses of the Duke of Gordon, the Earl of Findlater, the Earl of Fife, and Lord Banff, are the most considerable modern edifices in this county. Limeltone abounds here, but there is no coal. There are feveral con-fiderable mountains in this county, Bellrennis is 2650 feet above the level of the sea; and 1680 from its base. Knockhill measures 2500 feet above the level of the sea; but the most remarkable of the whole is Cain gorm, one of the highest in Scotland, famous for those beautiful topaz stones which take its name, it measures 4050 feet above the level of the fea. On this mountain there is also found asbestus, often studded with calcareous crystals. It is well described in a Poem lately published. *

In flony bed, his clannish strath along, The boisterous Spey his roaring torrent drives By brown Caringorum; whose feet with native pine Are, ever-during, girt; his frozen head Is sprinkled early with autumnal snow, And crumbled rocks are strewed with brilliant gems Whose brightness, sparkling in Altera's hair,

* Wallace's Views, p. 43.

Or, blefsful, on her panting bosom hung The topaz envies, not of citron tint, In circlet bound about Circaffia's neck.

At Portsoy there is a fine vein of serpentine, commonly called Portsoy marble. It is a beautiful mixture of red, green, and white, but is too hard to be wrought into facings for chimneys. At this place are also got singular specimens of micacious shiftus; but the most remarkable mineral production to be met with here, is a singular granite, of a flesh colour, and found no where else, it is believed, in Europe. It has a mixture of feldt fpar, and shows a brilliancy like the labradore spar. When viewed in a particular light, it shows a purple and bluish tint. It was first discovered in Arabia, the only other place in the world where it is found. When polished, the figures upon it have much the appearance of Arabic characters, hence it got the name, there, of Moses' Table. They imagined that they had found pieces of the table upon which the law was originally written. For a more particular description of this singular stone, the reader is referred to Dr Hutton's paper upon it, published in the 1st volume of the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions. The cairn-gorm stones are in the form of 5 or 6 fided crystals, terminating in a point, some of which are of a great fize, weighing 6 or 8 pounds. They are generally got amongst the rubbish on the sides, or at the foot of the mountain, after a severe storm; they are never found adhering to the rock, although the base of the crystals always shows a ruggedness, as if broken from the rock from which it had fprung. The large ones are commonly of a very dark, or rather black colour at the top, and lighter towards the bottom.

The town of Banff is fituated at the north east corner of the county, from which there is a road to Huntley, interfecting the eastern division; after passing the extensive policy around Duff-house, it leaves the ruins of Inch Druer on the left near the 3d mile stone, and crosses the Portloy road between the 4th and 5th miles; from this it goes through a wild and barren tract reaching Foggyloan at the 10th mile stone. It crosses the Deveron near the kirk of Marnock about the 12th mile stone, and enters the shire of Aberdeen at the 14th. Another great road divides the county to Fochabers by Keith. From Banff to Fochabers is a delight-

ful ride along the coast of the Murray Firth, through Portfoy and Cullen, distance about 24 miles.

Banff the capital of the county is a royal burgh; it is pleafantly fituated at the mouth of the river Deveron. It has fome manufactures of thread, cotton, and stockings; and a small exportation of salmon, taken in the river. Its chief trade consists in articles imported for the use of the circumjacent country. There is an excellent establishment here for the education of the children of the labouring poor.

ALVAH is of an irregular figure, extending where longest 6, and nearly as much where broadest. It contains 1070 inhabitants. The fine haughs upon the Deveron are very productive; the country, as you recede from the river to the west becomes hilly; the most conspicuous is the hill of Alvah, which serves as a land mark at sea. The chief produce is barley, oats, and pease. The scenery upon the river, naturally bold and picturesque, has been of late greatly improved by the plantations of the Earl of Fise.

GATLY is of an oval form, 12 miles in length from east to west, and 6 in breadth, containing 1800 inhabitants. This parish is nearly divided in the centre by the river Bogie. The boundaries on both sides are hilly; from these many small brooks fall into the Bogie, the haughs of which afford sine pasture. The usual crops are bear, pease, and oats. There are two quarries, one of lime, and another of slare in this parish.

Forglen is a pretty regular oblong, 3½ miles long, and 2½ broad, and contains 600 inhabitants. It has a gentle flope from the back parts to the river Deveron, with a fouth exposure. The soil on the banks of the river produce fine crops, and afford good pasture for cattle; barley and oats are the principal produce of the higher grounds, mostly the whole being capable of cultivation. Lord Banss's feat of Forglen is finely situated on the banks of the river, which his Lordship has done much to adorn and beautify. The house of Carnousie, the residence of Colonel Duss, is also a delightful habitation.

MARNOCH is from 9 to 10 miles in length, and about 5 in breadth, and contains 1960 inhabitants. In general the surface is flat, being surrounded on all sides with hills covered with heath. The foll on the banks of the river Deveron is a rich loam, the high grounds are a stiff clay, wet

and stony. The best rents at from 15s. to 20s. per acre. Of late great improvements have been made here by planting

and inclosing.

ROTHIEMAY measures in length 8, and in breadth 6 miles, and contains 1130 inhabitants. The northern district is hilly, but the haughs on the Isla and Deveron are rich and fertile. The scenery is beautiful, particularly about the house of Rothiemay. Mr James Fergusion, the celebrated natural philosopher and assronomer, was a native of this parish.

ORDIQUHILL is an oblong of about 4 by 3 miles, containing about 520 inhabitants. The general aspect is hilly and beautifully wild. Knockhill measures 2500 seet above the level of the sea, and serves as a land mark. The rental is upwards of 700l. per annum, and the whole is the pro-

perty of Sir Ernell Gordon of Park.

INVERKEITHY extends along the banks of the Deveron 6 miles, its breadth is 4. The number of inhabitants is 460, and the yearly rent upwards of ocol. Sterling.

CABRACH is 8 miles long, and upwards of 4 in breadth, and contains 700 inhabitants. It is a highland parish, whose chief produce is food for cattle, the rearing of which is the principal employment of the husband fran. What is cultivated is done after the same manner that has been practifed for 100 years back. It is peculiarly subjected to damps in summer, and severe frosts in winter.

Elgin, extends nearly 16 miles in length, and at a medium between 2 and 3 in breadth; the number of inhabitants is about 2250. The aspect is mountainous. On the banks of the tivers Spey, Aven, and Livet, which water this district, there is a good deal of light productive soil. Lime-stone abounds. Near the bouse of Ballendalloch, sland the remains

of a Druidical temple.

KIRKMICHAEL lies at the western extremity of the county; it is from 13 to 14 miles long, and of very various breadth; it contains 1280 inhabitants. The face of the country here exhibits a bleak and gloomy appearance. The hills are losty and dark, being mostly covered with heath: The torrents, which run down their sides, impetuous and noisy. When the country sinks into plains, as on the banks of the Avon, the soil is generally productive. Here are the extensive sorests of Glonaven, the property of the Dake of

Gordon. Several scenes in Ossian are laid here; Fingal is said to have pursued the deer upon these mountains, and some of the places bear his name to this day. In this parish lies Cairngorm, one of the highest of the Grampians, being 4050 feet above the level of the sea. Lochaven, which is near it, measures only 1750 feet above that level.

KEITH, lying in the heart of the county, is nearly of a circular form, and measures, about 6 miles each way, it contains 3060 inhabitants; it is watered by the Isla, whose banks consist of extensive and fertile haughs. The prevailing soil is loam and clay, in some places it is light and gravelly, the general crops are oats, pease, and barley; the aspect is naked, there being sew inclosures, and no trees, but such as appear in country gardens. The principal manusacture is linen; near the village of Keith, there is a beautiful fall of water formed by the Isla, which precipitates itself over a pretty high rock, on the top of which there are the remains of an old castle.

MORTLACH extends from north to fouth 12 miles, and nearly as much from east to west; it contains 1920 inhabitants. The appearance is agreeably variegated with hill and dale, wood and water, growing corns, and pasture covered with flocks; it looks both beautiful and rich. Many fine examples of picturesque and rural scenery are to be seen. The foil is chiefly a rich loam and fertile. It is watered by the Fiddich and Dullan. Here are feveral chalybeate fprings. and one of a petrifying quality. They have abundance of limestone here, as well as in most places of this county; but the want of coal for burning it is a public loss. Balvery house, one of the seats of Lord Fife, is a large modern house, but very ill set down. The ruins of the castle of Auchindown and Balvery still remain. The famous battles obtained by Malcolm II. over the Danes, in 1010, is still mentioned with pride by the inhabitants of this parish, and the spot where it was fought pointed out by them.

ABERLOUR is of the figure of a wedge; where longest it is 9, and where broadest 8 miles: it contains 920 inhabitants. The appearance is various; on the banks of the Spey and Fiddich it is flat, and the soil rich and fertile. It is hilly to the south east and south west. In the middle of the parish stands the mountain of Belrinnes, from the top of which there is a very extensive prospect. The Spey a-

abounds

bounds in fine falmon, and the smaller rivers in trout and eel, Crops of all kinds of grain are raifed, but oats and barley are the chief.

BOTRIPHNIE lies at the extremity of the county, and takes in the whole breadth of it, being about 41 miles long, and 3 broad; the number of inhabitants is 620. The greater part of the parish consists of a beautiful strath between two hills, having the river Isla running down the middle of it, whose banks are finely skirted with natural wood. The whole abounds with lime stone. The principal crops are barley, oats, and peafe, the rental is about 1000l. per annum.

BOHARM surrounds a great part of the mountain of Beneageen, it extends in length 8, and in breadth 4 miles, but the figure of it is very irregular. It contains nearly 1300 inhabitants. The foil is in general light and fandy, lying mostly upon limestone. It is watered by the Spey and Fiddich. Oats, barley, and peafe, are the crops which are principally raised. The seat of Mr M'Dowall Grant of Airndilly, is delightfully fituated, and highly ornamented. The castle of Gallvall, a bulky ruin, is the only remains of antiquity in a maketunean mende et

this parish.

GRANGE is nearly a square of 6 miles, and contains about 1570 inhabitants. It extends in 3 ridges from the Isla, which waters it about 3 miles, terminating in the mountains Knockhill, Lurghill, and Hill of Altmore. The first has a fine conical shape, and is the highest, being 1200 feet above the level of the plain. The rent varies from 2s. 6d. to 21s. per acre; the whole producing about 200cl. per annum. Agriculture, however, is not in a very thriving condition here. The manufactures are linen yarn, and lime, with which this parish abounds. This district appears to have been once all covered with wood, and to have been part of a very extensive forest, extending from the Deveron to the Spey; at present it is almost destitute of wood, which gives it a very naked appearance. The Castle of Grange, once the residence of the Abbots of Kinloss, was a place of great splendour and hospitality. When to recome a et memore

DESKFORD measures from north to fouth 5, and where broadest about 3 miles. It contains 750 inhabitants. It confilts of a strath running east and west between a range of hills, and open at the two ends; in the middle there runs a small river, whose banks are covered with natural wood.

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The lower parts of this strath are of a rich loamy foil, bearing all forts of grain. The upper parts are a light foil upon a hard clay bottom. Wood in general thrives remarkably well, of which there is a great deal, particularly of ash.

RATHVEN extends from east to west 10, and from north to fouth from 3 to 4 miles. It contains upwards of 3500 inhabitants. In such an extent of ground the soil of course must vary greatly. The furface is also very irregular, and the whole is hilly; it enjoys the benefit of the Moray frith as a boundary on the north. The chief crops are barley, oats, and peafe; but the green crop husbandry is coming into very general practice. The fishing on the coast particularly of herrings, cod, and lobsters, occupies a number of hands.

Cullen extends from the fea fouthward about 2 miles, and in breadth 1. A confiderable part of the parish of Rathven is annexed to it quoad facea. The aspect is varied with risings and flats. In general the foil is a loam upon a clay bottom, and is, on the whole, very dry and productive. The number of inhabitants is nearly 1220, exclusive of the annexed part of Rathven. The linen manufacture is carried on to a confiderable extent, and with good fuccess. The fishing upon the coast is very considerable. Cullen is a royal burgh. Cullen-house is the chief seat of the Earl of Findlater; it is built upon perpendicular rock, elevated about 50 feet above the bed of the river, and is romantically pleasant. Around this feat the family of Findlater have raifed forests and plantations of immense extent. The only remarkable mountain is Binhill with its double top; its elevation is between 1000 and 1100 feet above the sea, and it is almost all planted.

FORDYCE is of a triangular form, the extreme points of which, in both directions, are about 7 miles distant. It contains about 3430 inhabitants. The general appearance is flat, though there are many inequalities and rifing grounds. The coast is high, bold and rocky, with the exception of a few bays. A great variety of fish are caught on the shores, which gives employment to a number of hands. All forts of grain are produced here. On the hill of Durn there are remains of fortifications, and the veltiges of Druidical temples are pointed out. The famous Archbishop Sharp is said to have been a native of this parish; it was also the birth place of the late General Abercromby of Glassaugh.

BOYNDIE is a small parish, measuring 5 mile, in length, and

11 in breadth, containing 1260 inhabitants. From the example of the late Earl of Findlater, the farmers in this parish began early to adopt the new fystem of agriculture, and they have continued to improve their grounds with much skill and spirit. The total rental is about 12001. Sterling per annum,

GAMRIE stretches along the sea coast about 92 miles, it is between 3 and 4 broad, and contains nearly 3000 inhabitants. The low ground is in general a good foil, and capable of improvement; the hills are covered with heath and a coarse grass. The shore is bold and rocky; on the coast there is a variety of different fish caught. It is watered by the Deveron which affords a good salmon fishing. Upon the estate of Melrose there is a good slate quarry, and a mineral spring at Macduff, which is in considerable repute in the neighbourhood. Near the house of Troup there are two remarkable caves, and an immense rock much frequented by fea fowl, all which deserve the notice of the traveller. Great improvements have been made here by Lord Fife and Garden of Troup, the latter of whom has laid out a great fum in improving the harbour of Macduff, now one of the best in the Murray frith.

ST FERGUS lies in the district of Buchan, though within the bounds of this county. It comprehends 5669 acres, whereof 4440 are arable, the rest links and moss. The foil is in general a rich loamy clay. The links of St Fergus is one of the pleasantest and most extensive plains in Scotland. It is watered by the Ugie, and contains 1240 inhabitants. The principal crops are barley, oats, peafe, and lint, with other green crops. This diffrict was the antient residence of

the Cumines, Earls of Buchan.

hill near the church of Roshes : .:

COUNTY OF MORAY, OR ELGIN.

THE county of Moray has the shire of Banff for its boundary on the east; the German ocean bounds it on the north; the counties of Nairn and Inverness bound it on the west; the county of Inverness is also its boundary on

the fouth. It extends about 40 miles from north to fouth. The medium breadth is 20. The fouthern parts are extremely mountainous and rocky; extensive forests occupy various tracts. The principal rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie, all which abound in salmon .- The lower parts are rich and fertile, and this county, excepting the highland district, enjoys a very temperate atmosphere, confidering its northerly fituation. The most remarkable buildings, are the ruins of the once stately Cathedral of Elgin, which still excite the admiration of the beholder; the remains of the magnificent Abbey of Pluscardine near the city of Elgin; and the Palace of Spynie, once the residence of the Bishops of Moray. Between Nairn and Forres stands an antient pillar about 23 feet in height, on which are engraven many curious figures : it is supposed to be a Danish monument, relating to some important event in the history of

their contest with the Scots.

Buchannan says 'that Moray, for pleasantness, and the profit arising from fruit trees, surpasses all the other counties of Scotland.' This culture has of late been almost totally neglected. The best orchards are, at present, often found about deferted castles, and religious houses, nearly as much in decay as the buildings which they furround. Both Fordun and Buchannan give accounts of the Danes landing in Moray about the year 1008, when Malcom II. marched against them, and was defeated at Forres; after this, they brought over their wives and families, and were in possession of the country for a considerable time. The upper part of the county is commonly called the Brae of Moray, it is mountainous and woody, and abounds in lakes. Near the Castle of Calder specimens of copper ore have been discovered. Some fine agates are occasionally found upon the fide of a hill near the church of Rothes; they are chiefly of a white and red colour.

SPEYMOUTH, lying at the influx of the Spey to the Moray frith extends 61 miles from N. to S. and nearly 2 from E. to W. and contains 1350 inhabitants. The ground rifes suddenly to a small hill at the distance of half a mile from the fea; beyond this there is a fine plain on the fide of the river for 31 miles, and upwards of 1 in breadth; at the end of which, the ground rifes again to a hill. The foil is, for the most part, a light loam and fer-

tile; but agriculture cannot be said to be in a state of great improvement; the principal crops are, bear, oats, peafe, and rye; green crops are coming into use with the more intelligent farmers : Garmouth, is a thriving village, situated at the mouth of the river.

URQUHART, extends 4 miles from E. to W. and 3 from N. to S. containing 1050 inhabitants. The northwest quarter is flat and low, the rest is more elevated; the foil is various, but the general characteristic is sandy and light, and abundantly fertile, the average rent is from 10 s. to 15 s. per acre. Lord Fife is extending his plantations here

every year.

SPINY, stretches along the banks of the Lossie nearly 4 miles, the breadth at a medium is 2, and the number of inhabitants upwards of 600. A ridge of moor extends the whole length of the parish, on the fouth side of which there is a flourishing oak wood, this ridge is composed of fand-stone, upon the east lies the cultivated part which partakes of all the varieties of foil; Loch Spynie, a fine sheet of water 3 miles long and 1 broad, and the Bishop's Palace situated on its banks, never fail to attract the notice of stran-

ST ANDREWS LHANBRYD stretches about 3 miles along the road from Elgin to Spey, from fouth to north it measures about 4 miles. The number of its inhabitants is 780. The general appearance is a plain, having some gentle risings so arranged as to appear connected with each other, and all covered with corn or grafs, or with plantations of wood. The foil in general is fandy, yet pretty fertile; there are

several beautiful lakes and much thriving wood here.

DAIRNY, is a fort of peninfula, ftretching 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth between the Moray frith, and the lake of Spynie, and contains about 1040 inhabitants; in general it is low and flat, but more than one half is moor ground, covered with heath or benty grass. Though most kinds of grain are fown, barley is the principal crop. There are fine quarries of free stone, both white and yellow, in two fmall hills, which are in great request over the whole of the country.

Duffus, extends 5 miles in length from E. to W. along the Moray frith, from S. to N. it is between 2 and 3 miles, the number of inhabitants does not exceed 1500; on the coast for about half the breadth of the parish, the foil is a light fand. It had been formerly under culture, but for some time past, it has been blown over with fand; the rest is a continued arable plain, producing all forts of grain; having the advantage of a good climate, the grain here brings almost as good a price in the market as any in Scotland; after all, the open, unimproved appearance of the fields, the leannels of the cattle, and the meannels of the farm houses and cottages, present to the eye of a stranger, a very unfavourable view of a country naturally rich. The want of good roads is much felt; there is abundance of white fish upon the coast.

ALVES squares nearly 5 miles, and contains upwards of 11 to inhabitants. It is washed on the north by the Murray. firth, and prefents an agreeable mixture of hill and dale : the plantations lately made by the Earl of Moray will foon add much to the improvement, as well as to the beauty of the country. The foil in general, where cultivated, is a deep loam upon a bottom of clay. Wheat has been raifed in this parish for centuries past, all other kinds of grain are also fown with success; the usual rent is from 20s.to 30s. per Scots acre.

Kinloss, fituated at the head of the bay of Findhorn, extends between 3 and 4 miles both ways, and contains 1030 inhabitants; it is flat and level, and of various foils, but all capable of cultivation; haddocks, cod, and ling are in plenty on the coast: oats and barley are the principal crops.

Forres, fituated on the Murray frith, is of a very irregular form, but approaching somewhat to a triangle, whose extreme points are 4 miles distant; its breadth is somewhat more than 2: the number of inhabitants is nearly 3000. Excepting a part of the fouth and east quarter, the whole is one continued rich arable well cultivated field. The spinning of linen yarn is the principal manufacture. Forres is a royal burgh and a presbytery seat. The principal inhabitants are all merchants.

Bellie extends from north to fouth 6, and from east to west 4 miles, and contains 1920 inhabitants. It is washed by the Moray frith and the river Spey. The banks of the Spey are rich and well cultivated; the chief crops are barley, oats; peafe, and rye. There is a manufacture of **ftockings**

stockings and some cotton stuffs carried on at Fochabers, but the chief article is the falmon fishing, which yields the Dake of Gordon 1500l. per annum. Gordon castle, the princely residence of the Duke of Gordon, stands here, commanding a fine prospect to the frith and the river. The front of this superb building measures 568 feet. The pleasure grounds

around it are laid out in appropriate taste.

RAFFORD, is upwards of 8 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad, containing 1070 inhabitants; it is confiderably diverfifyed, part being flat, low, and fertile, part high and moorish; it possesses a valuable quarry of slate, and another of freestone; the bulk of the people are employed in agriculture, fpinning of flax is the chief occupation of the women. Altyre, the family feat of Colonel Cumming, lies here, it is a plain old building, having two neat modern wings added to it, the gardens are spacious and elegant; Sueno's stone a gothic pillar near Forres, is allowed to furpass all the other obelisks in Scotland, in elegance and grandeur; it rises 23 feet above the furface, and is about 4 in breadth, and has a great variety of military figures engraven upon it. It is fupposed to have been erected about the year 1012, in memory of the peace concluded between Malcolm and Canute, upon the final retreat of the Danes from the kingdom.

DUTHIL and ROTHIEMURCHUS, these united parishes extend from E. to W. 14 and from N. to S. 10 miles, they contain 1400 inhabitants, the general appearance is hilly, with fir, birch, and alder on the skirts of the hills; above is heath and rocks. The river Dulnan divides the parish, on whose banks lies the most of the arable ground, here there are several mineral springs, but none of them have been analized. The stage inn of Avimore, is the only

one in the parish of any note.

ABERNETHY is 15 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 in breadth, being fituated partly in this and partly in the county of Inverness. Having been united to the parish of Kincardine the two contain 1770 inhabitants. The surface is much diverlified with hills, vallies, woods, lakes, rivers, and mountains. The meadow ground on the banks of the Spey are very fertile, but ofcen fuffer much from the overflowing of the river. The famous Cairngorm already mentioned, als fo extends to this parish. The Duke of Gordon's woods, in the barony of Glenmore, fold to an English company for 10.0001

10,000l. are the most remarkable in the county for extent and fize of timber, and of which a number of veffels have lately been built, some of which are for the navy.

DAVIOT and DUNLICHTY. These united parishes are of very great extent, they lye nearly east and west, on both fides of the river Nairn about 23 miles. They contain 1700 inhabitants. The appearance is wild and romantic, the hills being either covered with heath or naked rocks with scarcely a shrub apon them; large tracts of peat moss also occupy the low grounds in many places, among the mountains are feveral lochs of confiderable extent, and all abounding in trout. Coarse woollen cloth is the only manufacture here worth noticing, and the state of agriculture is very low.

KNOCKANDOW, is about 10 miles in length and 2 in breadth at an average, the number of inhabitants is about 1500. The aspect is hilly, the soil either deep moss, or fandy gravel; the best arable land sets at 14s. per acre, the whole producing about 2000l. per annum: It is open and

uninclosed, and has a bleak appearance.

CROMDALE, is upwards of 20 miles in length, and between 5 and 6 in breadth, containing 3000 inhabitants. It is a bleak and barren district, not only the hills, but the low grounds being mostly covered with heath, having but a fcanty mixture of grafs in it; the numerous plantations of fir, which have been lately made, will foon be a shelter and an ornament to the country. The river Spey, runs through it. Sir James Grant is the fole proprietor, and draws upwards of 2000l. per annum from this parish. The family seat, Castle Grant, is also within its bounds.

EDENKEILIE, measures from N. to S. 12, and from E. to W. 10 miles, and contains 1800 inhabitants; the appearance is hilly, but not mountainous : upon the banks of the rivers Findhorn and Divie, there is a confiderable deal of wood, and much romantic scenery; in this parish there is a great extent of old wood, particularly oak, belonging to the Earl of Moray, and a great deal has been lately planted. The Castles of Lochinderb, and Dunphail, with the Fortress of Relugas, are the vestiges of antiquity to be seen here.

ROTHES, lies on the banks of the Spey, and is furrounded with hills covered with heath, the foil is light, oats and bear the general crops; it contains about 1500 inhabitants: here stands the old Castle of Rothes, once the residence of

the Earls of that name, now the property of Lord Find

DALLAS, is of an oval form, whose longest axis is 12 and shortest o miles, and contains 890 inhabitants. It is surrounded by hills, fo as to form a valley or strath, almost equally divided by the river Lossie. The furrounding hills are covered with heath; the foil is black and mosfly, excepting fome fields or haughs on the river, good roads

and a bridge over the Lossie are much wanted.

BIRNIE, the extreme points of this parish are 5 miles asun. der, the breadth from east to west is about 2. It contains upwards of 400 inhabitants. The greatest part of the surface, confifting of high hills covered with heath, gives a very bleak and rugged appearance. On the banks of the rivulets, and fides of the hills, there is a confiderable portion of cultivated foil. There are quarries of freestone, slate, and limestone, lately opened here. There are several water-falls, which, in a good day, give a pleasing variety to the romantic scenery of this parish.

ELGIN, this parish is flat with little variety from riling grounds, the number of inhabitants is about 4540; the foil varies, but the most prevalent is a light fandy foil, producing plenty of grain, and of a good quality. Elgin is a royal burgh, very pleafantly fituated, with a tolerably good harbour. The ruins of the priory of Pluscardine are truly magnificent; a bridge over the Spey here, is much wanted.

The principal roads through this county, are the coast road from Banff by Fochabers, to Nairn and Inverness. The road enters the county of Moray, after croffing the river Spey at Fochabers; on the right stands the kirk of Speymouth, at the 4th mile is the kirk of Urquhart on the right hand, and on the left is Long Bride. It approaches the river Losse near the 7th mile stone, on the opposite bank is St Andrews kirk, landing in Elgin between the 8th and 6th mile stones. From Elgin the road goes through Quarrywood, and passes the kirk of Alvie on the right, about 14 miles from Fochabers: 4 miles further on are the ruins of Kinloss Abbey; and at the 20th mile stone is Forres. From Forres the road goes by Dalvey, and the kirk of Dyke, entering the fhire of Nairn at the 26 h mile stone, terminating at the town of Nairn about the 30th from Fochabers. There is a road up the country from Forres to Granton, distance 22 miles;

and a military road from Aviemore through Granton to Fort George.

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COUNTY OF NAIRN.

THIS small county does not exceed 12 or 14 miles in length, and 6 where broadest. It is bounded on the north by the Moray Frith, and is surrounded by the Counties of Moray and Inverness, in all other directions. The general aspect is agreeable; though hilly to the fouth, the ground becomes level towards the coaft, and has a rich appearance. The rivers Findhorn and Nairn, with many smaller brooks, supply it with water; and the woods and plantations in different quarters enrich and diversify the prospect. Tarnaway Castle, on the river Findhorn, is an old seat of the Earl of Moray. The principal road in the county is the North road leading to Fort George.

AULDEARN is 6 miles from north to fouth, and nearly as much from east to west, containing about 1410 inhabitants. It enjoys an extent of coast of about 4 miles on the Moray frith. The fouth quarter is the richest. Around the village, the foil is light. The usual crops are barley, oats, and peafe. The rental is about 3000l. per annum. The fouth part is mostly the property of Brodie of Lethen, who has an elegant feat here. The family feat of Dunbar of Beath lies to the north, in a delightful and extensive plain beautifully variegated with wood and water. In Loch Lity there is an inexhaustible fund of marl the property of Lord Cawdor.

ARDLACH is from 10 to 12 miles in length, and between 7 and 8 broad; it contains 1186 inhabitants. This is a hilly and mountainous district covered with heath. There is also abundance of wood, and it abounds in all kinds of game usual in the country. It is watered by the river Findhorn. Scotch plaiden and tartan are manufactured here in

great perfection.

Croy lies partly in the shire of Inverness, its greatest

extent is about 16 miles, and breadth 8. The river Naira runs for about 8 miles in this parish, and is stored with good trout and salmon. The banks of the river are well cultivated, and the risings well wooded. The exterior parts are bleak and moorish. Mr Rose of Kilravock, and Mr Rose of Holm, have both fine seats here. Mr Davidson of Catray has also a neat modern house in the higher part of the parish, where he has done much to cultivate and adore his apparent.

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CALDER lies also, in part, in the shire of Inverness; its greatest extent is 4, and breadth 2 miles; it contains about 1060 inhabitants. The low part is stat and level, the higher part hilly and mountainous, abounding with heath, moss, and some wood. Both Nairn and Findhorn water this parish; oats and bear are the principal crops. Land sets from 2s. 6d. to 15s. per acre, the whole producing about 1200l. per annum. The chief employment of the women is spining lint, which they sell to the manufacturer.

NAIRN from east to west measures 6, and from north to south upwards of 8 miles, the number of inhabitants is 2400. On the river side the ground is slat and level, and soil good, on the coast it is light and sandy. There is a gradual ascent to the South, terminating in the hill of Urchany, but which is of no great height. Nairn is a royal burgh, and once had a castle of considerable strength, which, according to Buchanan, was taken by the Danes in the reign of Malcolm the I. The site of it is now covered with water, the vestiges of it are only to be seen at stream tides. Finday's castle on the north side of Geddes, and the Castle of Rait a little to the east, are the chief remnants of antiquity here.

The military road to Fort George, goes through this county, entering it about ten miles from Granton, after croffing the river Findhorn, at the bridge of Dulfie; about 10 miles from the inn at Dulfie, the road croffes the burn of Calder, and the river Nairn, about a mile further on at Kilravock the feat of Mr Rose, and about 2 miles from this, it enters Inverses thire, landing at Fort George, at the 15th mile stone. The distance from Nairn to Fort George along the coast is 9 miles, but scarcely more than 3 miles of it lies in this county. The road from Forres to Nairn, has been already mentioned p.

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THE county of Inverness, is one of the most extensive in Scotland; its greatest length from 15, to W. is about 80 miles, and its greatest breadth from N. to S. about 50. On the east it is bounded by the shires of Nairn and Moray: on the fouth by Perth shire; on the west by the western sea and Isles; on the north by Ross shire, and part of the Moray frith. Several of the Hebrides are annexed to it: a small insulated district, between the shires of Banff and Moray, is also politically attached to this county. The fouthern, bordering on Perth shire, is the highest district in Scotland; towards the west, Ben-Nevis raises his cloudcapt head 4370 feet above the level of the fea, and is generally allowed to be the highest mountain in Scotland. Towards the shores of the Moray frith, some of the hills are upwards of 2000 feet above the fea. Loch Nefs, Lochy, and Laggan are remarkable among the interior Lakes. The most noted of the rivers are, the Spev, Ness, Lochy, Nairn, and the Glass; all which are stored with trouts and salmon. From the fouth the river Fyres, descends towards Loch Ness; over this river, there is built a supenduous bridge, on two opposite rocks: the top of the arch is 100 feet above the level of the water; a little below the bridge is the celebrated fall of Fyres, where a great body of water darts through a narrow gap, between two rocks, then falls over a precipice into the bottom of the chafm, where the foam rifes and fills the air, like a great cloud of smoke. On the banks of the rivers and borders of the lakes, and in the vallies between the hills, are many fine tracts of level arable ground. On the confines of this county, there are large tracts of natural wood, evidently remains of much larger forests. The management of black cattle and sheep, but especially the former, forms the principal employment of the inhabitants of this county. The clans of the Frasers, the Forteses, the Macintoshes, and M' Phersons, are the principal inhabitants of Inverness-shire. They possess many elegant feats upon the Moray frith, and elfewhere throughout the county. The three Garrisons of Fort George, Fort Augustus,

Augustus, and Fort William form a chain of communication across the island, from the Moray frith to Loch Fine. Though the Earfe is the language of the country, in the town of Inverness and its neighbourhood, and also in the vicinity of the Forts, very good English is spoken. The inhabitants were indebted for the introduction of the English, and for feveral useful arts, to the soldiers under Oliver Cromwell, who were stationary here for a considerable time. Culloden moor, famous for being the scene of battle in 1745, when the Pretender experienced a final overthrow, lies in this county. The districts of Badenoch, Lochaber, the Isle of Sky, and some smaller Islands, are comprehended under this shire. From the nature of the country, it also divides itself into smaller districts, or glens, as they are called, furrounded by mountains, fuch as Glengary in the centre of the county, Glen Morison, Glen Elg, Glen Deffary, Glen Lyon, and feveral others. Lochaber is, perhaps, the wildest district in Scotland. It is noted for its gallant Thane Bancho, on whose eventful history Shakespeare has founded the tragedy of Macbeth; and Glencoe, almost the only town of any consequence here, is noted for the horrid massacre committed by King William's soldiers, when The military roads, in this county, made quartered in it. by the foldiers under General Wade, never fail to exite the astonishment, and gratitude of travellers; they are executed with the utmost industry and pains, over inaccessible mountains, and through mosses and morasses, which seem to baffle all skill and labour. His object was to open a communication with the other parts of the country, fo as to keep the Highlanders in subjection, by connecting the two Forts of Fort William, and Fort George; for which purpose he built another in the centre, which he called Fort Augustus, and which had the defired effect. The want of coal, and indeed the great fcarcity of fuel of every description, is much felt in this county. Not far from the Ferry of Balachinless in Lochaber, there is a fine marble rock, of an ashen grey colour, it is beautifully speckled throughout with grains of pirytes; it is also intermixed with lead, which is rich in filver. - About three miles fouth of Fort William, in the bed of the river, there is a very fingular vein of marble, confifting of a black ground, with a beautiful white flowering like needle work, or rather re fem-

DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.

resembling the frosting upon a window, which penetrates the whole mass. In the small island of Pabla, one of the islands adjoining to this county; there is an argillaceous rock on the shore, the pieces of which, when split in two, exhibit the skeletons of fish. In the parish of Kingussie, a rich vein of filver was, fometime ago, attempted to be wrought, but without fuccess.

Near Inverness, and at Dundarduil, a few miles from the fall of Fyres, there are to be feen, what are called vitrifyed forts. The divisions of this county, called parishes, are certainly by much the most extensive in Scotland, especially those of the Islands, and the Highland district, many exceeding 20, 30, and some even upwards of 60 miles in extent. Upon the coast bordering with Nairn, we have

ARDERSIER, measuring about 23 miles each way, and containing 1300 inhabitants. In general the foil is flat and

fandy, and rents at from 5s. to 30s. per acre.

PETTY, also extends along the Moray frith, about 8 miles, its breadth is 4, and the number of inhabitants 1520. The aspect is agreeable; it is flat and level, with some risings, having a good deal of planting, chiefly fir, interspersed. The foil is fandy, on a rich black mould. There is no kind of manufactures carried on here. The military road to Fort George, croffes this parish.

Inverness, is 13 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth, and contains upwards of 10,000 inhabitants. The aspect is varied, being partly mountainous and hilly, and partly flat. In general the foil is a light loam, or gravelly, producing all forts of grain. The diffrict is dry and healthy. The hill which strikes most, is one near the town, its height is only 250 feet above the bed of the river. On the summit of Craig Phartic, there is one of the most remarkable of what are called vitrified forts to be met with. What is fingular, there are now no natural woods in this district. A number of gentlemen have however of late made very extensive plantations. Loch Ness is one of the most remarkable sheets of water in Scotland: it is 24 miles long, and at a medium, 2 in breadth, and in some places, though sounded with 500 fathoms, no bottom could be found. The mountain of Meal-Fourvouny elevates its conic top about 2 miles of perpendicular height above the level of the lake. Though between 57 and 58 degrees of North latitude, neither the wa256

ters of this lake nor those of the river which issue from it, were ever known to freeze; on the contrary they will thaw a frozen body put into them, which is not an uncommon practice with the inhabitants; when taken up in a veffel and exposed to the proper degree of cold it readily freezes. This water has not, as far as we know, been subjected to a proper chemical analysis. That it is a mineral, is certain from its laxative qualities. There is a confiderable falmon fishing in the river. Inverness is a royal burgh, finely feated on the river Nefs, over which there is a stone bridge, of 7 arches, of great antiquity; about the time of the Revolution the priacipal traffic confifted in corn and fkins, the malting trade was early brought to great perfection here; now various forts of manufacture are established, and an excellent harbour formed, to which belong 7 veffels measuring from 400 to 500 tons each. Upon the whole, Inverness may be considered as a pleafant neat well built town, and very thriving; an academy has lately been established here, which is likely to meet with proper encouragement and fucceis.

Dores, extends along the banks of Lochness 20 miles, its breadth is 4. The number of inhabitants is 1365. Where capable of cultivation, the foil is light and not unproductive, yielding good crops of bear and oats. The new mode of farming, is just beginning to be introduced here. Mr Fraser of Gortuleg, has set the example, and has neither spared pains, nor expence in improving his estate; befides shewing the example, he has given his tenants long leafes, on liberal terms, without which indeed no improvements can go on. The fouthern district, is very mountainous, amongst which there are a number of Lochs, well stored with trout, and other fresh water fish. The Danish Fort, called Dunriachan, is supposed to have been one of a connected chain of Forts, reaching from Inverness to Fort William, which were erected at the time of the Danish incurlions.

Mor and DARRAROSSIE, in the district of Badenoch, extends 30 miles in length and above 5 in breadth, and contains 1800 inhabitants; this is a mountainous, rugged, barren, and bleak diffrict, the whole yielding only about recol. per annum: on the banks of the river Findhorn, some black oats, bear, and rye are produced. There is a confiderable quantity of natural wood grows here, chiefly birch and alder.

alder. The Laird of M'Intosh has made extensive plantations of fir, in various parts; Loch Moy abounds with charr.

ALVIE lies also in the district of Badenoch, and extends from N. to S. 20 miles, its breadth is from z to 3; it contains 1110 inhabitants; it is hilly, and mountainous, and much exposed to cold blasts, the northern termination of the Grampians extending to this quarter. On the banks of the river Spey, a little oats, rye, and barley grow; but the whole does not produce above 800l. of rent. It is worthy of notice, that in this great extent of country, there is no Surgeon, no Writer, no Baker, no Mason, no Carpenter, no Butcher, and no Jail-enough for the purity, and fimplicity of their manners. There is a remarkable artificial cave here, supposed to have been a hiding place, it is 60 feet long, 9 broad, and 7 feet in height. The united parishes of

Kingussie and Inch, also lie in Badenoch, and meafare from W. to E. 17, and from N. to S. upwards of 20 miles. The number of inhabitants is nearly 2000, but here, as in the whole district of Badenoch, it is only the vallies that are inhabited; it is very mountainous, and is interfected by the river Spey. Loch Inch abounds in fine trouts, pike, and charr. Several vestiges of Druidical temples, and of two Roman encampments, are shewn; though it may be doubted whether the Romans ever ventured fo far north. Specimens of filver ore are occasionally found here.

LUGGAN, is in the district of Glenelg, and lies in the fouthern extremity of the county; it is nearly 20 miles long, and as many broad, and contains 1500 persons; though scarcely a tract of 3 miles can be said to be inhabited. The noted river Spey takes its rife in the mountains here, running through the middle of the parish, and receiving a vast number of tributary streams from the circumjacent mountains. Besides black cattle and horses, about 20,000 sheep pasture here.

KILMANIVAIG, measures from N. to S. 60, and from E. to W. about 20 miles, and contains 2400 inhabitants. It is composed of lofty mountains, extensive glens, and rapid rivers, most of which empty themselves into the Lochy. In all this extent of country, little corn is raifed. It supports about 60,000 sheep, 1500 black cattle, and 500 horses which

are of a fmall fize. This diffrict was once occupied by the Cummings, who had a Castle at Inverlochy; no part of which now remains but some of the outer walls. Another remarkable piece of antiquity in this parish, is the famous parallel roads, an altonishing instance of human industry. They lye in the east part of the parish, extending 7 or 8 miles on each side of the water of Roy. There are three of them, in general from 60 to 70 feet in breadth, and about 180 feet afunder, running parallel to each other, and humouring the windings of the mountain. The country people call them Fingalian roads, and attribute them to the days of that hero; others think they were formed by the Kings of Scotland, when the Castle of Inverlochy was a royal residence.

GLENELG. The parish of Glenelg is nearly 20 miles each way, the number of inhabitants is 2750. It is formed into 3 districts by the intersection of two arms of the sea. In the Glenelg district, the foil is good, being partly a black loam and partly gravel. In the district of Knowdart, which borders on the fea, the foil is light; the district of Morror, is rocky and mountainous, only fit for pasture. The antient Barracks of Bernera lie at the point of this district, and are the termination of the military road from Invernels.

KIRKHILL, is 8 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 in breadth, containing about 1570 inhabitants. It, confifts of a narrow stripe about 4 miles long, inclining to the Moray frith, there it rifes to a ridge of hills which divide it into 2 valleys. In the low parts the foil is a rich loam, in the high districts it is gravelly; it produces oats, barley, peafe, and some wheat; it is watered by the river Beauly, in which

there is good falmon and plenty of trout.

KILTARLITY, and CONYETH, two united parishes, measure about 30 miles from N. E. to S. W. they are 6 broad at an average, and contain 2,500 inhabitants; about one thirtieth part only is arable, being on the whole mountainous and rocky. It is watered by the rivers Glass and Beauly, on the latter of which there is a remarkable fall called the Redlin, about 2 miles from the church. Improvements are going on with spirit in this district, for which the inhabitants are indebted to the Honourable Alexander Frazer of Lovat, who has a residence at Beaufort in this parish; also to Frazer of Belladrum, and Frazer of Bruiach.

The Isle of Sky, and the islands of Barry, and of North with after the to be a man per at the last

and South Uiff, are also politically situated within this county, a particular description of all which, and of the other illands will be given afterwards.

The two great roads from the fouth meeting at the inn of Dalnacardoch, proceed to Dalwhinnie; from thence one goes to Inverness by Pitmain, Avimore, Dalmagarrie, Inverness. Another goes to Bernera, by Fort Augustus; and a third great road in this county goes from Fort William, to Inverness, by Fort Augustus and the lakes. The first of these leaving Dalnacardoch, enters the shire of Inverness, at the 04th mile stone from Edinburgh, and goes along the water of Truim, a branch of the Spey, through a wild country to the bridge of Spey, between the 109th and 110th mile stones, at the 112th is the inn of Pitmain, 24 miles from Dalnacardoch. Leaving Pitmain the road paffes the ruins of Ruthven. and the kirk of Kincussie, entering the woods of Raits at the 115th mile stone. From this the ride is pleasant through Dunaughton wood and Kincraig. It reaches Alvie kirk at the 122d mile stone. It enters the shire of Moray at the 123d mile stone near Mr Grant's of Rothymurchus, continuing to run parallel to the Spey till it reaches the inn of Aviemore, near the 126th mile stone; the aspect is wild, with a great deal of natural wood. After entering Inverness shire, it crosses the river Findhorn, near the 140th mile stone, and lands at Dalmagarrie inn about the 123d. From Dalmagarrie, it leaves the kirk of Moy, and the Loch on the right, and crosses the river Nairn at the 150th stone. Soon after this it enters Culloden moor, and going through the ground of Leys on the left, and Castlehill on the right, it terminates in Inverness, where stands the 156th mile stone,

The miles on the road to Bernera, by Fort Augustus, are numbered from Stirling. From Dalnacardoch to Dalwhinhie, is 13 miles through a very wild country. Dalwhinnie stands at the 78th mile stone, from which the road, leaving the ruins of the castle Clunie on the right, at the 84th mile, reaches the bank of the river Spey about the 86th, and keeping along the river side, lands at Garvimore inn, betwixt the 91st and 92d mile stone. Keeping a north west direction across the county, at the 94th stone, where a road goes off to Fort William, it reaches the head of the Spey at Corayarrack, and leaving it runs along the fide of the Tarff, reaching Fort Augustus, and the head of Loch Ness at the 110th

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From Fort Augustus crossing the Oich, it enters the woods of Glen Morrison, landing in the inn of Unach near the 118th stone, being 9 miles from Fort Augustus. From Unach inn the road croffes the river at the 120th stone, and goes along the banks of Loch Cluony: going through part of Glenshill over the mountains, it falls in with the waat the 135th stone, and reaches the inn of Raatachan on Loch Duich at the 144th stone, being the 26th from Unach. Making a circuit round the head of the lake, the road enters Glenelg, and, going through the woods, terminates at the Barracks of Bernera at the 153d mile stone from

Stirling, and 9th from Raatachan.

From Inverness to Fort William, is a charming highland ride along the lakes by the chain of Forts. Leaving Inverness it passes Fraser of Torbrecks at the 9th mile stone, and going through the woods of Aldowrie, approaches Loch Ness at the 8th mile stone near the kirk of Dores. Running by the fide of this fine loch, whose banks are covered with wood, it passes the inn called General's Hut near the 18th, and reaches the river Fyres at the 19th mile stone, near the famous falls of that name; and passing the kirk of Boleskine on the left at the 21st mile, reaches the banks of the small lake Lochandurive at the 28th, landing in Fort Augustus at the 23d mile from Inverness. This fort is finely fituated at the head of Loch Ness between the rivers Tarff and Oich. The road reaches the banks of Loch Oich at the 37th mile stone, or 5 miles from Fort Augustus: it travels along the banks of the loch 4 miles, and leaving Grant's of Corrimony on the left at the 41st mile stone, at the 43d it gains Loch Lochey, and reaches the inn of Letter Finlay near the 46th stone, and about 13 miles from Fort Augustus. It keeps near the loch till it reaches Lorn bridge at the 50th mile stone; it crosses the Spey river at high bridge near the 53d stone, and at the 55th ascends Auchnadall hill, terminating at Fort William and Maryburgh, about the 61st mile stone from Inverness, and 15 miles from the inn of Letter Finlay.

From Inverness to Beauly is a fine ride of 10 miles, from

whence a road goes cross the island into Kintail.

COUNTY OF ARGYLE.

THIS county, together with Perth shire and the Western Isles, is supposed to have constituted the antient kingdom of the Scots; the rest of Caledonia was subject to the Picts, and Romans. This shire comprehends the districts of Kintyre, Knapdale, Argyle Proper, Cowal, and Lorn.

Kintyre is a peninsula which runs 30 miles out into the Irish sea. The chief town is Campbeltown, where there

is a fafe harbour for ships.

Kapdale is joined to Kintyre, on the north, by a narrow neck of land, over which the country people were in use to drag their boats, though near a mile, to avoid failing round

the Mull of Kintyre.

Lorn is the pleafantest, and most fruitful part of the county. The Duke of Argyle is hereditary Sheriff of this county. It is bounded on the fouth by the Irish sea, and the frith of Clyde; on the East by Perth shire; on the West by the Atlautic ocean; and on the North by Inverness shire. It extends from S. to N. between the Mull of Kintyre and the point of Ardnamurchan, where it joins the shire of Inverness, about 114 miles, and, in breadth, exclusive of the isles about 40.

The antient inhabitants did not live either in plenty or in elegance, yet they were happy. They piqued themselves on their capacity of enduring hunger and fatigue. They were passionately fond of music, and of poetry. The song and the dance foon made them forget their toils. The found of the bagpipe is now feldom heard.* With the modes of life that nourished it, the vein for poetry has also disappeared. The deer have fled from the mountains. Extensive forests are now

turned into sheep walks.

In former ages, the whole of this west coast of Argylefhire was perpetually exposed to the descents and depredations of strangers. The Irish, from the fouth, and the Danes

^{*} On a tour from the Capital, by Stirling, Callender, Lochearn head. Killin, Kenmore, Dunkeld, Perth, and Kinrofs, the writer of this did not once hear the found of the bagpipe. There ought to be a piper at every inn in the Highlands. Besides the gratification which travellers would receive, the landlord would also find his interest in it.

from the north, formed many small colonies, at a convenient distance from the sea; but the original inhabitants never allowed them to penetrate further. There are many monuments; of the remotest antiquity, which not only prove the martial spirit of our ancestors, but also, that they conducted operations with a method scarcely to be expected in these rude ages. For a tract of 150 miles, watch towers were erected in fight of each other. If an enemy landed, or if he was feen hovering in fight, in the course of two hours, the whole country was alarmed; and the inhabitants repaired to the shore, completely armed. The fignal was to kindle a fire in each of these towers; and, as quick as lightening, all were illuminated, and all the country in motion. When any chief or hero distinguished himself in battle and fell, a mo. nument was erected to his memory. This monument confifted of a stone set up perpendicularly upon the spot; and the length of it determined the estimation in which the hero was held by his countrymen. The heroes, celebrated by Offian, were a militia established in Argyleshire, for the purpose of defending the country upon any sudden emergency. They also were the dernier resort in battle, because they were the best men that could be picked from the whole district. Their fame was fo great, that the Irish were obliged to have recourse frequently to their assistance, to defend them from the northern nations. When we behold fuch evident marks of genius among a rude people, we naturally regret that it is not in our power to delineate with accuracy the civil polity by which these times were regulated.

Of old, the chieftain was not so much considered the master as the father of his numerous clan. Every india vidual of these followers loved him with a degree of enthufiasm, which made them chearfully undergo any fatigue or danger. Upon the other hand, it was his interest, it was his pride, and his chief glory, to requite fuch animated friendship to the utmost of his power. The rent paid him was chiefly confumed in feasts given at the habitations of his tenants. What he was to spend, and the time of his refidence at each village, was known, and provided for accordingly. The men who provided these entertainments partook of them; they all lived friends together; and the departures of the chief and his retinue never failed to occasion regret. In more polished times, the cattle and corn confumed,

fumed at these feasts of hospitality, were ordered up to the landlord's habitation: what was friendship at the first became very oppressive in modern times. Till very lately, Campbell of Auchinbreck had a right to carry off the best cow he could find upon several properties, each Martinmas, by way of mart. The island of Islay paid 500 such cows yearly, and so did Kintyre, to the M'Donalds: the Crown now has converted thefe cows at 20s. a head, and taken away

this badge of flavery.

The inconveniencies attending this state, arose from the petty quarrels between neighbouring clans : these took their rise from a spirit of plunder and depredation, and from points of fantastical honour; and they feldom endured long at a time; the weakest party giving way, and keeping quiet until times and circumstances made him a match for his antagonist. It is remarkable, that no considerable family was ever annihilated by these intestine broils; a proof, that they were not so destructive as, at this distance of time, we are apt to believe.

At the period now under review, the Scottish kings had no authority whatever in this part of the country; on the contrary, the M'Donalds of the Isles assumed regal powers, and actually held parliaments, or meetings of a similar nature, where they enacted laws. The dispute between Baliol and Bruce changed this scene. The Bruces travelled through Argyle shire in the course of their peregrinations. After they were established upon the throne, this part of their dominions became an object. They brought the M'Donalds and other clans to some kind of subordination. At last, they built fortresses; and gave the command of them to military captains. From this time, in their different wars with the English, they had recourse to the assistance of the Highlanders. It became necessary for the chieftains to lead their followers to the low country; and of course to contract debts.

From this zera, the condition of the middling ranks became worse; for the chiefs found it necessary to lay on an addition to their yearly revenue, in order to defray the expence incurred in attending the fovereign. This innovation, in some measure, slackened the ancient friendship; and, in order to enforce obedience, it was necessary to have recourse to penal laws. The king accordingly gravified his feudal

barons in this respect; indeed he could not act otherwise; for these barons were always formidable to his throne.

The first dawn of kingly government produced gibbets upon almost every seudal estate. Without trial or jury, the proprietor hanged without mercy or remorfe. The evil became at last so slagrant, that a jury, and bailiff or sherisf, was introduced: but it did not cure the mischies; for this law-officer was frequently gratisted for the blood he spared; and, if a culprit was poor, he was thought a very proper subject for the gallows. In short, this despotic system was not effectually reformed until the year 1748, when these abominable jurisdictions were totally abolished. The effect of this reformation was associated from their fetters than they began to improve their properties. Within these 30 years, the sace and condition of this county has undergone the happiest change, as appears

by a variety of useful improvements.

This county like the other highland districts affords many wild romantic and fublime prospects. Hills, rocks, and huge mountains rise upon each other, in a stupendous and dreadful disorder; often bare, bleak, and barren. The valley of Glencrow is tremendous and awful; the coast is rocky, but indented with bays and inlets that afford good harbours for shipping. This county is well watered by rivers, brooks, and lochs which abound with fish. The vales and flat parts are cultivated for corn, the mountains feed great quantities of black cattle; the woods, of which there is a confiderable number, afford shelter to deer, and all fort of game usual in the country, while much wealth is got in its bowels from lead, copper, and other mines. Loch Fine an arm of the fea is famous for herrings. Lochow is a beautiful fresh water lake, 24 miles long and 1 broad, in which are a great number of small islands, on two of which castles are built. When the projected canal shall be completed, Mr Knox affirms that the county of Argyle will become one of the most valuable prizes in the British empire, washed on both sides by the fea, deeply indented by navigable lakes and bays, having an easy communication with the fishing grounds on the north highlands, with Glasgow and the trading towns on the Clyde, with Ireland, Wales, Whitehaven, Liverpool, Bristol, and other marts on the west coast of England, we may eafily conceive (fays he) that the period is at no great distance

There are two Royal Burghs in this county, Campbelltown and Inverary; the latter is the head town of the county, pleafantly fituated and well built; some manufactures of linens and woolens are carried on in it, and considerable benefit occurs from the fishing of Loch Fine. The Duke of Argyle's elegant residence in this neighbourhood is also of no small advantage to it. Campbelltown stands on the southern extremity of the peninsula of Kinture, and contains about 5,000 inhabitants, who are supported chiefly by the herring sishery. Oban a sishing village, lately erected on the west coast is in a thriving state. The clan Campbell, of which the Duke of Argyle is chief, are the principal inhabitants; the climate, from being exposed to the western ocean, is moist and damp.

KILMALIE lies partly in Inverness shire, it is of a very irregular form, being intersected by many arms of the sea. In a strait line it measures 60 miles, and about 30 from N. E. to S. W. in breadth; the number of inhabitants is upwards of 4000. The greatest part consists of high grounds, but these afford excellent pasture for sheep; there are also many vallies, of various extent and quality. It is watered by the rivers Lochy and Nevis, upon whose banks there is a good deal of arable ground. Snow feldom lies in this diftrict above 24 hours. There is a fine falmon fishing on the Loch: the coast abounds in herrings, from July to No-The only fresh water Lake in this district, is vember. Loch Archaig 16 miles long and one broad. Here stands Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain, being elevated 4370, or according to fome, only 4283 feet above the level of the fea; the prospect from the top is very extensive, and never fails to expand the heart, and delight the spectator. Colonfay at the distance of 80 or 90 miles from it, can be feen in a clear day. A great part of this mountain is composed of porphyry; specimens of different colours, are got upon different parts of the hill, some equal to any that has ever been found any where. On this mountain, there is also red granite which according to Williams is the best, and most beautiful in the world: lately too, two different veins of lead ore have been discovered, about 300 yards from the bottom of the valley. A vein of the same kind, has been also discovered at Inverscaddle, the property of Mr Came-

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ron of Fassfern. Near the farm house of Ballacheilish, there is a marble rock, of a beautiful ashen grey colour, and of a fine uniform grain, capable of receiving a fine polish. It is finely sprinkled throughout with bright specks of pyrites, and also of lead ore. The exports from this extensive district, are fish, particularly herrings, wool, sheep, horses, and black cattle. Fort William, adjoining to which is the vil-

lage of Maryburgh, stands in this parish.

GLENORCHY and INNISHAIL, extend 24 miles in length. but the breadth is very unequal; they contain 1670 in. habitants. This large district, is exclusively mountainous and hilly, excepting the vale of Glenorchy, which is 3 miles long and a mile broad, and the small plains of Auch and Auchala. der. In many places there is a good deal of natural wood, particularly on the banks of Lochow; Cruachan is 3300 feet above the level of the fea, and rifes in a gentle flope from Loch Tay. The military road from Stirling to Inverary, by Tyndrom, and part of the military road from Tyndrom to Fort William, lie in this parish. From the Inn of Dalmaly, and bridge of Aw, the road winds through woods and dells, towering mountains, and floping hills, as give an uncommon grandeur and sublimity to the scenes. Part too lies through a narrow defile, amidst such irregularities of nature, such deep chasms, and such impending rocks, as indicate some valt convulsions of the earth to have happened at some remote period of time. At the east end of Lochow, stands the famous Castle of Kilchuirn. In the island of Inishail, the remains of a small Monastery with its Chapel, are still to be feen. A lead mine has been wrought for many years, on the confines of this parish, and in several of the hills, there are appearances of lead ore. Among the rocks and mountains, cobalt, tale, asbeltus, and small pieces of a beautiful jasper, have been found. There is good limestone in various parts.

LOCHGOIL HEAD and KILMORICH. This parish is 30 miles in length and from 2 to 6 in breadth and contains 1010 inhabitants. The surface of this district is in general very unequal, many of the hills rise to a great height, some are interspected with huge rocks, caverns, and frightful precipices, in others scarcely a rock is to be seen. The low lands and vallies form a delightful variety; after surveying extensive wilds and barren rocks, the eye is restreshed by the appear-

ance of small cultivated spots of plain ground upon the coast and in the vallies, which bring back the pleasing ideas of shelter, of industry, and of population. This district is also intersected by three arms of the sea, Loch Goil, Loch-Long, and Loch Fine, where the scenery is much diversifyed by natural woods. The minerals are moor stone, granite, and spar, in considerable variety, also limestone in several places. There is likeways a lead mine near the head of Loch Fine, but it was never wrought. The remains of three old castles still stand proof against the storms or tempests, viz. The Castles of Ardhinleys, of Carrick, and Danduram castle.

KILMADAN, is a plain or glen 12 miles long, and little more than a quarter of a mile broad, containing only 350 inhabitants. It is all a flat, bounded by hills covered with heath. The fea coast affords good sishing. This parish had the honour of being the birth place, of Mr M'Laurin, Professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh,

whose father was minister of the parish.

Dunoon is 24 measured miles in length and only 2, at an average, in breadth, containing 1680 inhabitants. The general appearance is agreeable: It is pretty flat on the coast, rising gradually into hills skirted with wood. Danoon Castle was once a royal one; and the bishops of Argyle resided in

the village.

Inverchaolain, lies on the north fide of Lochstreven, an arm of the sea, abounding in white sish of various kinds; it contains upwards of 500 inhabitants. The surface is for the most part rugged, a ridge of mountains rises with a steep ascent all along the coast. There is a remarkable change on the appearance of the mountains in this district: they were formerly covered with heath, and pastured with black cattle, now they are pastured with sheep, and they have a fine green appearance, the heath being almost extirpated. The rental of this parish, is about 1500l. Sterling, one half of it, is the property of Mr Campbell of South-hall.

KILSINAN, lying on the east side of Loch Fine, is 15 miles long and from 3 to 6 broad, it contains 1204 inhabitants. The surface is rugged, and the shore rocky; none of the hills, however, rise to a great height. There are here several small fresh water lakes, which abound in trout. This district is also adorned and enriched, by a considerable quantity of sine natural wood, chiesly oak, birch, and

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ash. The principal proprietor is Mr Lamont of Lamont;

the usual crops are, oats, barley, and potatoes.

STRACHUR and STRALACHAN, these united parishes are 18 miles in length, and from 3 to 8 in breadth; the number of inhabitants is 1060. The general appearance is hilly; there is some flat ground, however, on the sea coast, and on the sides of the rivers, of which the Cur is the principal. It enjoys the advantages of Loch Fine, which washes its borders for a considerable extent. The mountains are skirted with oak, ash, and other timber; there are several curious Caves, worth visiting here. Strachur-house, the residence of Gen. Campbell, is a commodious building erected about 20 years ago.

INVERARY, is in the form of a crescent, whose extreme points, are 17 miles afunder; the average breadth is 3, and the number of inhabitants 1830. The appearance is hilly and mountainous, though interspersed with several tracts of flat land, particularly about the town of Inverary, and the whole district of Glenshira, which is about 5 miles long. The hills in general are rather barren, but the fields of Glenshira and Inverary, are a deep foil and very fertile. This district has not only the advantage of a fea coast of 12 miles, which is in general flat, but also the fishing on Loch Fine, the herrings of which are thought superior to any caught in the West Highlands. The town, the capital of Argyleshire, is pleafantly fituated on the fide of the Loch, and is neat and clean, but not large, and a stranger is surprised at not finding a single thatched house in it. Near it stands the Castle of Inverary, the refidence of the Duke of Argyle. In regard to extent of pleasure ground, and fine plantations, hardly any place can vie with Inverary. Indeed it has become fo much the refort of travellers, of late, that any description is unnecessary. About a mile from the town, there is a quarry of grey clouded marble, but it does not take a very fine polith; the Castle of Inverary is built of a species of lapis ollaris; it is of a blue colour, and foft when taken from the quarry; it is of the fame kind with that found in Norway, of which the king of Denmark's palace is built.

SADDLE and SKIPNESS. This parish is 25 miles in length and 2 in breadth. The number of inhabitants is 1340. The face of this district is in general rough and hilly, and better adapted for passure than tillage. The hills rise gradually from the shore and are covered with heath and grass: It enjoys a

good herring fishing. The Castle of Skipness has a noble appearance and is wonderfully entire, it is supposed to have been built by the Danes; the cement of which it is built is as hard as whin rock. The Abbey of Saddle, a monastery of the Cistertian order, was built about 1160, only a small part of it is now standing.

KILLEAN and KILCHENZIE. This parish is 18 miles long and 4 broad, containing 1910 inhabitants. Excepting the coast the aspect is mountainous, on the coast the soil is sharp and gravelly, the mountains are covered with heath: Danish forts, and some rude obclisks, are scattered here and there over this district.

CAMPBELTOWN confilts of a large section of the peninsula of Kintyre, its length from North to South is computed to be 11 miles, its breadth from 6 to 10. The number of inhabitants is 8700. This district is flat in the middle, rising at both ends into hills from 1000 to 1200 feet above the level of the sea, it is almost totally destitute of wood. A number of Damish forts appear along the coast. The town is considerable, it is a royal burgh and the presbytery seat, containing about 5000 inhabitants. It has an excellent harbour, chiefly employed by the herring vessels, of which about 50 belong to this place.

Southend is 11 miles in length and 5 in breadth, and contains 1300 inhabitants. It exhibits a beautiful and varie-gated prospect of hills and vallies, through which several small rivers slow. Oats, barley, potatoes, and beans, are the principal crops. The Caves and the Danish forts along the coast are the principal curiosities in this quarter. Dunavesty Castle, the scene of several historical events, also merits notice. Not far from the Castle there is a fine bank of coral rock, which

might prove useful in husbandry.

KILCALMONELL and KILBERRY. These united parishes are upwards of 12 miles long and 4 broad, extending along the whole length of west Loch Tarbert; the number of inhabitants is 2450. The face of this district has the greatest variety in its appearance; it consists of slats, and hills, vallies, woods, and lakes. The soil is equally various, consisting of sand, clay, loam, moss, and muir; the last constitutes by far the greatest proportion of the parish: the attachment of the inhabitants of this, and the neighbouring parish, to dogs, has been often remarked: in this parish there are about

400, every family having 1, and often 2; even paupers keep them at the risk of being deprived of the benefits of the poor's roll. The entrance of the district of Kintyre, was formerly defended by a chain of forts, the principal of them is still a fine old ruin.

SOUTH KNAPDALE is computed to be 20 measured miles in length, and from 12 to 16 in breadth; the number of inhabitants is 1520. The aspect of this district is finely diversified with hill and dale, mountains, woods, lochs, rivers and vallies. There is a fine herring fishing on the coast.

NORTH KNAPDALE, is about 12 miles in length and 3 in breadth, and contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants. Being mostly hilly the soil is best adapted for passure, and is excellent of its kind; among the hills many lakes are interspersed, and an arm of the sea intersects it nearly into two equal parts, Cruach-Lussa is the highest hill here, from whose top there is a most extensive prospect. Between the islands on this coast and the main, the tide runs with an incredible velocity, and the meeting of the currents renders it noisy and turbulent in a high degree, totally inconceivable to a stranger.

GLASSARY is 22 miles in length and 12 in breadth, it contains 2570 inhabitants. A confiderable part is flat ground, on the banks of the river Ad, the foil is good and under culture. Oats, barley, and potatoes are the principal crops, but black cattle and sheep are the staple articles. The rental is

about 7,500l. Sterling per annum.

KILMARTIN, measures 12 miles in length and 3 in breadth, the number of inhabitants is 1540. The general appearance is hilly, and mountainous. The valley, however, from the Church to Lochow, is one of the most beautiful in the highlands; this parish enjoys the benefit of Loch Craignish, an arm of the sea, and Loch Crinan, an exceeding good harbour. On Mr Campbell of Kilmartin's estate, there was a copper mine wrought for several years, but of late the working has been discontinued; there is abundance of limestone also here.

CRAIGNISH, is on the whole flat and level, it lies on the shore of the Atlantic and contains about 770 inhabitants. The soil is not deep but is tolerably productive; the usual crops are bear, oats, and potatoes. There are few herrings caught on this coast, the only fish they have in abundance is the seathe, which yields a great deal of oil. There are many sortifyed eminences scattered over this district, which are supposed

posed to have been Danish forts. A cluster of grey stones set on end, to denote the graves of fallen heroes, is to be seen near to General Campbell's house of Craignish; cairns and similar monuments are scattered in different places.

KILLBRANDON and KILCHATTON. Besides part of the main land, these united parishes comprehend 5 of the small Hebrides; they are about to miles long, and 6 broad; and contain 2060 persons. A great part of the soil lies over limestone and slate: the Eastale slates, from an Island of that name, are known over the greatest part of Britain. More than two thirds of this district belongs to the Earl of Breadalbane; the rental, exclusive of the slate quarries, is about

1600l. per annum. It is faid that Mr Raspe, when on a survey of this part of the country, some years ago, reported that he discovered the ores of silver, lead, copper, and zinc. We are informed that this able mineralogist was not always suffi-

ciently candid in pointing out the places where he made his discoveries, from this circumstance, much of the benefit which the country would have derived from his labours, is now lost

by his death.

KILMORE and KILBRIDE, these united parishes are 7 miles long, and 6 broad; the number of inhabitants is 1890. This district is hilly, but not mountainous; the hills are covered with heath, and in general pastured with sheep, the vallies are for the most part arable, but the ground is rather wet and spouty: Lochnell, is a fine fresh water lake, 2 miles in length and \(\frac{1}{2}\) a mile in breadth, there are some others, but they are rather inconsiderable. Though it enjoys a coast of 20 miles, there are no established sisheries upon it. There are several good harbours, as Oban, Dunstaffnage, and Ardintrave; at Dunstaffnage there is an old Castle, near which is a very remarkable echo.

ARDHATTAN, and MUCKAIRN, these two united parishes, are computed to extend 24 miles in length, and at an average 20 in breadth. They contain 2400 inhabitants. The surface is for the most part hilly and uneven, intersected with streams of water, and diversifyed with heights and hollows: the air is falubrious and the people in general remarkably healthy. The rivers Aw, Kinloss, and Etie, abound with excellent trout. Cruachan Bean, with its double top, one of the highest mountains in Scotland, lies here. Sea shells have been found on its summit. Its circumference is 14 computed miles, and

it affords excellent pasturage for black cattle and sheep. Here is a considerable quantity of natural wood, and the forest of Glenetie is well stocked with red deer; oats, barley, and potatoes, are the chief crops raised in this parish. The rental is from 4 to 5.000l. per annum, vast numbers of Druidical mo-

numents are pointed out in this district.

KINNINVER and KILMELFORT, these form a square of about 12 miles each way, and contain 1180 inhabitants. The general aspect is hilly, but none are of great height; the lower parts are sloping declivities to the fea, which produce good crops of oats, bear, and potatoes. It enjoys a considerable extent of sea coast, on Loch Feachan. It is watered by the Euchar and Oude, besides many other smaller streams.

KILCRENAN and DALVICH, this united parish is 12 miles long, and at a medium 8 broad; it contains 1125 inhabitants, This is the only parish in the county which enjoys no sea coast; which is in part made up by that fine sheet of water Lochow, that divides the parish almost in two, lengthways. The furface is much diversifyed with heights and hollows, and interlected by numerous streams, descending from the hills: heath is the prevailing appearance, but there is also much valuable wood here. The island of Inis-chonnel in Lochow, with its castle, a majestic ruin, now almost covered with ivy, never fails to attract the attention of travellers. Lochavish also lies here, it is a beautiful piece of water, of a triangular form, and full of trouts, having also a Castle,

and feveral islands in it.

LISMORE and APPIN. This parish is of prodigious extent being 63 miles long, and from 10 to 16 broad. It contains 3,530 inhabitants, and comprehends the districts of Lismore, Airds, Appin, Durror, Glenoreren, Glenco, and Kingerloch. By far the greater part is hilly and mountainous. The best soil is Appin, it is equally capable of bearing corn as grafs. Lifmore is an island to miles long, and from 2 to half a mile broad. There is one farm 18 Scots miles long. The rental of the whole is about 8000l. per annum, exclusive of kelp, woods, &c. Oats, barley, potatoes, and a little flax are the only crops. The island of Lismore is altogether a lime rock, and the prodigious bed of marl at the bottom of the Loch may be esteemed a natural curiosity. Many of the scenes acted by Fingal are laid in this parish. Formerly a lead mine was wrought in Appin, but was given

ap feveral years ago. The flate quarry of Ballychelish is a good quality of flate, and carried on with much spirit and fuccess. At the Castles of Achinduin and Kingerloch there are remarkable echoes, which repeat distinctly fix or eight fyllables.

Morven is computed to be 20 miles in length, and, where broadest, not less than 10; the number of inhabitants is 1765. The general appearance is hilly, but of no great height; though covered with heath, they for most part yield good pasture. There is a good deal of natural wood here particularly those of Ardnamurchan, and on the sides of Loch Suinart, in which are deer and roes. This district has the advantage of the island Mull, on which there stand the ruins of an old castle. Limestone abounds in some places here, and not long ago an attempt was made to discover a lead mine; but it proved unfuccefsful.

IT is believed that most of the metals found in Scotland have been got in this county. Besides lead, copper, and iron, which have all been wrought, a large mass of malleable gold is faid to have been found by a Captain Nicol near Tyndrum. Mr Raspe got a flake of gold when analysing some ores from Ilay, and also filver. At the lead mines of Strontian a species of terra ponderosa has been discovered, called Strontites, having some chymical qualities peculiar to itself. The muriate of Strontites gives a red colour to flame, whereas that of barytes gives it a blue colour. Its specific gravity is also less than that of barytes, and it is of a greenish colour. It was first accurately observed and analysed by Dr Hope: Near these mines beautiful specimens of transparent tale, studded with garnets, are found.

The principal roads in this county are the Glasgow road to Inveraray, along the banks of Loch Lomond by Tarbet and Cairndow. There is also a highland road which enters this county at Tyndrum, from thence to Dalmaly and Inveraray. From Inveraray to Campbelltown the road goes by Loch Goil-head, West Tarbet, Bar, Campbelltown, down the side

of Loch Fine, and Kilbrannin Sound.

From Luss to Tarbet is a pleasant highland ride of 8 miles, up the Lomond Loch, at Tarbet the road leaves the Loch on the right, and going north-west, passing the head of Loch Long, it enters Glen Crow at the 6th mile stone. Two miles far-

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ther on it leaves the small sheet of water called Bells Loch on the left, and enters Glen Kinglas at the 11th mile stone; at the 13th it reaches Ardkinlas, and lands at the inn of Cairndow at the 14th stone. From thence it goes round the head of Loch Fine; croffing the river Fine at the 15th mile from Tarbet, and goes down the west side of the loch by Dunderaw house, reaching Invergray at the 9th mile from Cairndow. The north road from Tyndrum is wilder and more dreary; about one mile from the inn the road enters Argyle shire at the 88th mile stone from Stirling, it reaches Inverlocky at the 97th; at the 98th it joins the river Awe; arriving at the inn of Dalmaly near the kirk of Glenorchy between the 99th and 100th mile stones. It leaves Kilchurn Castle at the head of loch Awe on the right, and goes by Auchlean. The road then takes a fouth-east direction, leaving the loch and falling in with the river Aray, near Tullich and Ladyfield, it keeps it as his guide till it lands in Inveraray, at the 115th mile stone, being the 16th from Dalmaly.

DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.

The road from Inveraray to Campbelltown croffes the river Douglas at the 4th mile stone, a little beyond this it passes St Johns, and falls in with Loch Fine at Coatfield near the 8th mile stone. Keeping by the bushy banks of the lake, it leaves Minart at the 13th mile, and reaches Loch Gare head at the 16th, and Loch Goil or Gilp head inn about the 22d. Turning this projection of the loch, the road, still keeping the water fide, passes Inverneal near the 28th mile stone, and Campbell of Asknish's house at the 34th, landing in West Tarbet at the 37th mile stone, after crossing the peninsula, being a stage of 15 miles from Loch Goil-head. Here the road goes by the sea shore, passing the Kirktown of Kilcalmonel at the 47th stone; at the 53d it leaves the ruins of Runachan on the left, and goes through the parks of M'Donald of Largie between the 54th and 55th. Leaving Killean kirk at the 56th mile stone, the road reaches Barr inn at the 61st, after a stage of 24 miles from West Tarbet. From Barr inn the road goes through the policy of Colonel Campbell, and leaving Balacharty at the 64th on the right, reaches the ruins of Kilhunie at the 69th; it then goes by Kirkmichael and Drummore, terminating in Campbelltown at the 73d mile stone, after a stage of 12 miles from Barr.

The first stage from Inversary to Fort William is Dalmaly 15 miles, at which inn slands the mile stone numbered 100

from Stirling. The road croffes the river at the kirk of Glenorchy, and falls in with loch Awe at the 104th stone, near which stand the ruins of Kilchurn Castle. Passing the head of the loch and going up the river Awe it leaves the house of Inverawe at the 13th stone, and lands at Bunau upon Loch Etive at the 114th mile stone. From Bunau to Kingshouse inn is 30 miles. But the best road to Fort William is from Tyndrum over the black mountains, a dreary stage of 19 miles, but good roads.

COUNTY OF CROMARTY.

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THIS small county has almost 3 of its sides surrounded by the Moray frith, and the frith of Cromarty; the fouth, the only part joining the land, borders with the county of Ross. Cromarty, towards the close of the last century, was erected into a distinct county at the request of the Earl of Cromarty, to whom it almost entirely belonged; but it has now passed into a number of other hands. It is 15 miles

in length, and 5 in breadth.

The face of this county is interesting and pleasant, the furface is varied with hill and dale, and it is well sheltered with wood. The new system of husbandry has not however as yet had its proper effect here; favoured with a tolerably good foil, and a temperate climate, for the latitude in which it lies, Cromarty has much to gain in agricultural improvements. Cromarty frith is one of the finest bays in the island; but little advantage is taken of it. It is 15 miles long, and, in many places, 2 broad, and is capable to receive the whole navy of Great Britain. Gaelic is the language generally spoken, though most understand English also. On the water of Connel, pearls have been found. On the hill of Cairnchuinag, parish of Kincardine, are found topazes similar to those of Cairngorm.

CROMARTY, measures near 8 miles in length and from I to 4 in breadth, and contains nearly 2200 inhabitants. The inner part is flat and moorish, the sloping bank which inclines to the sea, and extends from west to east, is one continued

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idealing holland the beauty and the second transfer to the

corn field. The Sutors of Cromarty are two promontories projecting into the sea, on each fide at the entrance of the bay. The hill of Cromarty is always visited by strangers, who never fail to speak with admiration of its beauties, and of the sine prospects from its top. The large rock called "M' Farquhar's Bed," and the Dropping Cave, are also visited as natural curiosities. About 3 miles south from the town the vestiges of a Danish Camp may be traced. The Town, which is small, stands upon a rock, or point of land, which stretches out into the sea, and is much exposed to the east wind. They have plenty of white fish, caught in the bay.

KIRKMICHAEL and CULLICUDDEN, these united parishes are 8 miles in length and 3 in breadth, containing 1235 inhabitants. It is nearly surrounded by the friths of Cromarty and Fort George, rising to a considerable height from the shores of each. The high or middle part is a continued muir; about 4-5ths producing nothing but heath, a variety of Danish encampments are pointed out in different parts.

KILMUIR EASTER, also lies partly in Ross shire, and is about 10 miles long and 4½ broad, and contains 1970 inhabitants. Overhanging Cromarty bay the situation is delightful, the soil on the coast is light; about a mile inland, a ridge extends through the length of the parish, parallel to the shore, which is all cultivated: South from this it is moorish and barren. The usual crops are oats, pease, barley, and rye, with slax.

KINCARDINE, situated partly in the county of Ross, extends from E. to W. 30 miles, its greatest breadth is 20, it contains 1600 inhabitants; the aspect is hilly having various glens and rivers interspersed. The extensive Forest of Balnagown occupies the western district. The arable ground and meadow may amount to about 3000 acres; and the rental of the whole from 1200l. to 1300l. per annum. No manufactures of any consequence are carried on here.

LOGIE EASTER, lies partly in Ross-shire, it is 7 miles long and upwards of 2 broad, and contains 1125 persons. The surface is agreeably varyed, a ridge of hills running through it of no great height; on which a good deal of planting has of late been made. The soil is a deep clay, and a blackish mould; the whole almost is susceptible of culture, it produces all kinds of grain, but oats and barley are principally cultivated.

There are no post roads in this small county worth noticing.

MAN TO THE COUNTY OF ROSS.

at most sensitisfic out the decrees a sold or THIS county is 80 miles in length, and 78 in breadth; it extends from the eastern to the western seas, taking in the whole breadth of the island: Its boundaries are, the shire of Inverness on the south, Sutherland on the north, the western sea on the west, the frith of Cromarty and the German ocean on the east. The form is very irregular, being much indented with bays and inlets from both feas. The general aspect is mountainous, some of which yield to few in the island for height, and on which snow lies during the greatest part of the year. The east side next the German ocean admits of culture and produces, good crops of corn. The vallies are fertilized by feveral rivers, the most noted are the Okel, the Charron, and the Braan, besides a number of rivulets, and fresh water lakes. The Forest of Alfrag confisting chiefly of fir, is from 15 to 20 miles long, and is well stocked with deer, and game of all forts. The inlets or arms of the fea, usually called Lochs, abound in the feafon with fine herings. The district of Glen Elchig on the fouth west was the paternal estate of the Earl of Seaforth, chief of the clan of MacKenzie. But the last Earl of that name, having rifen in rebellion, was defeated in 1719, together with a body of Spaniards by whom he had been joined; and the estate and honours, of consequence forseited. The chief traffic, besides sish, is sheep and black cattle. The places of most note are, Tain, Dingwall, and Fortrose. The British Society for the encouragement of the fisheries, have established a very thriving colony at Ullapool, on Lochbroom. The MacKenzies and Frasers are the chief clans here, the common language is the Earle, and the drefs that of the highlanders. In this district the minerals hitherto discovered, are fandstone, limestone, marble, and marl. Attempts are at present making for the discovery of coal, which it is thought will prove successful. This county has the Island of Lewis politically annexed to it.

Sir George MacKenzie that eminent Statesman and Lawyer, Dr James MacKenzie author of the Art of Preserving Health, and Dr George MacKenzie author of the Lives of of Eminent Scots Writers, were all connected with this

county.

ROSEMARKIE from W. to E. is 6 miles, and from N. to S. 3; containing 1260 inhabitants. From the fea the country rifes gradually, but to no great height; the foil is good, producing luxuriant crops of peafe and oats. From Rosemarkie to Cromarty, the coast is bold and rocky; along them the ivy creeps in ragged cliffs, the wild pidgeons neftle, and "Low brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deep."

The Town was erected a Royal Burgh by Alexander the II. but is not large: about a mile to the west stands the town of Chanany, formerly the residence of the Bishop of Rofs. There is a thriving Academy here, established upon a mortification of Bailie Thomas Forbes of Fortrose, in the

year 1699.

KILLEARNAN measures 5 miles in length and 2 in breadth, and contains 1150 inhabitants. Though the foil be in geperal favourable for cultivation, yet improvements are very backward in this district. Alternate crops of oats and barley, impoverish the ground; and excepting those of the two proprietors, Mr Grant of Red Castle, and Mr MacKenzie of Kilcoy, there is faid not to be a plough in the parish worth above 6 or 7 shillings; this may be partly owing to want of leases, the farms being held only from year to year. The houses of Kilcoy, and Red Castle have both been built for defence.

ALVOCH from S. to N. measures 4, and upwards of 2 miles from E. to W. It consists chiefly of 2 ridges of hills, running from E. to W. and sloping to the north; great variety of foil prevails, but the spirit of modern agriculture, has not changed the face of it much. It contains 1380 inhabitants. Lying on the Moray frith it enjoys many advantages, as to communication, air, &c. Sir R. MacKenzie of Scatwell is proprietor of two thirds of the parish. His seat of Rosehaugh, is a neat and commodious modern edifice. There are some coarse linens, and ofnaburgs made here.

URQUHERT and LOGGIE WESTER, extends along Cromarty frith near to miles, the breadth is 3 and the number of inhabitants 2900. The aspect is varied by risings, small rivers, and plantations. The feats of Sir Hector MacKenzie of Gairloch at Conanside, the old mansion of Findon belonging to Sir R. MacKenzie of Scatwell, and Ferrintosh, the property

property of Forbes of Culloden, are all ornaments to this quarter.

URRAY from E. to W. extends 6 miles, and from N. to S. nearly 3. Situated on the frith of Beauly, and the banks of the river Conan, it has a confiderable proportion of good arable ground. The afpect is interesting; corn fields, intermixed with barren muir, clumps of natural wood, rapid streams, large plantations around gentlemen's feats, with different views of the friths of Dingwall and Beauly. Barley, oats, and potatoes are the principal crops. The number of inhabitants is 1860. The rent is above 2000l. Braan Castle, the principal residence of MacKenzie of Seaforth, stands here. Is a series at the stand of the bound of the series and the series and the series are the series at the series and the series are the series ar

KILMUIR WESTER and SUDDY, now commonly called Knockbain, extend from 6 to 7 miles in length, and from 5 to 6 in breadth. The number of inhabitants is upwards of 1800. A confiderable part is moorish and uncultivated; but, on the sea coast, good crops are raised. The whole would rent at 2600l. per annum. Agriculture here is in a state of infancy.

Contin, the general appearance is hilly and mountainous; the hills are mostly covered with natural wood. A vast number of fresh water lakes are interspersed amongst the hills, all abounding in fish. The banks of the river Raffay, which runs through the parish, are pretty fertile, and produce good crops, but cattle is the staple commodity. The num-

ber of inhabitants is 2500.

DINGWALL fituated at the west end of the frith of Cromarty, contains about 1380 inhabitants, and forms an oblong of about 2 by 12 miles. It consists partly of a pretty valley, partly of the floping fides of hills, a great proportion of which is in a high state of cultivation; the whole forming a beautiful interchange of hill and valley, wood and water, corn fields and meadows: It is watered by the Conan, on which there is a productive falmon fishery. Dingwall is a royal burgh, and is well fituated for trade, being in the centre of the county. The Town has of late undergone many alterations for the better, and may now be reckoned tolerably neat. The ruins of the Caltle once the residence of the Earls of Ross, are still to be feen. An obelisk erected by the first Earl of Cromarty, near the Church, attracts the notice of all travellers. It is 57 feet high, though the base be only

only 6 feet square. It was intended to mark out the family

burying ground.

FODDERTY confilts chiefly of a valley furrounded by hills, having an opening to the east. It is about 2 miles long, and fomething more than half a mile in breadth. The hills however are among the highest in Scotland. Beuivas is the highest; but the most remarkable is Knock Fallaric, on whose top, according to tradition, Fingal had one of his Castles. It is one of the vitrifyed forts, a considerable part of which is at present standing. Barley, oats, and pease are the principal crops. The rental is 1400l. per annum: and the number of inhabitants 1730.

KELTEARN is fituated in the heart of the county, and is about 6 miles long, but of various breadths. It is cultivated from the bay of Cromarty to the foot of the hills, an extent of 2 miles; the highland district consists of high mountains, the highest of which is Benuaish, whose top is always covered with snow. The redendo by the family of Foulis, for the Forest of Uaish, ' is a snow ball to his Majesty, on any day of the year when required.' Here, as in other highland districts in this quarter, are a number of fresh water lakes.

ALNESS is of a very irregular form, its length is 12 miles but its breadth varies from I to 4 miles : it contains 1120 inhabitants. From the frith of Cromarty it is cultivated for about 2 miles inland, where the foil is generally light and productive. The rest is hills covered with heath, having vallies and lakes interspersed amongst them. This parish belongs to Sir Hector Monro of Novar, Munro of Culcairn, Munro of Teaninich, Munro of Lealdie, and Mac-Kenzie of Inchcoulta, yielding about 1 2001. per annum. On the estate of Lealdie, a rich vein of silver ore has lately been discovered.

Rosskeen measures 10 miles in length, the average breadth is 6. It contains 1700 inhabitants; along the frith of Cromarty, for 2 miles back to the foot of the hills, the foil is capable of culture, being light and gravelly, and partly loam, and in some places strong clay. Beyond this there is a tract of mountains, which only afford pasturage for a few black cattle in summer. In this parish is a bed of shell marl of about 70 acres in extent. The rental at present is about 2000l per annum. Spinning of yarn is carried on to a considerable extent in this parish. NIGG

Nigg is 5 miles long and from 2 to 3 broad, the number of inhabitants is 1135. The hill of Nigg overhangs the Cromarty frich. The northern part is cultivated, but the upper part is bleak and rocky. Near Shandwicke stands a large obelifk, having the figures of animals rudely carved upon it. Tradition fays it commemorates a severe shipwreck, which the Danes suffered on the opposite coast. There are a number of curious Caves, formed in the rocks which overhang

the Moray frith.

FEARN measures two miles each way, and contains 1600 inhabitants. The surface is flat, with the exception of a few eminences, which are all capable of cultivation. The foil in the centre is a deep loam, the fouth and west parts are clay; the north and east fandy. Loch Eye lies in this parish, it is 2 miles long and about 1 a mile broad; there are no fish in it but eels. Sandstone is the only mineral yet discovered. The Abbey and the Castle of Lochlin, are two old ruins of confiderable antiquity. There are some remains too of an antient Castle at Cadboll. Sir George MacKenzie, King's Advocate in Charles II.'s time, was born in the Castle of Lochlin,

TARBAT lies partly in Cromarty; and is upwards of 7 miles long and 4 broad. The general aspect is flat, and a considerable part is washed by the Moray frith. The number of inhabitants is 1370. There are a number of small Lochs in this parish, but no rivers. Considerable marl pits, particularly on the estate of Mr MacLeod of Geanies, are of great advantage to this quarter. Oats and peafe are the principal crops. Some farms rent so high as 30s. per acre, the whole produces about 1750l. Sterling. There is abundance of fine fandstone here.

TAIN extends 8 miles from N. to S. and 2 from E. to Value and contains 2100 inhabitants. The ground is in genefal flat, excepting the west quarter which is hilly; the soil is various. The principal crops are barley, oats, and peafe; but a good deal of flax is also raised. Tain the capital of the county, is a royal burgh, and lies near the centre of the

EDDERTOWN is about 10 miles long and 7 broad, and contains 1000 inhabitants; it is almost furrounded with hills and mountains, excepting to the North, which lies on the frith of Tain. There are no natural woods, but a great deal

has been planted of late. The rental amounts to about 5001.

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LOCHBROOM is computed to be 36 miles long, and 20 broad. It contains 3500 inhabitants. The far greater part of this diffrict, is composed of wild uncultivated mountains and hills, abounding with rocks, moss, and heather. On the fide of the Ocean, there are spots of rich and productive grounds. There are feveral lochs and rivers, which afford falmon and trout. The fishing village Ullapool lies within this parish, it possesses most of the requisite advantages for the fishing trade. The ruins of feveral old fortifications, are to be feen here.

GATRLOCH measures 32 miles in length, and about 18 in breadth and contains 2200 inhabitants. This district is hilly and mountainous; oats and bear are the principal crops. It is interfected by a number of lochs and rivers. The most remarkable of which is Loch Mari, which is more than 16 miles long and 1 broad, having 24 small islands in it, covered with wood. This coast has been long famous for cod and herring fishing. Exclusive of what is confumed by the inhabitants, they fend to market annually from 30,000 to 40,000 cod. The rental is nearly 1700l. Sterling.

APPLECROSS is a very extensive and mountainous parish. It has a fea coast of 20 miles extent, exclusive of curves and windings. Amongst the hills, however, there are pleasant and fertile vallies. Oats, potatoes, and barley, are the principal crops, but black cattle is the great article of the husbandman's attention, of which there are about 3000 in the parish. Great abundance of white fish are caught on the coast.

GLENSHIEL is a highland district lying on the north west fide of Loch Duich; its length is 16 miles, and breadth from 1 to 4. The number of inhabitants is 721. There is little ground here in culture. The farms have no particular boundaries, each tenant restricting himself to a certain number of cattle, and they are allowed to range promiscuously. There is an annual herring fishing on the Loch, which is an arm of the fea. Herrings and potatoes are the food of the common people for 3 fourths of the year. The road from Bernera to Fort Augustus, goes through this parish.

LOCHCARRON measures upwards of 14 miles in length, and 5 or 6 in breadth; and contains 1070 inhabitants, and yields about 900l. Sterling of rent. It is a beautiful highland diftrict, well supplied with water. There is a good salmon fishing on the Carron. This parish is said to have given birth to a number of good gaelic poets, particularly the two Mac-Kenzies.

KINTAIL is 13 miles long, and 9 broad, and contains 1000 inhabitants. It lies on the two arms of the fea called Loch Duich, and Loch Long. It has also 2 rivers, the Loid and Croe, famous for falmon. The inhabitants, with the excep-

tion of 2 or 3 families, are all Mac Raes.

LOCHALSH is computed to be 10 miles long and 5 broad, and contains 1330 inhabitants. The aspect is hilly and mountainous, though these are not so high as in Kintail, and the pasture is much superior; Loch-alsh enjoys superior advantages for fishing, being surrounded with sea on three sides; the bays of Loch Duich and Loch Long, encompassing it on the fouth. The rental is about 800l. per annum.

The great road northward to Sutherland and Caithness, goes through this county by Tain and Dornoch. The miles are measured from Edinburgh; the road crosses the river Beauly at the 166th mile stone, and enters the county of Rofs at the 167th, near Gilchrist kirk, it goes by the woods of Castle Braan, and crosses the river Connan at the Scuddle Ferry, and reaches Dingwall on the head of the frith of Cromarty at the 175th mile stone, being a stage of 9 miles from Beauly. Going northward about a mile from Dingwall, the road leaves Davidson of Tulloch's on the right, and goes along the banks of the frith. At the 178th stone it goes through the grounds of Montgerald, and passes Monro of Foulis' near the 180th. Two miles further on it goes by Culcairn and Novar, and reaches the kirk of Alness at the 184th. At the 187th it passes the kirk of Rosskeen, leaving the houses of Culrain and Newmore on the left, landing at the inn of Invergordon at the 189th mile stone, a most delightful stage of 14 miles from Dingwall. Leaving the inn and the castle of Invergordon on the left, the road quits the frith of Cromarty, takes a north-east direction to Tain, at the 192d mile stone; at the 193d it enters the plantations of Reeves, and passes by Ross of Balnagown's near the 194th. It reaches Ross of Culroshe's at the 198th stone, and the town of Tain at the 201st; a stage of 12 miles.

There is a road goes across the county from Dingwall by Lochbroom, which is 25 miles, thence to Strathanart 12, and to Cambus 14 miles.

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COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

THIS county, which takes in the whole breadth of the island, is 80 miles from E. to W., and 40 miles from N. to S. It is bounded on the South, by the county of Ross; on the North and N. East, by Caithness and the North fea; on the West, by the Atlantic Ocean; and, on the East and S. East, by the German Ocean. It was formerly divided into various districts, particularly the west part was called Affynt, and the northern part Strathnaver, which is separated from the rest by a ridge of mountains. The general aspect is hilly and mountainous, though there is a considerable proportion of flat arable ground, much superior to that of Ross thire. Belides many small rivers and streams replete with fish, it exhibits about 60 lakes, the habitation of swans, ducksand geefe; they are also well stored with fish: some of them are interspersed with small verdant islands, which makes the prospect very agreeable. The largest, Loch Shin, is 18 miles in length; Loch Naver and Loch Lyel, in the Strathnaver district are also very large. On the coast there are many commodious harbours, and all the bays swarm with fish. There are also some very extensive forests which abound with deer and other game. The air is healthy and very temperate, confidering the latitude of the country. The inhabitants are the clans Sutherland, M'Kay, and M'Leod. Pictish buildings are every where fcattered over this county. Sutherland has abundance of fandstone, flate, iron stone, limestone, and marble. Specimens of lead ore, richly impregnated with filver, have been occasionally found, but none has been wrought. Rock crystals and pebbles are also got, in different parts of this county: Some of the iron mines in Strathnavern have been wrought, but to no great extent Beautiful garnets are found on the coast, in the parish of Tongue. Were this and the county of Ross properly explored, many very valuable minerals would recompence the labour. We are affured that gold has been got in the tubbish of feveral of the mountains. There has been lately discovered a vein of manganese, on the hill where an iron work was formerly carried on, near the banks of the Kyle. In diffrent parts there are strong appearances of coal. ASSINT Assint is from 20 to 25 miles long and 15 broad, it prefents an affemblage of lofty mountains, high hills, stupenduous rocks, threatening precipices, lochs and rivers. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, whose employments are fishing and the rearing of cattle. A number of small islands on the adjacent coast belong to this parish.

CRIECH is computed to be 24 miles from E. to W. the breadth is very unequal; it contains 1750 inhabitants. The face of this district is hilly, but on Kyle side it is arable; perhaps one thirtieth part may be in culture. It is also watered by the rivers Shin, and Casley; in both which there are salmon and trout. There is a great quantity of natural

wood here, chiefly oak and birch.

CLYNB measures 24 miles in length, and about 8 where broadest, and contains 1660 inhabitants. The rental is supposed to be only 500l. Sterling. The greater part is hilly and mountainous. Loch Brora is a fine sheet of water 4 miles long and 1 broad, abounding in salmon and trout; there is also a great deal of sine wood here. The remains of several Pictish buildings may be seen upon the side of the Loch. All along the coast there is abundance of sand stone, and coal has been formerly wrought at Brora. There are also different limestone quarries in this quarter.

from 2 to 3 inwards. It contains 1700 inhabitants. The whole shore, for about a mile inland, is flat, of a good and fertile soil; the hills are covered with short and black heath, and in some places rocky. The shores afford kelp.

LOTH is about 14 miles long, and scarcely 1 where broadest; it contains 1370 inhabitants. The principal river is Helmsdale, on which there is a good salmon sishing. On the shore there is abundance of freestone, and in several places limestone.

Dornoch extends 9 miles from E. to W. along the frith of Dornoch, and 15 from N. to S. It contains upwards of 2500 inhabitants. The shore is flat and sandy; the high ground is either clay or moss. There are 3 or 4 small lakes here which abound in trouts. The crops usually raised are oats, bear, and pease, and a great quantity of potatoes.

EDDYRACHYLIS is computed to be 12 miles in length and 10 in breadth forming the angle between the Atlantic and

north

north seas. It contains 1025 inhabitants. The aspect is mountainous, and the principal dependance of the inhabi-tants is upon their black cattle. What is called Lord Rae's Deer forest, is a large tract of prodigious mountains, steep, rugged, and dangerous to travellers. The deer which feed here, however, are reckoned uncommonly fine, about the month of October, when fat. The coast affords fine fishing; but the great want for the improvement of this diffrict is good roads; there being none but fuch as have been made by the feet of men and of cattle. The inhabitants, however, live contented and happy. Upon farms of 20 s. and even of 10 s. a year, many families enjoy all the necessaries of life. There are a number of fine harbours on this coast. Handa is the only inhabited island belonging to this parish. Lord Reay is fole proprietor, who enjoys only a rental of about 230l. for this large district.

LAIRG extends 24 miles in length, the breadth including that of Loch Shin is 8. The number of inhabitants is 1350. By far the greatest part consists of hills, and very extensive tracts of heath. The arable part is gravelly, and yields tolerable crops; a great part lies on the banks of the Doch which abounds in falmon, faid to be the largest of any

caught in Scotland.

DURNESS is computed to be 15 miles where longest and 13 where broadest. It contains 1180 inhabitants. The aspect is wild and mountainous : on the banks of Loch Eriboll the ground is cultivated; confiderable tracts are occupied by mosses. The shores are almost every where rocky. In some of the creeks a great quantity of sea weeds is cut for kelp. In the Cave of Smo there is a remarkable echo which astonishes every visitor. There are many other caves in this peninsula worthy of being visited. Cod, ling, and turbot are caught in great abundance on these coasts. A-bout 18 seet of the tamous tower of Dun Dornadilla, are Still to be feen in Strathmore. Lord Reay is fole heritor, and draws about 450l. Sterling from this parish.

FARR is computed to be 30 miles long and 14 broad; it contains 2000 inhabitants. The general appearance is mountainous and rocky. It is interfected by feveral lakes, the principal of which is Loch Naver, about 6 miles long. A

variety of white fish is caught on the coast.

KILDONAN is computed to be 20 miles long and 8 broad;

the number of inhabitants is 1370. This parish extends on both sides of the river Helmsdale, has a bleak and mountainous appearance. It contains 10 lochs, which furnish plenty of trout, and some falmon. The rental is about 400l. per annum.

ROGART extends about 10 miles both ways. It contains 2000 inhabitants. The furface is very irregular; it is composed chiefly of 2 straths, divided by a group of rocky hills. There is little or no wood, so that the district presents a very forbidding appearance. The Countess of Sutherland is the principal proprietor: the rental is about

640l. per annum.

Tongue from E. to W. measures 11, and from N. to S. 10 miles; the number of inhabitants is 1440. A chain of mountains paffes through the middle of the parish, at the bottom of which there are several fresh water lochs. Ben Hope measures an English mile above the level of the sea: it makes a part of Lord Reay's forest, where there are supposed to be at least 2000 deer. There are several mineral fprings, but they have not been analyzed; they feem to be chiefly chalybeate, or sulphureous. There are a number of caves on the coast: The rental is about 330l. Sterling.

The principal road in this county is that along the coall, northward to Caithness by Golspie and Helmsdale to Dunbeath; and along the head of the county from Thurso to Kerwick by Tain. After leaving Dornoch, which stands at the 210th mile stone, measured from Edinburgh, the road goes along the coast, leaving Embo 2 miles from Dornoch, on the left it crosses Little Ferry at the 214th mile, and reaches Golfpie at the 218th, a stage of 8 miles. Leaving Golfpie it goes through Dunrobin, and croffes the water of Brora at the 223d mile stone. From thence leaving the kirk of Clyne on the left, it reaches the house of Kintrodual near the 226th mile; still keeping on the coast it passes Mr Gilchrist of Lochbeg's at the 228th stone, and two miles further on goes through the Kirktown of Loth, reaching Helmsdale inn at the 235th mile stone, being a stage of 17 miles. Two miles and a half from Helmsdale the road enters the shire of Caithness at the Ord.

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COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

OTHERWAYS called the shire of WICK, is the most northern county of Scotland. It is in the form of a triangle, and extends 35 miles from north to fouth, and about 20 from east to west. The boundaries are, the County of Sutherland on -the fouth and fouth west; on the north it is washed by the Pentland Frith; and on the east by the German ocean. This county cannot be called mountainous, though hilly in some parts it flattens towards the fea coast, where the ground produces good crops of barley and oats. Caithness is well watered with small lakes and brooks; but is in general bare of trees, and fuch as grow are generally much stinted. The coast is rocky, and remarkable for the number of its bays and promontories, Sand-head, Holborn-head and Dunnet-head, Scribister, and Rice bays are the principal. Dunsbyhead is the northeast point of Caithness and the most extreme promontary in Britain. This point has long been known by the name of John O'Groat's house, owing to a house being built there by a Dutchman of that name to refide in, above 2 centuries ago. The ferry to the Orkneys is only 12 miles broad here; but often very impetuous, the fea being kept in agitation by violent counter-tides and currents. The only island belonging to this county is Stroma at the distance of 2 miles from the main land. It is about a mile long, and produces good corn. The property of this island was once disputed between the Earls of Orkney and Caithness. Instead of having recourse to the fword for a determination of the quarrel, they agreed upon a pretty curious mode of deciding it. Some venomous animals were brought to Stroma which continued to live in it, whereas all fuch die when transported to the Orkneys. The island was therefore adjudged to belong to Caithness. According to Mr Pennant this county is supposed to send out, in some years no less than 20,000 head of black cattle. Vast numbers of falmon are taken at Wick, Thurso, Castle hill, and Dunnet; and great numbers of seals are killed on the coast. Fishing, particularly of cod and herrings, is carried on with great fucceis.

The principal proprietors are the Earl of Caithness, Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart. Sir B. Dunbar of Hempriggs,

and Sinclair of Freswick. Various monuments of antiquity show that Caithness has been inhabited from the most antient times; the ruins of Callle Sinclair and of Gernego; the remains of old chapels; and the various rude monumental stones, supposed to have been erected to comemorate the fall of antient Danish warriors, all contribute to prove this: we may also remark that the names of most places are of Danish origin. The air of Caithness is temperate, though in the latitude of 58, where the longest day is about 18 hours. The people are rather of low stature, quiet and peaceable. Formerly the women used to be doomed to great drudgery; it is faid not to have been an uncommon fight to behold 50 or 60 women, in a train, trudging to the fields with creels on their backs, filled with dung; we hope this practice is now forgotten even in Shetland. The minerals of this county are fand stone, lime stone, marble, lead, copper and iron ore.

Canishy, is the most northerly land in G. Britain, the extreme points of this parish are about 8 miles asunder in each direction, the number of inhabitants is 1950. The furface is rather flat than hilly. Warth hill is the only one that defires to be named. There is no river, but a pretty large loch called Mey in the parish, there are several mineral springs, chiefly of the chalybeate kind; one in particular near the castle of Freswick. There area number of fishing boats belonging to the parish, and a considerable sum is drawn yearly for kelp. The ordinary fize of farms give L. 9 sterling of rent. Specimens of fluor spar, of a pure white colour, are found in the burn of Stempster; when heated it becomes phosphores cent, when reduced to a powder and heated it becomes brilliant and exceedingly beautiful: it is a non-conductor of electricity, and is infoluble in acids. In this parish lies John O' Groat's house.

DUNNET measures 10 miles in length and where broadest 4: it contains 1400 inhabitants; the promontory of Dunnet head is found to lye nearly as far north as John O'Groat's house, a great proportion of this district is uncultivated; but, in many places, the soil is tolerably good. There are here several hills, but none of great height. Dunnet head presents very bold rocks, from 100 to 400 feet height.

LATRERON extends along the sea coast about 27 miles; its breadth is from 10 to 15, the number of inhabitants is upwards of 4,000. The appearance is a good deal diversifyed,

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being partly hilly and mountainous, and partly level; the coast is bold and rocky, rifing in many places 300 feet above the fea, upon which are to be feen the ruins of several castles. The highest hill, Morven, is about a mile above the level of the fea. This district is well watered by feveral streams and lakes, and the sea abounds in a variety of white

fish, the rental is about 1900l. sterling.

OLRICK is four miles in length and at a medium two in breadth; the number of inhabitants is 1000. The furface is varied by feveral rifings, but none deferve the name of a hill. Along the coast the soil is a deep clay, and in some places fandy, the principal crops are bear, oats, and potatoes. The improved mode of agriculture is gaining ground here, of which a good example is fet by Mr Trail of Castlehill: sandstone, limestone, and grey slates abound here; and Pictish houses are frequent in different parts.

REAY, a part of which lies in Sutherland, is computed to be 17 miles in length, and 8 or 9 in breadth, the number of inhabitants 2300. The general aspect is hilly, though a confiderable tract, bordering on the sea, is level. Several rivers produce falmon. There is abundance of limestone and granite here. Marl is found in several places, and a small vein of lead ore was discovered not long since near Reay. Iron stone too is found in different places. Oats and bear are the principal crops; the best farmers pay from L. 20 to L. 60 of

rent.

Wick is 13 computed miles long and 7 broad, containing 5000 inhabitants. The appearance in general is flat, open, and champaign; but great tracts of good ground are still lying in a state of nature. There are a number of fresh water lakes, fome of which afford good falmon. The coast is high and rocky, in which are a number of coves, in some of which curious stalactical petrifactions are found. The ruins of the Castle of Old Wick, once the residence of Lord Oliphant, (a dormant title) still remain. Near this Castle a vein of copper ore was once wrought. The town of Wick is a royal burgh, in which are about 1000 inhabitants; but no manufacture is carried on in it. The inhabitants of this district fpeak the English language.

WATTIN extends from fouth to north 9 computed miles, and 7 from east to west. The number of inhabitants is 1230. It lies in the centre of the county, and has, on the whole, a

flat appearance. The arable land is of an excellent quality, being either a deep loam, or a strong clay mixed with fand. There is, however, a great extent of muir ground. The river Wick takes its rise here. The lake Wattin is a beautiful fheet of water 3 miles long and 2 broad, well stored with trout and eels. Bear, oats, and potatoes, are the principal

crops. The parish abounds in limestone.

Bower measures 7 miles in length, and 3 breadth, and contains 1600 inhabitants. It is in general low lying. Most of it is capable of culture, that under culture is principally of a strong clay loam. Bear and oats are the grains chiefly The rental is about 1500l. Sterling. There are some vestiges of antiquity here deserving of notice; such as great stones, tumuli, small circular buildings, and the like, of which no fatisfactory account can be given. Their ruins would indicate that they had been chiefly intended as places

of worthip. HALKIRK measures 24 miles in length, its breadth is various, from 7 to 12 miles. The number of inhabitants is nearly 3200. It lies almost in the centre of the county, is on the whole flat and of a good quality of foil, a mixture of clay and loam which bears good crops, but a confiderable proportion of it is marshy and swampy. There are also a number of lakes or lochs in this parish, not fewer than 24 great and small. The largest Cathel, is 3 miles long and 2 broad. There is both mail and limestone in abundance; of late argillaceous stones, having the impression of fish and plants, have been found. Specimens of both iron and lead ore are also to be met with. There are here the remains of several ancient castles; of these the castle of Braan is the chief, and may be reckoned one of the finest places in Caithness. From those who wish to see fach vestiges of antiquity, Dirlet Castle, Lochmore Castle, the ruins of Achnavern, and some others, will merit a visit.

The roads in this county are, the coast road from the fouth, by Helmsdale and Dunbeath, to Wick, Thurso, and John O'Groat's house. Another road also goes through the heart of the county from Dunbeath to Thurso. The coast road enters the county of Caithness at the Ord, two miles from the inn of Helmsdale, and reaches Ousdale at the 240th mile stone measured from Edinburgh. Near the 244th it crosses the water of Berrydale, and at the 248th leaves the callle of Dunbeath on the right; and after croffing the water

of Dunbeath reaches the inn at the 249th mile stone, a stage of 14 miles. After leaving the inn the road passes the kirk of Latheron at the 253d stone, a little beyond which is the house of Nottingham, and at the 256th leaves Sutherland of Swinzie's on the right, and lands at the inn of Poakmaft at the 258th mile flone, a stage of 9 miles from Dunbeath. From Poakmast the road is very dreary till it reaches the grounds of Hemprigs at the 267th mile stone; from thence leaving Newton on the left at the 269th mile, it terminates in Wick at the 270th, after a stage of 12 miles.

From Wick to John O'Groat's house is a stage of 16

miles along the coaft.

From Wick to Thurso cross the county is 20 miles. The road goes up the north fide of the river Ord, passes through the moss of Watten, leaving the kirk of Watten on the left at the 279th stone, or 9 miles from Wick. At the 282d stands the house of Brabster; from thence the road goes by Testor at 284th; and at the 289th reaches the house of Hamer, landing in Thurso a little beyond the 290th stone.

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ISLANDS.

ORKNEY ISLANDS. THESE Islands, the Oreades of the antients, are separated from the main land, by a frith only 10 miles broad. They are about 30 in number, divided into 18 parishes, and containing 24000 inhabitants. Many of them however, are small, and uninhabited. The largest

Pomona or Mainland, is 33 miles long, and o broad; containing 9 parishes, and 4 excellent harbours. The next in fize, are Ronald Shaw, Swinna, Flota, Stronfay, Sanda, &c. The currents and tides flowing between these

Islands, are extremely rapid, and dangerous.

The Wells of Swima are two whirlpools, which are counted very dangerous to mariners, especially in a calm. They are faid to avoid them, by throwing out a barrel, or some bulky substance, which conteracts the force of the eddy, till the veffel has time to pass. In general these Islands are hilly and rocky; the air is moift, but fnow does not lie long here. There is scaroe a tree or shrub to be seen; though large trunks of oak, are frequently dug up in the marshes. There are no large rivers in the Orkneys, but they are well watered by lakes and rivulets. They rear abundance of small horses, black cattle, sheep, and swine.

A pretty remarkable circumstance is told of the sheep which pasture in the uninhabited islands. If, in the Spring, about combing time, any person goes into the Island, with a dog, or even without one, the Ewes fuddenly take the fright, and drop down as dead as if their brains had been pierced with a bullet. The sheep in all the Islands are remarkably prolific, having in general two and often three, at a birth. The hogs are small, with bristly round backs, and feed at large in the fields. All forts of provisions are cheap. Beef and mutton, are usually fold at 2d. per lb. a wine 5s. or 6s. a goose 1s. hens 4d. butter 4d. per lb. eggs 1 d. per dozen.

In general they are much distressed by want of fuel; farms

farms small, 20 acres of arable land, being thought a great one, Their husbandry is extremely bad; they have no rotation of crops, but oats and bear in alternate succession. Some fpots have yielded crops of bear, yearly, without a change, for 50 years. A small spot, now, of each farm, is planted with potatoes. The fingle stilted plough, is that in al-

DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.

most universal use.

The usual game found in the highlands, are also found here. The common people are faid, to be much addicted to superstitious rites; in particular, interpreting dreams and omens, and believing in the force of charms. For example, in many days of the year, they will neither go to fea, nor do any work at home. In the time of fickness, or danger, they often make vows to this or the other favourite faint, at whose church or chapel they lodge a piece of money, as a reward for their protection; and they imagine that if any person scale, or carries off that money, he will instantly fall into the same danger, from which they, by their vious offering, had been so lately delivered. On going to fea, they would reckon themselves in the most imminent danger, were they, by accident, to turn their boat in opposition to the fun's course: they do not marry but in the waxing of the moon; they would think the meat spoiled, were they to kill cattle when that luminary is waining; and they would consider it as an unhappy omen, were they by any means disappointed, in getting themselves married, or their children baptized, on the very day which they had previously fixed in their mind for that purpole.

Their only weights are two Steelyards, called pundlar and liferer, both very troublefome and incorrect. The general

language is the English.

The Isles of Orkney and Shetland, compose one Stewarty, and fend one member to parliament. The Earl of Morton, is hereditary Stewart and Justiciary. Kirkwall, the chief town, contains about 2000 inhabitants, and has a good harbour. Stromness is a thriving village, 12 miles distant from Kirkwall, containing about 1400 inhabitants, Some thip building is carried on here; also the manufactures of stockings, and of linen yarn. The trade of the Orkneys is the supplying thing on the northern voyage with fresh provisions. They allo export annually great numbers of horfes, black cattle, fwine, and sheep. The herring fishery is also a source of great

wealth, which they fend to different quarters; as also oil and other fish. The dewarfic stone, at the wart bill of Hoy, and many other similar monuments are accounted vestiges of Druidism. These islands had been long in the possession of the Norwegians or Danes; but having been subdued by King Kenneth Macalpin, about the middle of the ninth century, continued from that period annexed to the Scottish throne, until the end of the eleventh century, when they were assigned by King Donald Bane to the King of Norway, to whom they were subject until the middle of the thirteenth century; when they were transferred by Magnus King of Norway to Alexander King of Scotland. But although these illands were thus ceded, the Norwegians still afferted. their right to them, until the year 1470, when James III. of Scotland, married Margaret, daughter to the King of Denmark, with whom they again passed to the Crown of Scotland, in lieu of her dowry; and upon the birth of her fon (James IV.) they were finally ceded; which was afterwards confirmed, when James VI. of Scotland married Ann daughter of the King of Denmark. These islands having been so long and repeatedly in the possession of the Danes and Norwegians, many of the names of persons as well as places, are derived from the Danish or Scandinavian language. Molucca, or as they are generally called Orkney beans, are found on the shores of these islands, driven, it is supposed, from America by westerly storms.

The Cathedral of St Magnus at Kirkwall is a large Gothic pile, built about the year 1140. Opposite to it stood the King's Castle of Kirkwall, now a complete ruin. Aimost adjoining stands the Bishop's Palace, also a ruin. There is limeltone in various places, but is not much used as a manure; this may be owing to the fearcity of fuel to burn it. There is abundance of freestone. About the year 1755, a lead mine was wrought by an English Company in the parish Stromness, but it has never been attempted fince. The highest hill is on the north point of the Mainland, called Rona's hill; it is 3944 feet above the level of the fea, on which there are the remains of several towers and watch houses.

A short description of some of the largest of the other islands shall also be given.

South RONALDSHAY, one of the molt fontherly of these illand is 6 miles long, and 3 broad, in which there are two panifie rifhes, and 1615 inhabitants. The foil is thin but not unproductive. Fishing and making kelp are the chief sources of wealth.

Burray is 4 miles long and 1 broad, also occupied chiefly in pasture; it contains 380 inhabitants, whose principal occu-

aption is fishing.

Hoy is a pretty large island, situated to the west of South Ronaldsay. Some of its hills rise to a considerable elevation. It is, however, very barren and rocky. Some veins of lead have been discovered in this island. The extra produce of this island is carried to Kirkwall, to assist in victualling the ships that touch there.

GRAEMSAY is about 11 miles long, and 1 mile in breadth. containing 35 families or 160 persons, who possels very small farms. The land rent is about 100l. Sterling, per annum.

SHAPINSHAY lies about a mile to the east of Pomona or Mainland, and measures in length 7, and, where broadest, 5 miles. All around the shores it is low and pretty level, the ground rifes towards the centre, and is in a state of nature, covered with heath. It feeds about 1500 sheep, 800 black cattle, and 250 horses. Alternate crops of oats and bear, and now and then potatoes, as long as any will grow, is the execrable mode of culture. About 80 fishing boats belongs to this island, from which much of the revenue of the inhabitants arises. The number of inhabitants is 730.

STRONSAY is computed to be 5 miles long, and nearly the same in breadth; it contains about 900 persons. It is much interfected with bays. A ridge of high ground covered with heath runs from one end to the other; the corn fields lie along the skirts of the islands. Papay Stronfay is nearly three miles in circumference; it is not inhabited, but cultivated by persons residing in Stronsay. It is very fertile, and under good management, might be made one continued corn

field.

EDAY is computed to be 5 miles long, and 12 broad, containing 600 inhabitants. It confifts chiefly of hills of a moderate height, and mostly covered with heather, but the lower parts yield good grass for pasturage.

WESTRAY. These two islands lie about 20 miles distant from Kirkwall. The largest of the two is 10 miles long and 6 broad. A ridge of hills, of a confiderable height, runs acrofs the western extremity; a very small part is under cultivation. · Papa

Papa Westra lies to the north of the former, separated by a ferry between two and three miles over. It is of an oval form, 4 miles in length, and 1 in breadth, where broadest. It is very fertile, and a greater proportion of it in culture than of any of the other islands. The number of inhabitants on the two islands is 1630.

SANDAY is 12 miles long, and from I to 3 in breadth. Its form is very irregular, having many extended points, and indented bays. The number of inhabitants is 1772. This island is low and flat, and subject to innundations of the sea. The foil is light and fandy; but produces pretty good crops of bear, oats, and potatoes. A great quantity of kelp is made on this island. Near it lies

NORTH RONALDSHAY, 2 miles long and 1 broad, containing about 410 inhabitants. It is also low and flat. Sandstone and coarfe flate are the only minerals discovered in these two islands.

MICKLE RHOE is 24 miles in circumference, and conrains 14 families, on the east it is cultivated, but the inner parts are hills covered with heath.

Rousay is about 7 miles long and a continued range of hills. It is confidered as healthful, and the foil is good. It

contains 770 inhabitants.

ENGLISHAY is a pleasant low lying island, with a small Gothic church at the west end. The soil is good but ill cultivated. The number of inhabitants is 210.

WEIR ISLAND is a small low lying island, of a tolerably good foil badly cultivated. Its shore is much frequented by

feais. The number of inhabitants is 65.

INNALLOW ISLAND is very small but pleasantly situated. It has also a good soil, but very negligently cultivated. The

number of inhabitants upon it is 25.

In Hoy and Graemfay, there is every appearance of a rich mine of lead ore. From a ton, which was wrought, there was an yield of 46 ounces of filver. Both lead and iron also appear in Sandwick and Stromnefs.

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SHETLAND OF ZETLAND ISLANDS.

DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND

THESE lie a confiderable way to the northward of the Orkney Islands, and with them fend a member to Parliament. The fame observations with regard to the original possessors that were made with regard to Orkney apply to Shetland. The inhabited ones are 33 in number, of which the principal is

ftyled.

MAIN LAND, and extends in length from north to fouth about 60 miles, and is in some places 20 broad, though in others not more than 2. The foil in the interior of the main land is for the most part mountainous, moorish, and boggy. Near the coast there are sometimes, for miles together, flat pleasant spots, very fertile both in pasture and corn; but the great occupation of the inhabitants is fishing. The corn they grow is chiefly bear, with some oats. There is no wood nor coal on these islands, but there is plenty of heath and peat. There are no rivers, but they are well supplied in water by numerous fprings and burns, or fmall rivulets.

The inhabitants of the Zetland Islands, which amount to 20,000; are a flout well made comely people, the lower ranks having a fwarthy complexion; they are a hardy, robust, and laborious race, and hospitable to strangers; their language is the English. The only manufacture is a little linen, and a strong blackish woollen cloth for their own use, and worsted stockings, some of which are of a fine quality and texture. Besides sheep they have a large quantity of black cattle, which are rather larger in their fize than those of Orkney; and a hardy breed of small horses; they have likewise a small breed of swine, the flesh of which is esteemed very delicious. There are no goats, hares, or foxes; and, in general, no wild or venomous creatures of any kind, except rats, on these islands. Provisions are proportionably cheap here as in Orkney. Beef 12 per lb.; a live calf a week old, 1s. 4d.; a sheep between 2 and 5 years old, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; pigs ready for the fpit, Is.; chickens, 11d.; butter, 3d. per lb.; eggs 1d. per dozen; geese 1s. each; hens 4d. Lerwick is the chief town, near it is Breffay Sound which the Dutch fishers used to frequent, to the number of about 500 buffes annually. Though

Though there are no trees, and hardly any shrubs except juniper, yet tradition fays, that this country was formerly overgrown with woods; in confirmation of this, trees of a considerable size are occasionally dug up from the mosses, at a great depth. No mines have been hitherto wrought, though there are, in many places, visible appearances of several kinds of metal, particularly of iron, copper, lead, and filver. From fome of the islands beautiful specimens of jasper have been brought, its colour chiefly black and green, also rock chrystal, garnets, and spars.

FAIR ISLE lies about half way between Orkney and Shetland; it rifes into three promontories encompassed with lofty rocks, and is every where inaccessible, except upon the foutheast. It is upwards of 3 miles long and 2 broad, and contains 220 inhabitants. On the fouth-east extremity the rock rises to a prodigious height (480 feet) and has a most magnificent appearance. The island feeds 400 sheep and 200 black cattle; the cultivated ground produces tolerably good crops, and its shores are well supplied with fish of various kinds.

BRESSAY is about 4 miles long and 2 broad; it contains 690 inhabitants. The ground is mostly in pasture, and the

inhabitants all fishers.

YELL is one of the most northerly of the Shetland Isles, its length is 20 and its breadth 10 miles; it contains 1876 persons. It is barren and rugged, except on the borders where a fort of cultivation takes place. There is little wood produced here; there is no fort of manufacture. Fishing and rearing a few black cattle is almost their only employment. There is one fingular man in this island, whole name is John Williamson; he is a taylor, a joiner, a clock and watch maker, a black smith, and a physician. His success in innoculation for the small pox has been wonderful, prior to the year 1792, he had innoculated feveral thousands without losing one patient.

FETLAR is 4 miles long, and 31 broad, it confilts mostly of a rich black loam, and some sand. This island is remarkable for the number of mineral springs in it, chiefly chalybeate. Near the Loch of Fetlar, specimens of very rich bog iron have been found, and vast quantities of iron are found in the fand of the loch. Specimens of copper and of plumbago have also been got here. There is also found in this

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island asbestus, garnets, rock crystal, and vast quantities of fuller's earth, and some veins of limestone.

NESTING, LUNNESTING, WHALSAY, contain about 1450 inhabitants, who chiefly fubfilt by fishing. A considerable way to the west of these, lie a cluster of detached islands called Skerries, which contain about 70 inhabitants, who are all fishers also. It has been observed by mariners, that the compass reels, or becomes very unsteady, as they approach the

island of Whalfay.

Unsa is the most northern of the Shetland islands, in length it extends 8 computed miles, and from 2 to 3 in breadth, it lies in latitude 61°. 12', and contains nearly 2000 inhabitants. Its furface is diverlified with moderately rifing grounds and extensive vallies; it is intersected by no rivers, but has a good many fresh-water lochs, the scenery on whose banks is not unpleasant. The sea coast is broken and indented by many bays and creeks, and exhibits a number of curious coves. Unst abounds in iron-stone, which however, has not yet been applied to any useful purpose. This island also affords rock chrystal of a very pure quanty, and garnets, several having been lately picked up of a good fize and fine lustre; also fpars of different colours. The spunge, the alga marina, and a variety of corals, are found on the coasts of this island. It also contains sandstone, slate, limestone, and marl. From various indications there can be little doubt of finding coal here, were proper trials made. the star of the same of the sa

The state of the second second second second second HEBUDA OF WESTERN ISLES.

Lewis (Rossshire) is one of the largest of the Hebrides, extending from north to fouth, about 60 miles and 13 in breadth: It confilts of a number of illes and rocks parted by the fea into 2 divitions, called Lewis and Harris; great part is low, marshy, and covered with lochs, and a great part covered with heath. Cod, ling, and herrings are caught in plenty on the coast, and the bay affords great plenty of thell fish. Corals and corallines are found on the coall: The inhabitants of this island are somewhat different from those of the other islands, they are taller, and of a fairer and more fanguine complexion. The number of inhabitants is 4645. The air is extremely moift, and the climate rainy: In the patish of Barva, there is a huge stone called the thrusbel above 20 feet high, and nearly as many broad; on the north fide of Loch Carlvay, there are similar stones 12 feet high, and many such throughout the island, but the most remarkable piece of antiquity of the kind, is a clump of pyramidal stones near the village of Classerness, 39 in number, from 6 to 7 feet in height. They are all supposed to be erections of the Druids: There is no timber in the island. Lewis is divided into two parishes, Baryas and Stronoway; Stronoway is the chief town, and has a very excellent and well frequented harbour, where veffels of every description may anchor; the chief attention of the inhabitants is directed to the fishings on the coast, particularly of herrings.

HARRIS Islands (Invernesshire) have been originally part of Lewis, being only separated by a narrow found, in part dry. Of these four are inhabited, viz. Berneray, Pabby, Calligray, and Enfay. The names of these, and almost of all the islands about Harris, are supposed to be of Danish origin. Their general appearance is either flat, or gently floping from a little elevation in the middle. Berneray, lying about a mile north of Uist, is a beautiful and fertile island, about 4 miles in length, 11 miles in breadth. Its N. W. fide is much damaged by the breaking of fand banks. Pabby lies about a league N. W. of Berneray, is of a conical appearance, and tifes to a peak confiderably higher than any part of the other iflanc's

islands in the Sound. Its greatest diameter may measure about 21 miles. This island was once the granary of Harris, but it has lost much of its fertility by the encroachment of the fand drift, which now covers its S. E. fide to the very top, exhibiting a most desolate appearance. The S. W. side is verdant, and well cultivated. The N. W. fide, exposed to the Atlantic, yields little or no vegetation, the spray of the fea in stormy weather washing over it. Within 14 leagues E. from Berneray, lie the islands of Calligray and Ensay, feparated from each other by a narrow Sound, called Caalas Scaire, through which the tide passes with the most impetuous current known about these coasts. These islands lie in a line from S. to N. along the S. W. end of Harris. The intermediate opening is most commonly called the Sound of Harris, and is most frequented by shipping. Calligray is about 2 miles long, and 1 mile broad. The S. end is a deep moss, and for the most part uncultivated; the N. end a fandy foil well cultivated. To the northward of this island lies Enfay, in fize and shape nearly the same as Calligray, being verdant all over, and having a good foil well cultivated.

NORTHUIST (Invernessshire) is 20 miles long, and from 12 to 18 broad, and contains about 3200 inhabitants. Around the north and west coast it is pretty level, for a mile and a half inland it rises to hills, but these are of no great height, they are however, moorish, naked, and barren. Some barley and oats are produced, but the breed of horses is the principal object of attention, which sell from L. 2 to L. 6 each. The whole produces to Lord M'Donald, who is sole proprietor, about L. 2100 annually. No trees are now to be seen, though it had formerly been clothed with wood, which appears from the roots and trunks dug up from the

Benbecula (Invernessshire) which lies between the two Uists, measures about 4 miles each way. It is on the whole stat, the east part is arable, and on the east coast there is a good bay for anchorage. There are several fresh water lakes in it,

and fome Duns, or Danish Forts.

mosses.

South Uist (Invernesshire) separated from Benbecula by a narrow arm of the sea, is about forty miles long, and from 9 to 12 broad, containing 3450 inhabitants. The staple commodity is kelp, though some bear, oats, and rye, are raised.

ed. This island also affords pasture for 7,000 sheep and 800 horses, besides black cattle. Some remains of Danish forts are to be seen. It is also the property of Lord Macdonald.

Sky (Invernesshire). One of the greatest of the western islands, belongs politically to Invernelsshire. According to Pennant and Dr Johnson, it is 60 miles in length, and nearly as many in breadth; containing 16,000 inhabitants. It is divided between two proprietors the Laird of M'Cleod and Lord M'Donald, whose ancestor was M'Donald, Lord of the Isles. Sky is separated from the main land by a channel about 3 leagues over, but at the Ferry of Glenelly it is not \ a mile broad. The furface of this island is roughened with hills and mountains, some of which carry snow on their tops till mid-fummer. Between the hills and mountains there are fertile glens and vallies to be met with. The fea coast in general is pretty flat and capable of culture, particularly in Kilmuir, where the foil carries good crops. The island is well watered with a number of rivers, above thirty of which afford falmon. The horse muscle, in which pearls are bred, has been found in the rivers Kilmartin and Ord. There are also a number of fresh water lakes well stored with trout and eel. At the northern extremity of a ridge of mountains, which terminates in the parish of Kilmuir, there is a very remarkable valley, which furprises the visitors. It is quite furrounded by rugged hills, excepting at two or three parrow passes known only by the inhabitants; all of a sudden the stranger is introduced into an area wherein 4000 cattle may pasture. In times of confusion it was used as a fase retreat and lurking place, both for men and cattle. Sky has long been noted for a small breed of cattle; the sheep pastured here are very considerable. The wild birds are such as are common over the west of Scotland. They are troubled with a small spotted black and white serpent, whose bite is very poisonous. The inhabitants are strong and healthy, but rather of a small size, from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 8 inches. They are fober, hospitable, and peaceable, with a considerable acuteness of understanding. There are 7 clergymen in the island, and all the inhabitants are protestants. They speak the language, wear the short coat and trousers, and observe the customs common to the inhabitants of the Hebrides. They live chiefly on fifh, milk, oat-meal, and cheefe.

manufacture of kelp is a very confiderable article of gain. At the two annual fairs, held at Portree, a very confiderable quantity of black cattle are fold. In Sky there are many ruins of Danish forts, and watch towers; the forts are all termed Duns, as Dun-Derig, Dun-David, &c. here are also a variety of Druidical temples and cairns. Though the only remaining wood in the island is to be found in the parish of Sleat, yet it appears to have been once all covered, from the numberless trees found in the mosses. Valuable minerals of different kinds have been discovered in this island, but none ever wrought to any advantage. In the parish of Strath there is plenty of limestone and marl, also fine veins of marble. Lead and iron ores have been also found in various places. Near the village of Sartle, fine variegated pebbles are found, and in the neighbourhood of Loch Fallart there are fine agates to be picked up in the bed of the rivulets. Chrystal, of variation ous colours, is found in different places; and red and white coral abounds on the fouth and west coasts.

A chain of islands lie to the welt, confisting of North and South Uist, Barra &c. They appear to have been one forced

afunder by the sea.

RAASAY and RONAY (Invernessshire) These 2 islands lye between the main land and the east side of Sky. Raasay measures 12 miles in length, and from 1 to 4 in breadth; this island is the property of Mr M'Lean. Ronay is only 6 long, and 2½ broad. The vestiges of several Danish forts are pointed out, and some large caves which deserve a visit, from one of which a number of Stalactites are suspended.

GIGHA and CARA, two islands form the southern district of Kintyre, from which they are separated by a channel 3½ miles broad. Gigha is 7 miles long, and 2½ broad, belonging to Mr M'Neil of Cigha, Mr M'Neil of Gallachoillie, and Mr Stevenson of Airdglamie. Cara lies 1½ miles south of Gigha, and is 1 mile long, and ½ a mile broad. Both islands are low, having sew hills, and those hardly so high as the arable land on the opposite coast of Kintyre. In both, the soil is sertile, vegetation quick, and the air healthful. The number of inhabitants upon them is 620. The want of wood for a shelter, on these islands, is much selt. The minerals are whirstone and stagstone: On Cara there is limestone. There are several curious caves amongst the rocks on the coast.

BARRY or BARA (Invernessshire). This island is about 12 measured miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth; it is annexed to the county of Inverness, alongst with several smaller islands, as Watersay, Dabay, &c. called the Bishop's Isles, which surround it, most of which are inhabited; the whole containing about 1600 persons. Both barley and oats are cropped, but the chief attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, and the manufacturing of kelp. There are several Danish forts called Duns, in this island. It has a pretty good harbour, and there is an excellent sishing on the coast, particularly of cod. On the whole this island has a mountainous and barren appearance.

CANNA lies 6 miles west from Rum, is computed to be 4 miles long and i broad, it contains 300 inhabitants. The surface is partly hilly, and partly low ground; the hills afford pasture, and the vallies yield tolerably good crops. The black cattle are of a larger size than those of the other islands. Canna is molested with rats. Cod and ling are caught in great quantities on the coast. This island belongs to M'Donald of Clanranald. The rental is L. 240 Sterling.

Rum lies about 7 miles west from Eigg, it measures 8 miles both ways, and contains 450 inhabitants. It is in general hilly, mountainous, and rocky. There is a considerable number of native sheep in this island, they are of a small size, their slish is delicious, and their wool is soft and valuable. This island was once stocked with deer, but the wood upon it is now totally destroyed, and the deer extirpated. Very beautiful pebbles, which admit of a sine polish, are got upon the shore. This island belongs to M'Lean of Coll. The rental is L. 210 Sterling.

EIGG. A cluster of 4 islands Eigg, Rum, Canna, and Muck, have been called the parish of small isles, Eigg is politically annexed to the shire of Inverness, the other 3 to the county of Argyle. Eigg is between 4 or 5 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth, it contains 400 inhabitants. Through the middle of it there is a glen or hollow, but it is principally hilly and rocky. This island belongs to M'Donald of Clan-

ranald. The rental is L. 344 Sterling.

Muck lies 4 miles west of Eigg; it measures 3 miles in length and 1 in breadth, and contains 200 inhabitants. The surface is pretty level, excepting one hill of no great Reight;

height, and the soil is in general good. There are no sheep n this island, but the black cattle thrive well. The coastaffords a good sishery of cod and ling. A considerable quantity of oil is extracted from the liver of the sun sish, which is sold annually to the Glasgow merchants. This island belongs to Captain Lauchlan M'Lean. The rental, exclusive of kelp,

is about L. 252 per annum.

Colt (Argyleshire). This island measures 14 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and contains 1050 inhabitants. The coast is rugged and bold; and, though pretty low, not above a sixteenth part is arable, being rocky and rugged; but is excellent for rearing cattle. It contains about 48 small lochs, many of which abound in trout. About one third of this island belongs to the Duke of Argyle, the other two thirds being the middle, is the property of M'Lean of Coll. There is a lead mine at Crossapol, which was worked

fome time ago.

Tyrie (Argyleshire). This island is 11 miles long, and 2½ broad, and has 2420 inhabitants. The coast is mostly rocky, intersected with fine bays. Nearly one half of the island is arable, the soil mostly sandy. The surface is diversified with five or six green hills which rise from 200 to 300 feet above the level of the sea, and with no sewer than 24 lochs. Owing to the great abundance of eels no trouts can live in these lochs. There is no wood upon the island. The whole is the property of the Duke of Argyle. The minerals are whin and granite; a peculiar species of marble abounds here; it is very hard and takes a sine polish. It is of various colours, and is now come into pretty general use for inside ornaments in houses. It is said that Mr Raspe found specimens of wolfram in this island.

MULL is about 25 miles long, and as much in breadth. In general it is rocky and barren, not producing a fufficient quantity of corn for the inhabitants, which amount to 6,280. A confiderable number of cattle are annually exported, which, with the fishings and a quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce which it produces. The soil is a light reddish earth mixed with moss, and very unproductive. The only village is Tobermory, near the notthern point, where a fishing situation has been erected. There are several fresh water lakes in it, well stored with trout. The ruins of several

antient castles are to be seen on this island. The climate is very rainy, and the coast is subjected to severe gales and squalls of wind. The highest mountain is called Beerimore, but it has never been measured. In many parts of the coast basaltic pillars, like those of Stassa, are to be seen, but neither so large, so regular, nor so elegant: Limestone abounds in this island; and a marble quarry was opened some years ago, under the patronage of the Duke of Argyle, in the neighbouring island of I, but has been given un; severa lattempts have been made to work the coal of this island, but they have all failed. Two seams have been discovered, one 3 feet, and another 18 inches thick. Sandstone of a very superior quality, whinssone, and granite abound: Fine pebbles are got upon the shore.

On the mountain of Benenich there is one of the most singular productions to be met with, a zeolite or silex impregnated with petroleum, this is a very singular combination, and not, so far as we know, described by any naturalist.

The granite cliffs here show every form of stratification.

Here may be seen a seam of coal under basaltes. In Hesse, coal is found to lye over basaltes, but no where else, it is believed, has that stone been found incumbent upon coal. This is a strong proof that lava and basaltes are different in kind, and that basaltes is not a volcanic production.

At Balphetrish there is the samous Ringing Stone. Its dimensions are 7 feet by 6 square, and 4½ feet thick. It is of a dull grey colour, very hard and compact, and totally different from the surrounding rocks. It is evidently spotted with stars of black mic. Its hardness is so great that it is not possible with a common hammer to break off even the smallest bit. It is not intersected by any vein or cutter. Its solidity and equal texture must account for the clear metallic sound, for when struck on any place with a stone or a hammer, it sounds or rings like brass or cast iron. It has for ages pass excited the admiration of the common people. The old Castle of Dowart was once the samily residence of the M'Leans of Mull.

Colonsay and Oronsay may be considered as only one island. It is flat in comparison of Jura; there is, however, a considerable number of rugged hills covered with heath in it. It has about 3000 acres of arable land, and con-

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tains

Oronsay are still standing, which, next to Icolmkill, is one of the finest religious monuments of antiquity in the Hebrides.

Great quantities of coral are got on the shore.

JURA (Argyleshire) being opposite to Knapdale in Argyleshire is 30 miles long, and 7 broad; it contains about 930 inhabitares. Jura is the most rugged of all the Hebrides, being composed chiefly of valt naked mountains: of these the Paps of Jura, so called from their shape, are the most remarkable; from the top of the highest called Beinn-an-oir, or the mountain of gold, there is a most extensive prospect, which Mr Pennant fays fully compensates for the labour of ascending it. The top is 2,420 feet above the level of the fea; The other was measured by Sir Joseph Banks, who makes its height 2,359. The appearance of the whole island is very romantic, and calculated to raife fublime and grand emotions in the mind of the traveller. There is manganese and iron stone found in this island; also slates and sand very fit for the glass-maker. The small islands to the north of Jura are Scarba which is very rugged and mountainous, 3 miles

Lunga 2 miles long and 1/2 a mile broad, not so mountain-

ous.

Balnahuaigh about a mile in circumference is totally a slate

quarry.

each way.

ILA or ILAY, one of the western islands, separated from Jura by a narrow channel, extends from north to fouth 28 miles, from east to west 18. The number of inhabitants is between 7 and 8000. On the east fide it is very mountainous; the south part is pretty flat and cultivated. The only harbour is Lochdale, near the north end of the island. There are several rivers and lakes, well stored with trout, eels, and salmon. In the north is loch Finlagan, about 3 miles in circuit, having a small islet in the middle. This island labours under the difadvantage of a great scarcity of wood. Here the great Lord of the Isles, M'Donald once resided in all the pomp of royalty. His mansion is now in ruins. The slone used for the ceremony of annointing these chieftains to their high office, by the bishop of Argyle, still exists. His dominions about the year 1580, confilted of Isla, Jura, Kapdale, and Kintyre. A confiderable quantity of flax is raised here,

here, which is spun by the women, and sold in that state. There are lead mines worked in three different places, and abundance of limestone in this island. Mr Campbell of Shawsield is proprietor of the whole island. On the forseiture of the M'Donalds, this island, with Jura was made over to Campbell of Calder, then a favourite at court; Calder sold them to Shawsield for L. 12,000, which will probably soon be only the yearly rent of them. It is remarked, that the inhabitants of this island have a great turn for music, numbers being performers on the violin as well as the bagpipe. They are sond of dancing, and have a natural air and gracefulness in the dance, peculiar to themselves. They are contented and hospitable to strangers; gaelic is the general language.

STAFFA, about a mile long, and one half of that in breadth, is composed wholly of basaltic pillars; the pillars are of 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 sides, but the most prevalent are those of 6 and 7 sides. The diameter of these cones is from 1 foot to 4½ feet, the surfaces are rough and sull of cracks in all directions. The magnificence of their appearance on the north west side of the island, is past all description. The stone is a coarse kind of basaltes very similar to that of the giants causeway in Ireland. On the north east is Fingal's cave, a very stupendous opening in the rock. The length is 250 feet, the opening at the mouth 53 feet, and at the surther end 20 feet, and the height of the arch over the entrance is 117

feet.

IONA OF ICOLM KILL. This is a small island or rather a rock, and would not deserve notice, were it not remarkable for its monastic edifices, and royal sepulchres, as well as for some minerals sound upon it. It is 3 miles long, and t broad; the coast side is mostly stat; the middle rises into small hills; the west side is very barren and rocky. There is only one village upon it consisting of about 60 mean houses. This island, says Dr Johnson, "was once the luminary of the "Caledonian regions, whence savage class and roving bar-"barians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion." Iona in Hebrew significs a dove, in allusion to St Columba who landed here in 565. After his death the island retained his name, and was called Tcolumb cill or Columb's Cell, now Icolm kill. Not far from the village are

the

the ruins of a numery, dedicated to St Oran, and founded by Columba. The east roof of the church is still entire. On the floor, covered deep with cow dung, is the tomb of the last priores, with an inscription. Reilig Ouran, or the burying place of Oran, is the large inclosure where the kings of Scotland, Ireland, and of the Isles, and their descendents were buried, in three feveral chapels; containing, as the chronicle fays, the remains of 48 Scots monarchs, from Fergus II. to Macbeth, and inscribed Tumulus Regum Scotia. The next was inscribed Tumulus Regum Hebernia, and contained 4 Irish monarchs. The 3d, Tumulus Regum Norwegie, and contained the remains of 8 Norwegian princes or viceroys. All, however, that Mr Pennant feems to have discovered, were only slight remains built in a ridged form, and arched within, but the inscriptions lost. These were called the Ridge of Kings. The place is in a manner filled with grave stones, but so overgrown with weeds that few or none can be feen. A little north of this inclosure stands the Cathedral, built in the form of a cross, 115 feet by 23, the transept 70 feet: The pillars of the choir have their capitals charged with scripture pieces. Most of the walls are built of red granite. In the church yard is a fine cross of a single piece of granite, 14 feet high, 22 broad, and 10 inches thick, This fee was endowed with 13 islands. In former times Icolm kill was also the place where the archieves of Scotland and many valuable old manuscripts were kept. Most of them were supposed to have been destroyed at the Reformation, but many, it is faid, were carried to the Scotch College at Douay in France. This once illustricus feat of learning and piety, has now no school for education, no temple for worship, and no instructor for religion, unless visited by the parish minister from another island. The minerals are, a beautiful yellow ferpentine, there is also a cave in the fouth point of the island, formed out of snow white marble; fo that the altar of St Columbus was probably made of marble raifed at the Saint's own door, and not brought from Italy, as has been generally supposed. Some of this marble is spotted with green and black fpots, and is very beautiful, but rather too hard for a common tool. The green smooth nodules of steatites called Icolm kill pebbles, are found no where else in these islands, or in Great Britain. On this island Mr Raspe found a small vein

DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.

vein of coal. Near to it he faw loofe rocks of brownish flint and green jasper, with appearance of efflorescence of copper.

ARRAN. This island measures 23 miles in length, and contains about 6000 inhabitants; it is mountainous and hilly, amongst which there are a great number of lochs, feveral of which produce good falmon. Goatfield, one of the highest hills, is 1840 feet above the level of the fea, upon which topazes or Cairngorm stones are found. The climate is severe during winter; the inhabitants fays Mr Pennant, are strong, tall, and well made, all speak the Erse language, but the antient habit is entirely laid aside. Their diet is chiefly potatoes and meal, and during winter fome dried mutton or goat is added to their hard fare. The women manufacture the wool for the clothing of their families, they plant the potatoes, and dress and spin the flax. They make butter for exportation, and cheese for their own use. There are two parishes in the island, Kilbride, and Kilmorie: In Kilbride there are strong appearances of coal, which would be of great advantage to this district. There is sandstone, limestone, flate, and marble in plenty. There are several remarkable natural caves, the most noted is that on the west, oppofite to Campbeltown, called the King's cave, because it afforded shelter to Robert Bruce before he defeated Baliol and ascended the throne of Scotland. It is 120 feet long, and 60 feet high, and 48 wide. There are several antique figures cut out upon the rock. The yearly rental of Arran is L. 3,500 Sterling. The Duke of Hamilton is proprietor of the whole island excepting a few small farms.

In this island there is a large stratum of stony matter, which feems to have run down the bill in a liquid form or liva. It is a blackish green vitreous stone, which breaks and falits lengthways. It scratches glass, but does not strike fire with steel. Its chemical properties deserve to be investigated.

BUTE. This island, together with Arran, the greater and leffer Dembray, and Inchmarnock, compose the county of Bite, and, alternately with Caithness, fend a member to parliament. The island of Bute is separated from Cowal, a district of Argyleshire, only by a narrow channel. In length it is about 18 miles, and where broadest about 5. The number of inhabitants is 4760. The north quarter is rocky and barren. but the fouth parts are tolerably fertile. Rothefay is a royal

burgh. The castle here, now a ruin, used to be sometimes a relidence of the Kings of Scotland: The bay of Rothefay is a safe anchorage for ships. The house of Mount Stuart, the feat of the Earl of Bute, is an elegant mansion, surrounded with large plantations. The Erse and English are spoken indiscriminately by the natives.

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APPENDIX. INCHINNAN lying in the county of Renfrew, is about three miles long, and one and a half broad, and contains 300 inhabitants. Having the advantage of the rivers Clyde, White Cart, and Grife, the aspect is pleasant, and the ground in general fertile. There are confiderable rifings, but none that deferve to be called hills, being all arable to the top: the parish confists of 2400 acres, all inclosed, 100 of which are planted; the whole rental is about L. 2000 per annum. The road from Glasgow to Greenock runs through the parish, crossing a fine bridge of 10 arches, at the conslux of the Cart and Grife. The palace of Inchinnan, a feat of the noble family of Lennox, is now almost totally rased to the foundation.

AVENDALE, OF STRATHAVEN lies in the county of Lanerk, it is 12 miles in length, and from 5 to 6 broad, containing nearly 3350 inhabitants; the appearance is open, the ground rifing gradually from both fides of the river Avon: The foil is various, in the lower parts it is light and gravelly; the hilly part is a black foil covered with heath and bent. There is both coal and limestone here; the rental is about L. 6,000 per annum: nearly one third of which belongs to the Duke of Hamilton.

ROXBURGH, in the county of that name, extends 8 miles in length, and four in breadth, including an area of 7000 acres; it contains about 840 inhabitants. The figure is irregular, but the general appearance is flat, having a gradual flope to the rivers Tiviot and Tweed which water it. The foil is in general a rich loam, highly cultivated; there being few places where the agricultural spirit and skill in farming is more conspicuous. Fluers, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, Spring-wood Park, belonging to Sir Geo. Douglas, the town of Kelfo, and the above two rivers, all conspire to render this corner highly beautiful and ornamented; nearly opposite to Fluers, sland the ruins of the castle of Roxburgh, fo often the scene of mortal contention between the Scots and English, and before which James the II. unfortunately perished.

YET-

YETHOLM lies in the fouth-east corner of county of Roxiburgh, and extends where longest upwards of 4, and where breadest about 2 miles, and contains nearly 980 inhabitants; It lies on the English border, and is watered by the river Bowmont; it is hilly and chiefly pasture ground, though there are very fine and extensive haughs upon the river. The village has long been inhabited chiefly by tinkers and gypsies.

MINTO in the same county, is an oblong extending 3\frac{1}{2} miles from east to west, and 2\frac{1}{2} from north to south, and containing nearly 520 inhabitants. The scenery on the banks of the Teviot is very beautiful here; the elegant and antient seat of the samily of Minto; the awful and picturesque rocks called Minto Crags; the plantations of Mr Simpson of Teviot bank, with the serpentine windings of the river, render this part of the county beautiful and pleasant.



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